THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON BRANCH, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Vol. XII. No. 1 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

C. D. Mills Baking Co., of Baltimore, Placed on Unfair List.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE ACTIVE

York (Pa.) Central Body Wants to Celebrate Labor Day Here—Plate Printers Assistants Surrender Charter—Committee to Aid Alexandria Street Car Men.

The regular session of the Central Labor Union was called to order by President John H. Brinkman. Roll call of officers showed that the Secretary was absent, and the President appointed Delegate Feeney to act for the evening.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials from Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants Associations, naming the following as delegates to the Central Labor Union: L. A. Sterne, Frank F. Hartwell, Arthur Hunt, James Gallaher, Miss May Holtzman.

From Musicians' Protective Union, naming W. S. Crown, vice T. Urban. The credentials were accepted and the delegates seated.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Contract—Progress in Cassidy case.

Adjustment—Reported progress in W'lliams case.

In the case of the C. D. Mills Baking Company *v.* Bakers' Union, the committee recommended that the firm be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List." Concurred in.

In the case of the Painters *v.* S. Gatti, the Painters were notified to be present at the next meeting of the committee.

Delegate Feeney reported from the committee appointed to visit the Alexandria central body, stating that the body was composed of eleven organizations and had meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month.

President Brinkman was called to the telephone at this juncture, and reported that he had received a message from Delegate Sam De Nedrey, F. C. Roberts, and John Riggles, informing the Central body that they had received information that thirteen railway employees had been discharged for joining a union. On motion a committee to act with a committee from the Alexandria central body was appointed to investigate the alleged discrimination, as follows: Delegates Jos. F. McHugh, N. C. Sprague, J. L. Feeney, F. C. Roberts, and J. H. Riggles.

Delegate Adams, machinist, called attention to the farewell sermon of Fraternal Delegate Skellenger, June 16, and urged delegates to be present.

Delegate Adams reported for committee appointed to investigate the report of J. B. Reynolds, proposing changes in form of District government, stating that members of the committee had held a conference with Mr. Reynolds, but committee was not prepared to make final report.

Labor Day Committee reported progress and called attention to a fake Labor Day Program for which advertising was being solicited from the business men of Washington. He called the attention of the representatives of the press present that there is only one bona fide labor journal being issued and soliciting advertisements—that published by the Central Labor Union.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals indorsed the action of tne Central Labor Union in the matter of the Elmer H. Catlin Company:

Machinists, No. 193.
Engineers, No. 77.
Bottlers, No. 251; fine, $5.
Musicians Protective Union, No. 161.
In the matter of T. J. Daley:
Musicians Protective Union, No. 161.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers, No. 77.
In the matter of P. J. Collins:
Hoisting and Portable Engineers, No. 77.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Laundry Workers of Sacramento, Cal., on strike and asking for aid. Five dollars was appropriated.

From Federal Union 8193, notifying Central Labor Union that charter had been surrendered. Secretary was directed to write letter to the officers regretting the same.

Letter from American Federation of Labor relative to bonding financial officers. Placed on file.

From central body of York, Pa., asking information regarding Labor Day celebration. Secretary was instructed to invite York to Washington and participate in celebration.

ROLL CALL.

Amalgamated Carpenters, asked that an appropriation of $8 be made. Request granted.

Adjourned.

The Lockout.

The much-talked-of lockout of the mechanics in the building trades by the "Master Builders," and the committee on other people's business, known as the "Employers' Association," is still in the talking stage, and most of that is in the daily newspapers. The mechanics are standing firm in their contention for a square deal and no amount of "special" agitation will cause them to recede from the fair position they have assumed.

Getting Better.

J. M. Proctor, the carpenter who met with a mishap which fractured his skull and a leg, is mending, and will soon be able to be removed from the hospital to his home.

Same Old Story.

The employees of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon railway, organized a division of the Amalgamated Street Railway Association, and as a result thereof some nineteen of the oldest employees of the road, it is alleged, have lost their jobs. The matter of the discharges have been taken in hand by committees from the Trades Assembly, of Alexandria, and the Central Labor Union, of Washington, and a conference will be held with the management of the company at an early day. An effort will be made to have the men reinstated in their positions. The committes are as follows:

For Alexandria—T. Hulfish, Jos. T. Edwards, R. S. Cleveland, R. N. Prettyman, and Jno. T. Harrison.

For Washington—James F. McHugh, F. C. Roberts, N. C. Sprague, John Riggles, and J. L. Feeney, and Sam De Nedrey for the American Federation of Labor.

nYsiJ,,cmfwypetaoisnhrdluschrdlucm

Attending Conference.

W. J. Beattie, first vice-president of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers, is in New York conferring with President J. H. Small, of the organization, on matters relating to grievances alleged to exist between the telegraphers and the Western Union.

Death of Charles F. McEnaney.

In the death of Charles F. McEnaney, a bookbinder of the Government Printing Office, the local vocalists and musical circles lose a man who was ever ready to volunteer his services and contribute his time and talent in the interests of all organizations. Charley was a good fellow, a high-class entertainer, and he had a host of friends. He was 43 years old, unmarried, and leaves a mother and brother to mourn his loss.

Sojourning in the Big City.

John Coyne Macksey, late of the Washington Post chapel, has gone to New York. His many friends in Washington wish him well in the town where cent pieces and buttons are used on the keyboards of the "Mergs."

Accidentally Killed.

Richard Dexter, a carpenter, living in Girard street NE., was struck and instantly killed early Tuesday morning by a trolley car while asleep on the railroad track. The coroner's inquest found that the death was accidental. Dexter was a member of the Brotherhood or Carpenters and Joiners.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G Try one.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

Dr. Chadwick in a New Location—Seibold and the Label Clock—D. G. Morrison's Death—Remarks on the Late J. H. Swerdfiger.

Five members of Columbia Union have died during the past month.

* * *

"The trouble with most people to-day is mental dullness," says Ida Tarbell. Which, I take it, is Ida's polite way of saying that most of us are darned fools.

* * *

The Peoria *Weekly Gazette* is a rather warm label-goods exponent; so much so, in fact, that between articles, instead of using a rule or a dash, it prints a black-type line reading "Union label."

* * *

By persistent and intelligent agitation even so big a concern as the Barnum & Bailey Shows sees a new light. Hereafter the printing of that mammoth amusement enterprise will bear the union label. Preach the principle and push the sticker.

* * *

"Judge" Everts, well and pleasantly known as an employee of the Day Proof Room, Government Printing Office, is taking the remainder of his leave for the current fiscal year. He is putting in the time enjoying himself in one of the greatest sight-seeing cities of the world—Washington.

* * *

Voler V. Viles, one of the year-end leave takers from Uncle Sam's Printery, left last Monday for his old home in Missouri, accompanied by his wife and boy. While away they will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, and other cities in that section, returning to Washington about July 1. Mr. Viles is well known as a proofreader in the Night Proof Room Chapel.

* * *

From recent press reports I observe that Henry S. Sutton does not possess a monopoly of the talen pertaining to his particular branch of the Sutton family. At a brilliant presentation of the cantata of "King Rene's Daughter" at Wesley Chapel a few evenings since a young lady of the name of Sutton took a prominent and successful part. It was Miss Celeste Sutton, daughter of my good friend Henry. People who know say the young lady is away up in music and believe she has a bright future before her in that art.

* * *

Dr. De Witt C. Chadwick has changed his place of abode and his business stand. From his former location at the Brunswick, on I street, he has gone to the Burlington, located at 1120 Vermont avenue. Here the popular former printer's increasing doctor business will find accommodation in new and handsome apartments, where every convenience will be offered his clientele. Chadwick's success in the medical profession—and it has been a pronounced one—is a source of pleasure and pride to his many old-time associates of other days and another trade. He is still on the active-member roll of Columbia Union.

* * *

There will be general regret at the death of Charley McEnaney, which occurred here on Tuesday last. Mr. McEnaney had been employed in the Government Printing Office as a bookbinder for many years, having a large acquaintance among all classes of employees there. He was well known as an amateur musician, and his talents in that line (as well as his unfailing good nature and companionable presence) were very much in demand at social meetings and fraternal gatherings. Mr. McEnaney was about 45 years of age at the time of his death. He was a member of Government Printing Office Council, National Union, and the funeral was held under the auspices of that organization.

* * *

Dallas G. Morrison, a well-known member of the Job Room Chapel, who died in this city last week, was a man whose life had been crowded with changes, especially in its earlier years. Born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in the year 1846, at the age of 13 he begun the printing business, and at 14 he enlisted in the army as a drummer boy, serving his country faithfully during the four years of the war and being two or three times promoted for extreme gallantry in the face of the enemy. After the strife was over he resumed his left-off apprenticeship, after finishing which he worked for several years in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities of the West. At one time he was a Lake news reporter at Cleveland for the Cincinnati Enquirer and also did much other newspaper work through that section. Once for about three years on a stretch he traveled with a circus; on another occasion he put in a year as the manager or proprietor of a dime museum. But he always returned to his first love—type setting. Newspaper work led him into politics, and the year the "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman, was nominated for Vice-President by the Democrats, Morrison was one of the Ohio delegates to their convention. He came to this city perhaps fifteen years ago, going to work in the Printing Office, where he remained to the time of his death, most of his service being in the Job Division, where he was employed as a copy holder when the end came. He was a member of the Union Veteran's Union, the Army and Navy Union, and the Grand Army of the Republic, in all of which organizations he exhibited an active and intelligent interest. As a union printer he was of staunch and loyal brand and as a friend he was well worth having. His mind well stored, his experience of men and places well-nigh unlimited, possessing a wholesome and cheery disposition, he was indeed a most pleasant companion, and many friends will sincerely regret that his life book is closed. The remains were taken to his old home at Lisbon, Ohio, for interment.

* * *

Even in the distant islands of the sea the printerman keeps up his reputation for being a "jiner," and also a worker and a leader in the things he joins, the which is brought into my mind after reading a letter from the Philippines from E. E. Gessler to Harry C. Hayne, in which the latter gentleman has this to say:

"I have had a little more good luck and honor. I was elected Exalted Ruler of Manila Lodge of Elks. I am prouder of that than anything that ever happened to me."

I don't blame Gessler for being proud of his position in this great order, and I am sure many friends here will be pleased to note his advancement. They will likewise join me in the belief that the Manila Elks are to be congratulated as well as Brother Gessler.

* * *

Score another hit for the union label, with Secretary Seibold at the bat. Several years ago a local clothing house presented Columbia Union with a good-sized wall clock, and it has hung for some years past in the committee room next the Secretary's office. When the timepiece was accepted the donors stood high with unions hereabouts, but are now on the unfair list of Washington organized labor. Recently the clock got so it would hardly ever run, and when it did its work was doubtful as to reliability. A regular clock mender was called in and fixed it so it would run and keep time—so the clock man said—but it didn't. Being recalled to see if he could make it do business, he once more performed on it, leaving with the assurance to the Secretary that "She'll go all right now, and for a long time, too;" but "she" didn't. Then Brother Seibold took a hand. He tinkered and he wound and he twisted and he knocked; he tightened a spring here and loosened one there; he brightened up wheels and he sharpened up cogs; wherever he found a vacant hole he filled it full of oil; then he set the works in motion, and it looked as though everything was coming his way in the clock-rectifying line, and the "tick-tick" of the rejuvenated mechanism sounded most pleasantly as he scratched away on his account books or manipulated his typewriter. In a few hours, however, the old clock was again still. The Secretary is a rather determined sort of a fellow, and he again commenced work on the recalcitrant clock at his first spare moment. Ornamenting the face of the clock was the firm name of the givers and under that the word "clothiers," gazing on which inscription furnished the Secretary with an inspiration. "I'll remove that unfair firm's ad from your face, Mr. Clock, before I put any more work on your insides," remarked the Secretary as he unlimbered for action. So he took his penknife and carefully cut out the offending name and laboriously printed these words in place thereof: "Buy only from Union Clothiers." Then he wound her up, gave the wheels a good shake, and, presto! the clock commenced to run smoothly and regularly, and soon its melodious ticking was so soothing that a wayfaring squareman hard by fell into a restful sleep, while the Secretary witnessed the change with unmixed satisfaction.

"Oh!" said he, "that union-label scheme did the business. Oil and hammers and tweezers are well enough in their way, but the label's the thing for sure movement."

The clock is still running and keeping excellent time. Push the union label!

* * *

John H. Swerdfiger, well known to many of the craft here, died suddenly on Monday morning, just as he was about to commence his day's work in the Government Printing Office. The immediate cause of death, as given by the coroner, was heart failure. Mr. Swerdfiger had been fasting for about eight or nine days as a treatment, it is said, for some stomach trouble, his intention being to abstain from all food for thirty days. He was about 48 years of age, and, I believe, was a native of Canada. He came to this city, however, from Pasadena, Cal., being appointed to the Printing Office in 1902. At the time of his death he was an employee of the Third Division Chapel.

Swerdfiger was one of the most prominent Socialists in this city and he was also a member of the Washington Theosophic Society. He was a remarkably earnest man and a deep and acute thinker. Of ideas widely divergent from those of most of his fellows in his own craft, he was yet ever tolerant and charitable as to the beliefs of others. A man who had seen much of the world, his bright mind easily perceived the sufferings and sorrows of his fellow-creatures, and his open-handed helpfulness for those in distress was bounded only by his resources.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Economic League and Theosophic Society. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Kent, and also by several well-known Socialists and Theosophists. They were all highly eulogistic, and, this writer believes, properly so. John H. Swerdfiger was a pure and honest man. May it be well with him in that new state into which he has entered.
which he has entered. The floral offerings were numerous and appropriate, by far the handsomest being a magnificent wreath "From the union printers of the Third Division," where Mr. Swerdfiger was highly esteemed by all his fellow-unionists and beloved by those who knew him intimately.

The remains were taken to Baltimore on Thursday for cremation and the ashes will be sent to a sister of the deceased living in California.

* * *

Some days ago a daily paper here told of how a "young and popular nurse" at a local hospital had been "practically drummed out" of that institution for a series of astounding and long-continued thefts. The paper was careful (and seemingly anxious) to explain that the young person, besides being popular and beautiful, was a "member of one of the most ancient and highly respected families in the State of South Carolina." One of the chambermaids in the hospital had been suspected and even accused of the theft. Why, certainly. Of course. Most naturally. These maids rarely belong to "most ancient and highly respected families," which is indeed extremely rude in them; and they will not provide themselves with ancestry, which is absolutely vulgar if not positively reprehensible. When the young and beautiful but exceedingly light-fingered representative of a "family which has held high and honorable station in both South Carolina and the nation"—I think that is about the way in which the vapid youth yclept a reporter dished out the wearing ancestry twaddle—was caught red-handed (and also full-handed) she defied the authorities of the place, declining to let them search her room and vehemently declaring she had done no wrong. When threatened with the police, however, "she stood stoically by" while the identification and reclamation of the stolen articles proceeded, at the conclusion of which interesting programme (showing that everything in sight from a small trinket to a fine wedding gown had been hooked and packed away in trunks and boxes by this frugal scion of a great house) "she packed her belongings, loaded them on an express wagon, and at once took her departure, and no one in the place has since seen her or knows of her whereabouts." Of course that stoically standing by, packing up, departing, and no one knowing of her whereabouts is doubtless all right in this case of this "young lady of family"—oh! shades of the prince of all toadies forbid that such an humble clod as I should dare to breathe or even think otherwise—but still there are those who can not help wondering about what would have happened if that suspected maid had proven the perpetrator of this wholesale robbery. She might have "stood stoically by" while the swag was being tagged, but I think she would have been securely tied to a bed post ad interim. She might have "taken her departure at once," but I doubt me not her conveyance would have been what is properly called a "patrol wagon" and her seat mate a policeman as big as a skinned horse. However, poor family-treeless worms of the dust that we are—unhallowed and wretched creatures without ancientness, etc.—we should not murmur, but fondly toadying to greatness and humbly kowtowing to "family," should sweetly murmur "Rank has its stations!" One of which, by the way, is to keep some fearfully rank ones of the elect out of jail.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT

The ironmasters of the Pacific Coast have formed a union busting trust.

Stogie makers will make another effort to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The plasterers of San Antonio, Tex., have organized a union, affiliated with the national organization.

The labor unions of Eureka, Cal., are building a hospital. When finished it will be a three story structure and will cost $30,000.

This paper acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Labour Gazette, issued by the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada. The volume is one of interest.

Organized Labor, a paper of San Francisco, advises that the Citizens' Alliance and the Socialists' so-called "Defense League," are good things to keep away from.

The Sons of Vulcan, the latest organization to enter the field of labor, held its first annual convention in Pittsburg last week. The organization is dual to the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Sheet Metal Workers.

The Bricklayers General Secretary, William Dobson, says of John Mitchell: "He is preeminently the most loved man of labor, organized or unorganized, and the time will come when no honor within the gift of the people will be denied him. I hope and expect to see him President of the United States."

The San Diego (Cal.) Labor Leader says that: "We note that one of the reliable Jap servants of the city tried to burn down the house where he was employed, and then went into another house and robbed it. This is awful news, as it leaves the servant question quite unsolved." Why not report the matter to the State Department at Washington?

"Bread Crumb" Post.

"Grape-Nuts" Post, professional nion buster, was in town last week. It is generally understood that as soon as he heard the rumor of a threatened lockout in the building trades he came to Washington to give the promoters of the lockout the benefit of his "valuable experience" in forwarding work of this kind. It is hard to change the nature of a vulture whether he has feathers or not, isn't it?

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

BOOST the label.

CHEER *up!* The summer is young yet.

COME, Spring, keep out of June's lap!

BOOST the label, and it will do the rest.

A BACKWARD season is at least good for the weather-joke crop.

SOFT talk will now be dished out from Oyster Bay on the half shell.

TO CALL the union shop a "closed" shop is a mere play on words.

PERHAPS the weather sharps are interested in an umbrella factory.

THE weird war-cry of Pennsylvania Republicans is, "Boost KNOX!"

THE healthy growth of the labor movement is due to the booster.

AS THE Yankees of the East the Japanese naturally think they can whip all creation.

THE results of the knock are negative at best, and too often positively harmful.

ONE able and progressive optimist can do the labor cause more good than a thousand knockers.

LITTLE drops of water and weather paragraphs make a summer season in which nobody laughs.

THE New York *World* tells about a "hand-to-fin" fight between a man and a catfish. The fish finally saw its finish.

THE mayor of Allegheny, Pa., is against spooning in the parks which has no doubt caused quite a stir among the sparking spoons.

TO JUDGE from some of his recent remarks, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN will yet purloin the Big Stick as an off-set to the theft of his thunder.

HAVING served his apprenticeship as the trainer of the Tammany Tiger it is not so remarkable that Richard Croker should down the British Lion with a race horse.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One Presidential mustache. Still good for a large crop of pert paragraphs. HENRY WATTERSON, Dealer in Spectacular Political Supplies.

HENRY JAMES thinks there is a lack of good manners among American women, and American women don't think much of Henry as a story writer. So there, now!

A CURRENT item tells about a Grand Rapids, Mich., chemist whose blood has turned to ink. That naturally puts him in condition to write a story in the blood-and-thunder vein.

THE MAN is disgraced who lives to be less than 100 hundred years old, according to Doctor Wiley. It is likewise an indication that his ancestors may have been undesirable citizens.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES, King EDWARD'S physician, says the time is coming when people will get over the extraordinary habit of taking medicine. In the eyes of some of his brother practitioners Sir FREDERICK is apt to be considered "bad medicine."

"FEW men have triumphed over more banter than BOK," says the Boston *Herald*. In fact, banter has about as much effect on the self-esteem of the editor of *The Ladies Home Journal* as a hail storm on the Washington Monument.

BY REASON of the Steunenberg murder trial and the trial of Mayor Schmitz the labor movement is to-day subject to severe criticisms by those who, generally from selfish motives, are bitterly opposed to labor unions. It is safe to say that whatever their result may be, those trials and the circumstances surrounding them will be cited for years to come in the arguments of rabid union haters. Yet they are only incidents after all in the development of the labor movement in this country. The labor movement is progressive and still possesses the strength of youth. A review of the past thirty years will show that, especially as represented in the American Federation of Labor, the movement has continually profited by the mistakes of the past. In the present instance the conservative leaders of organized labor may be depended upon to make good use of experience with a view to future improvement.

The confusion of ideas resulting from use of the term "closed shop" is unfortunate. The union shop is not, properly speaking, a closed shop. No reasonable man would think of calling a church a closed church because to join its membership one must assume certain obligations. In fact, the requirements necessary in joining a union are not so strict as those of the church and other popular organizations. Any properly qualified workingman can join a union. The first thing to be considered is whether the union has been beneficial in relation to society at large as well as to its immediate membership. If it has, then it should be encouraged in its refusal to tolerate the unfavorable conditions involved in industrial association with those who, while benefitted by the good it has accomplished, refuse to share its obligations. As a matter of fact, the union is a necessary pillar of modern civilization. It has taken what was formerly a mob and given it tangible shape as a responsible part of society. The disintegration of trades-unionism would be a serious set-back to progress. And by the same token, the so-called open shop is dangerously reactionary as related to the social fabric.

The Knocker.

Did you ever sit in the open air at a baseball game—in other words, in the "bleachers"—and see the hot sun fry hot words of censure and advice out of the excited bleacherites? It is a good place to study human nature. There are a thousand tongues to tell just how the game was lost or exactly how it might have been won and to condemn every player who happens to make an error. And woe to him who makes a misplay, however excusable, at a critical stage of the game. And so it is everywhere. The mere onlookers—the "fanatics" in the bleachers—think they know all about every move of those who are trying to do the world's work, and the strong player in the game of life is often deluged with abuse by those whose only occupation is to lay back in cushioned chairs and know it all. This weakness of human nature too often figures in the labor ranks. Members of unions who never attend a union meeting and have but little or no experience in handling the troublesome details of the labor movement know exactly how the best results might be secured and think they can direct the game from the bleachers. To all such J. Monroe's famous saying is applicable: "If you can't boost, don't knock."

A BASEBALL SERMON.

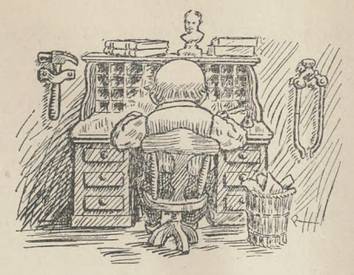
In the strenuous strife
of the ball game of life
There's no room for hysterical screechers.
Let your work be well done,
Be it out or a run,
But don't
Try to umpire the game from the bleachers.

Play ball! Be a man;
Join the ranks, if you can,
Of the world's sages, heroes, or preachers.
And despise not the day
Of the sacrifice play,
But don't
Try to umpire the game from the bleachers.

When you stand at the plate,
Face the spitballs of fate
Not like one of earth's timorous creatures;
And concentrate your zeal
Fortune's bases to steal.
But don't
Try to umpire the game from the bleachers.

WILL SUMMERSMITH.

PERTINENT PEN PARAGRAPHS



By CYCLE.

A man naturally feels discouraged after buying and returning seven different shades of floor staining.

* * *

All except Colonel Watterson are still in the dark as to the whereabouts and whomabouts of that "dark horse."

* * *

There is a possibility that people who acquire the habit of much talk about the weather may forget to talk about their neighbors.

* * * *

There is all the difference imaginable whether the inquiry is couched in these words, "Are you in the G. P. O. still?" or, "Are you still in the G. P. O.?"

* * * *

That picture of Heurich's bottling works, in last week's TRADES UNIONIST was so fine that one might be tempted to call some time and look the plant over, just to see if the inside compares favorably with the outside.

* * * *

The Government Printing Office Veteran's Club will give its first summer outing to Rockville by trolley on the afternoon of July 20. The train will be run "Special" with ample accommodations for as many as desire to join.

* * * *

In the conspiracy trial, now going on in Idaho, the State has established the fact that its chief witness, Adams, is an undesirable citizen in all that the term implies, and has been for years, though the Associate Press reports would have us believe that he is a hero of unusual magnitude.

* * * *

Those who have made the circuit of the branch offices about town will bear testimony to the wisdom of the different chapels in selecting chairmen of acknowledged efficiency and who are courteous to a marked degree, the same as in the main office. It is everywhere apparent that the bond of unionism is stronger to-day than ever before, and that a higher intelligence and grander conception of individual duty and responsibility is to be the inspiration for future effort.

* * *

CHARACTERS CONTRASTED.

I.

The Bible story of the woman against whom was brought the charge of moral wrongdoing, and who was dismissed with a benediction, is one of the most pathetic of the many illustrating the merciful forgiveness of the Master. If this woman, by name unknown, had been like unto some of the twentieth century kind she would have been besieged by promoters of cheap literature to write a history of her life, from which, possibly, there would have evolved a drama of thrilling interest to blear-eyed loungers and chalk-faced silly sentimentalists who crowd the pit and dome of unsavory playhouses. But we must assume that the woman of Bible times was modestly retiring and appreciative of the mercy shown. In this respect she was more the woman with none of that spirit of bold adventure which characterizes the persistently erring sister of to-day.

II.

And there is the parable of the prodigal son, who left a good home and sought elsewhere the things that do not go with a well-regulated household. In this Bible story is portrayed the sad lesson of yielding to the illusive temptations of vice with attendant penalties and remorseful ending. The most pathetic side of this story is the evident sincerity of the wayward son, who finds himself "all broken up," and on approaching his father reveals to him his unfeigned sorrow for wrongdoing. The welcome by the father in the sacrifice of the fatted calf and his words of forgiveness added pathos to the scene and was evidence of boundless love and charity. But it is nowhere recorded that the youthful transgressor returned to riotous living, nor did he abuse the check-book privilege as copartner in his father's bank account. In these things the prodigal differed from some of the present day scions.

III.

The hatchet-cherry-tree story, so indissolubly associated with the name of George Washington, is among the very best handed down from that generation in which rugged honesty is said to have been a dominating feature. Notwithstanding the meager means of communication at that period, the story spread far and wide and the name and fame of young Washington came to be as familiar then as is the name and fame of our own Ben Tillman of to-day. The story served a beneficent purpose, and but for the insinuating remarks of incredulous people the lesson drawn might have lived for all time and remained a guiding star by which fond parents could easily direct the footsteps of boys prone to deviate from the path of rectitude when to their unreflective minds a lie would seem to serve a better purpose than the truth. The discrediting of that simple story has done much to awaken distrust and to win converts to the belief that "all men are liars," since which unfortunate turning of the tide there has been a diminishing confidence in the "square deal"— a gradual falling off of respect for returns made by assesors upon the representations of Rockefeller, the Astors, and the whole horde of multitax dodgers from Gotham to San Francisco and back again by southern route via the city of stupendous graft and Brotherly Love.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES,
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
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The Washington Bottling Company, Incorporated, is the title of a company of enterprising New York State men who have introduced in the city the genuine ginger beer as brewed by the English process. This beer is nonalcoholic and is devoid of any injurious or deleterious substances, having been registered under the pure-food law. As a beverage, particularly in the summer season, it is highly recommended as a thirst quencher and leaves no ill effects. It requires time to age before it is served to the public.

It is on sale at all first-class bars in the city and is served cool and inviting from a stone bottle that looks cool in itself.

The young men who form the company are bright and enterprising, and in the short time they have been in the city have made hosts of friends in the trade and in commercial circles. From the standpoint of unionism the plant is union throughout, the members of the company having been schooled in trades unionism before coming to this city.

We commend this article to our readers as being all that is claimed for it, being absolutely pure and nonalcoholic.

Clams and Crabs in every style at R. A. Driscoll's, North Capitol and G. Try one.

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And Ice Cream Manufacturer
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In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in
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Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
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Harry Haight, 1008–1012 E street nw.
J. S. Dugan, 719 North Capitol street.
Jas. J. McCarthy, 1402 H street ne.
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25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered....$2.50
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Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

On the Bay of Naples—View of Mt. Etna—Cairo a Wonderful City—Historic Scenes in and About Alexandria, Egypt.

By F. E. BUCKLAND.

We are now in Cairo, one of the most wonderful cities in the world. Certainly it is a city full of wonderful street scenes.

We drove to the wharf in Naples last Wednesday, boarded a small boat, and were rowed out to the steamship Singapore, one of the Italian l'ners, and sailed out of the harbor at 5 o'clock in the evening, our course taking us across the beautiful bay of Naples, passing Sorrento, and then sailing through the straits separating the island of Capri from the main land, which brought us into the bay of Salerno.

When we assembled for dinner, we found there were only seven passengers in the first cabin, and Mrs. B. was the only woman. Of the passengers, there were two American gentlemen from Wisconsin, bound for Jerusalem, one Greek, one Pole, and one German. All the foreigners could speak some English, and they afforded the Americans much amusement and added much to the pleasure of our voyage. The American gentlemen proved delightful traveling companions and came to the same hotel with us.

The *Singapore* arrived in the harbor of the ancient city of Messina, Sicily, at 7 o'clock in the morning and remained until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, giving the passengers plenty of time to visit this curious and beautifully situated city or nearly 150,000 inhabitants. It is built in the form of a crescent, with a fine boulevard, lined with structures from three to four stories high, used principally for commercial purposes. The range of hills back of the city protects it from the northern winds giving it a splendid climate, although it is quite warm in summer.

After passing through the Straits of Messina we skirted close to the Italian coast, but long before dark we obtained a magnificent view of Mount Etna, with the smoke pouring out in great volume. The mountains in Italy are in many places covered with snow, which could be plainly seen with the naked eye.

On our return we hope to spend several days in Sicily and will then be able to send you a description of the beauties of Taormina, Syracuse, and Palerno.

Our voyage across the Mediterranean was as enjoyable as the one across the Atlantic as far as smooth seas and delightful weather are concerned. The meals come so frequently that we had little to do besides eating and sleeping. From 6 to 8 a. m. is early breakfast. At 10 a breakfast of half a dozen courses was served, including three kinds of wine, at half past three lunch is served, and at 6 o'clock a splendid dinner, including wine, is spread for the passengers. At 9 o'clock tea, with cake and biscuits, is served. Passengers are at liberty to call at any time, up to 10 in the evening, for wine or beer, without any addition cost.

On Saturday morning we obtained a distant view of the island of Crete. We passed very few steamers, which seems remarkable in a sea that has so many craft passing to the far East and among the islands dotting the Mediterranean.

Sunday morning about 9 o'clock we sighted the light-houses at the entrance to the port of Alexandria, and soon thereafter the low-lying lands of Egypt. Before entering the harbor, Pompey's Pillar, which stands on rising ground, burst into view, to the great admiration of the passengers crowding the rails of the promenade deck. The great forts of Adjmi and Marabout are of great size and much interest to the Yankees on board.

Upon entering the great harbor a busy scene was presented, for there were, perhaps, a hundred steamers of various sizes anchored in the bay or tied up at the quays, natives busily engaged in loading them either with cargoes or coal, or both. The breakwater that protects the harbor is more than 2 miles long.

We disembarked about half past 11 and then made a run for the customs-house, where we had little difficulty in convincing the inspectors we had nothing dutiable. Knowing there was a train at noon for Cairo, the driver whipped up his horses and we dashed through the streets of the native quarter and on toward the railroad station, but all to no purpose, for we failed to make our train. The roads in Egypt are managed by the British and the trains are run on time. We then ordered the driver to take us to the Grand Hotel, where we left our baggage and in company with our two American traveling companions, engaged a carriage, and drove over the city for over two hours, finally winding up at the railroad station in time for the 4 o'clock train for Cairo.

Alexandria is far less interesting than Cairo, but it is well worth a visit. In the new quarter are many fine buildings and more in process of construction. This ancient city undoubtedly holds first place in early Christian history, for it was founded in 332 B. C. Our drive extended along the banks of the Nile for some distance and the scenes in the streets leading to and from the Nile were full of interest. The members of the different tribes and their costumes were a source of continual surprise. We also drove along the banks of the great Malamudiya Canal, one of the popular drives in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The Place Mohammed Ali contains a fine equestrian statue of Mohammed Ali. Fine stores line this place, and the great exporting houses are here located. We next passed the palace of Ras et Lin and the Khedivial Yacht Club. Altogether we spent a very pleasant afternoon in Alexandria and will have an opportunity of seeing more of this city when we take a ship for Naples in a couple of weeks.

The trip from Alexandria to Cairo is an intensely interesting one. Some Egyptian official was on board our car and held quite a reception at the four or five cities at which we stopped. We crossed the Nile three times and passed through one of the richest and most productive sections in the world. We saw caravans of camels making their way along the splendid roads. We saw them used in plowing and as beasts of burden all along the way. The wheat fields are now being harvested and presented an animated scene.

It was just about dusk when we arrived in Cairo, and by 8 o'clock we were safely sheltered in Shepheard's Hotel, one of the largest as well as one of the finest in the world. Of the many wonderful scenes we have seen in Cairo and of the still more wonderful ones we expect to see, will be sent you the latter part of the week.

Labor Decalogue.

I.

Thou shalt join a union of thy craft, and have no other unions before it.

II.

The meetings thereof shalt thou attend and pay thy tithes with regularity. Thou shalt not attribute unholy purposes to thy brother in union. Beware of the fact that, though thou be honest, "there are others."

III.

"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job."

IV.

Thou shalt not labor more than eight hours for one day's work, nor on the Sabbath nor on any of the holy days (holidays).

V.

Thou shalt not hire out thy offspring of tender years. "Poverty and instruction to his children."

VI.

Clothe not the wife of thy bosom in mean apparel, lest it be a testimony against thee.

VII.

Thou shalt not live in a hovel, nor feed on the husk that the swine doth eat. Take thou not alms fro mthe unrighteous, lest it bemean thee.

VIII.

Honor the female sex, for on this rock rests the welfare of man.

IX.

Waste not thy life in the chase after the ethereal, lest the substance be filched from thee. The Lord helps those who help themselves. Thou helpest thyself best by helping thy brother workers in the union of labor.

X.

Thy brother's welfare is thy concern; therefore shalt thou have a care for him and his. Associate thyself with thy brother worker, that thy pay may be heightened, thy hours of labor shortened, and the days of thy life and the lives of all may be lengthened and brightened.—*Iowa Unionist.*

"The Man's Store."
D. J. Kaufman's
Great Sale of
Hamburger Bros. & Co.
Clothing Stock
Finest Brand Tailored Spring and Summer Suits now being closed out at bargain prices.
D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.
"Money's Worth or Money Back"

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE.

J. J. Cooney, one of Philadelphia's best known unionists, is in the city.

"Felix Boyd" promises to rival "Sherlock Holmes" as a character in detective fiction.

Printers were in evidence at the respective Elk and Masonic corner-stone ceremonies the past week.

Howard Ferguson, formerly of the Congressional Record, is now with the Panama Canal Commission.

The Merg. just installed by the TRADES UNIONIST contains many devices not possessed by its earlier made sisters in the G. P. O.

Washington being too tame for John Macksey, he has transferred his affections from the Avenue to the Great White Way, and will hold forth on one of Gotham's big dailies.

A continuous downpour of rain marring the printers' pleasures at Luna Park on the 11th, the management of that institution have decided to honor all tickets for that occasion on any day except Sunday. Meanwhile, the committee in charge will select another date for the outing.

Having occasion to look up something in the line of literature, I paid a visit to the Congressional Library one evening this week, to find at nearly every desk in the reading room, one of Mr. Stillings's hands—the gin mill and the promenade evidently not constituting all of the Capitol's attraction with these gentlemen.

H. S. SUTTON.

The Greek Mill Boys.

The immigration authorities are making a searching investigation into the importation of Greek boys into Lowell, Mass., to work in the mills, says the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Workers, and are confident that they are about to unearth a big conspiracy to bring Greek boys into this country illegally and put them to work in the mills of Lowell under a "padrone" system, by which the poor boy is obliged to give his labor for a mere pittance, while the conspirators get the greater part of his earnings.

From all accounts, local reports say, the alleged conspiracy is not confined to Greeks alone, but includes parties working the mills in which the children are placed.

The immigration authorities, unknown to the local police, have been quietly investigating, it is said, through A. Seraphie, the Greek imimgration interpreter, and that from Tampa, Fla. Mr. Seraphie's investigations led to the arrests of Prof. Michael Iatros, Greek consul and former interpreter for the Boston, and Paniotis Funtas, whose case came up recently in police court, as did that of the overseer who hired two Greek children who were under age.

According to the statement of Mr. Seraphie hundreds of Greek boys are working in the mills who have been brought here illegally. The majority of the boys are of the age that would make it necessary for them to attend school had they not presented forged certificates by which they passed the factory inspectors.

During his week's investigation in Lowell Mr. Seraphie states that he has unearthed on an average of three cases a day where boys admitted that they were brought out by men not their relatives and furnished with certificates. The authorities believe that a wholesale conspiracy is in operation and they propose to break it up.

It is expected that the District Attorney of Lowell will bring charges against several parties implicated in the conspiracy.

Winners or Failures.

That old lying philosophy about fortune knocking at a man's door but once is the veriest rot ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting humanity, says the Houston Labor Journal. The sun never rises but he lights the way to betterment of every human being. If you think you have sinned away your day of grace, go an dget some liver medicine, and read the history of men who have become historical after practically a life of failure. Get busy and quit thinking that you are so important that God Almighty has picked you out for the purpose of making an object lesson for humanity. You are not that big. You are "one of a bunch;" so choose your bunch—the winners or the failures.

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More than 600,000 purchasers have selected it in preference to all other makes.
☞ We're sole D. C. agents for "Eddy" Refrigerators. All styles and all sizes in stock, including special sizes for use in apartment houses, pantry, nursery, stores, etc.
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Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; D. Douglass Wilson, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America, International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. Bert V. Wolfe, president, 235 Massachusetts avenue northwest; Mrs. E. H. Thomas, secretary, The Bertholdt, 128 Maryland avenue southwest. Meets at Typographical Temple third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, 727 Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Jennings Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 9, 23; May 7, 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 2, 16, 30; May 13, 27 June 11, 25; July 9, 23.
Secretary, W. H. Saunders, 119 Eleventh street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. J. Ford 3211 Sherman ave.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, J. F. Bradengeyer, 474 K street southwest.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W. Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, C. A. Pfau, 1207 Sixth street northwest.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

N. H. Cole Promoted—Election For Delegates on Sunday—Executive Board of I. A. M. Hold Session—Regrets Action of S. M. Frazier.

There is a workingman in Scotland who has been drawing comparisons between himself and friend Andy. In his deductions relative as between the two, he says:

We're puir bit craiturs, Andra, you and me,
Ye hae a bath in marble tub, I dook in the sea.
Cafe au lait in a silver joog for breakfast gangs to you,
I sup my brose wi' a horn spuin an' eat till I'm nu';
An' there's nae great differ, Andra, hardly ony.
My sky is as clear as yours, and the clouds as bonnie,
I whussle a tune thro' my teeth to mysel' that costs nae money.

N. H. Cole has been promoted to the position of "captain of the head," vice T. J. Langhorn, deceased. This position, which is a delicate one, and one which requires tact and diplomacy, will, no doubt, be ably filled by the new incumbent.

The body of Melvin L. Cleveland, son of Brother W. G. Cleveland, of the Secondary Mount Shop, has at last been recovered. It will be remembered that the young man was drowned in the lower Potomac several months ago. The body will be taken to New Britain, Conn., for interment. Brother Cleveland and his wife have the sympathy of the entire membership of Columbia Lodge in their great affliction.

The general executive board of the International Association of Machinists are holding daily sessions this week at headquarters considering ways and means to bring the several strikes of the Machinists to a just conclusion. Thos. L. Wilson, fourth vice-president, is in daily consultation with the board relative to the strike on the Erie System, over which he is in control: Every thing points to an early settlement of these troubles satisfactory alike to the employers and the employees.

During the session of the executive board they will outline the policies of the international offices at the St. Louis conventions, relative to amendments to the constitution, etc. The St. Louis convention bids fair to eclipse any ever before held, owing to the one fact of the great and phenomenal increase in the membership, seconded by that there is a closer unity now existing between the Grand Lodge officers and the rank and file than ever before since the organization was formed.

Among the signers, who are members of the Employers Association, relative to the lockout of union mechanics, I notice the name of Mr. Samuel M. Frazier, of Anacostia, dealer in coal, wood, and builders supplies. I regret that such is the case. Mr. Frazier has heretofore enjoyed a large patronage in the Navy-Yard in the sale of coal and wood. Possibly there is no dealer in the city whose books show a larger class of buyers than does Mr. Frazier's among the trades unionists of the Yard. If it be true, as published, there will be a different story to tell in a short time. Columbia Lodge will carefully investigate the whole matter, and if it is found to be true that Mr. Frazier has signed an agreement dertimental to the interests of organized labor, he can not expect further patronage from the members of organized labor not only in the Yard but in the southeast section of the city. "He that is not for me is against me." A word to a wise man should be sufficient.

Recently several members of the supervising forces of the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel Works spent several days in the Naval Gun Factory informing themselves as to the methods of machinery, guns, and constructing gun carriages. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government is very partial to the contractor, not only in imparting knowledge of construction, but also in furnishing jigs, yet it is a fact that can not be denied, they can not produce the finished article that will bear the close scrutiny of the Government inspectors like that done by the mechanics in Uncle Sam's Great Gun Factory. When these establishments adopt the eight-hour day and offer the same inducements that the Government offers its skilled workmen, then, and not until then, will they be able to draw to themselves the skilled gun builder, which is absolutely necessary to compete with Uncle Samuel. It has got to come sooner or later and the sooner the lesson is learned the better it will be for those who desire to compete in the armament of the ships for Uncle Sam's Navy.

Next Sunday morning will relieve the minds of many of the anxious members of Columbia Lodge of Machinists who are aspirants for the honor of representing the lodge at the St. Louis convention. The lodge will be called to order at 10.30 and the members will proceed to ballot for their favorites. It is an old saying, "Many are called but few are chosen." There are so many candidates with probably but three to win that no matter what the outcome may be there will be several heart-aches. Every candidate thinks he is the man who should be selected, and a failure on the part of the members to gratify the desire on his part to win one of the places means that the members do not appreciate the great fund of intellectual ability which the candidate believes he possesses. There is much wire pulling going on, and the candidates are like the politicians before an election, ready to grasp you by the hand and swear allegiance to you if you should be a candidate next time. It will soon be over, however, and things will resume normal conditions no matter who may win.

TIM TICKLE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas death has removed from the ranks of our fellow-craftsmen, Dallas G. Morrison, an old and highly esteemed member; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to the memory of our departed friend and coworker as one who, throughout a long and useful life, never proved false or faltered in his duty to his country, his friends, or his fellow-workers; who was ever a genial charitable companion, a sturdy patriot, and a staunch member of the Typographical Union; wherefore, be it

Resolved, That the Job Room Chapel of Columbia Union, No. 101, extend to the family or our deceased brother sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to those intimately concerned and published in appropriate papers.

CLAUDE B. MCDONALD,
JOSEPH U. JACKSON,
J. A. HENNESY,
Committee.

Union Made Stuff.

[Will M. Maupin.]

The prospective customer entered the business office of the Amalgamated Trust Company and inquired for the manager.

"He's up to the court-house gittin' a injunction agin' th' machinists, who are talkin' o' strikin'," said the office boy.

"Where is the superintendent?"

"He's organizin, a union o' superintendents to bust th' union o' workingmen on th' ground that unions is illegal an' immoral."

"Where's the chairman of the board of directors?"

"Over to th' railroad offices gettin' th' month's rebates."

"Where's the treasurer?"

"Fixin' it up to declare a 20 per cent dividend to th' stockholders and show the public that the trust is losin' money because it has to pay th' workmen such big wages."

"Where is the secretary?"

"Writin' th' workmen an explanation of why wages must be reduced or the factory closed down."

"Where is the auditor?"

"Down to Washington provin' to the committee that we've got to have more protection or we won't cough up to the campaign fund again."

"Who is here?"

"A lot of greasy mechanics in the workshops who ain't got sense enough to see that they is bein' bilked."

"What do you do?"

"Me? Oh, I operate the engine that runs the pump that furnishes the water for the stock. What! Goin' already? Well, drop in next week an' maybe you'll find some of the brass collars at home."

A Fable About Mules.

The *Union Settlement* says a certain captain of industry, who had been busted by the trusts, thought he would try his hand at farming. Unlike most farmers he found at the end of the season that he had $500 in money and a barn full of hay and grain. After discharging his men he called his mules together and informed them that the rush season was over and their services were no longer required. Said he, "My barn is full of feed which at the present market price ought to net me another $500. I fed you well while you worked, and next summer, if you are around this way about harvest time, I shall be glad to give you another job." He accordingly dismissed the mules and lived on the fat of the land until next summer. But the mules did not make application for another job. They had all starved to death.

The "Captain" forgot he was not dealing with men.

STARVATION WAGES IN GERMANY

Millions of Workingmen are Living on Miserable Pittance.

The Central Committee of the German trade unions in Berlin has just published a statistical table showing the wages in the empire, says a writer in a recent trade publication, and the most remarkable thing about the table is the evidence it brings that in twenty-seven of these trades the average daily wage is less than 75 cents. While it is recognized among German writers on national economy that the lowest living wage ought to be $1 a day, or $300 for the working year of 300 days, we are here shown that there are millions of German workers who do not earn $225 per annum.

Among the larger unions with this low average are the following: The clothing industry, with 242,000 workers receiving 80 cents a day; the Saxon textile industry, with 225 workers, average pay 75 cents; North German Textile Union, with 124,000 workers, wages 65 cents; South German Textile Union, with 120,000 workers, wages 55 cents, and the tobacco industry, with 153,000, wages 40 cents. The lowest rate of all is paid to the Textile Union of Silesia, 42 cents.

The "Vorwaerts," in summing up the report, says there are two and a half million skilled laborers in Germany earning between 52 cents and 75 cents.

BRICKLAYERS UNION, No. 1.

Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Thursdays.

President, E. McCollam, 4 I st. nw.
Vice President, W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pennsylvania ave. nw.
Treasurer, W. R. Goddard, 1338 Fairmont st. nw.
Financial Secretary, John T. Kenealy, 1234 New Jersey ave. nw.
Recording Secretary, H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F st. ne.
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. McNulty, 335 H st. sw.

TRUSTEES.

M. P. Lynch, 941 Florida ave. nw.
J. J. Knighton, 603 G st. ne.
Charles Stuart, 75½ Bates st. nw.

ARBITRATION BOARD.

H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave.nw.
J. J. McCarthy, 2219 H st. nw.
John J. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.
J. F. Murtaugh, 3411 N st. nw.
P. H. Sugrue, 1122 North Capitol st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pa. ave. nw.
James French, 614 K st. se.
W. D. Cronin, 1415 Thirty-sixth st. nw.
D. Donovan, 3531 O st. nw.
M. A. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.

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Middle-aged white lady for general housework. Call at 1531 Fourteenth street northwest. Also two experienced dressmakers.

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F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
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Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
Emile Joselli, 807 G street nw.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S. Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
G. A. Robinson, 1321 F street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
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John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

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Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 2 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

WASHINGTON LABOR NEWS

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Woolworth's Five and Ten-Cent Store Again Fair.

Central Labor Union met Monday night in regular session, President John H. Brinkman in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

The following credentials were received and favorably acted upon: From the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va., naming Robert F. Prettyman and Ray Cleveland; from International Association of Steam Fitters, naming Chas. Allison vice Chas. Vesper, resigned; from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, naming J. J. Purcell vice A. Low; from Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, first branch, naming E. L. McLelland, G. A. Adams, P. A. Saum, W. W. Winfree, and J. W. Tavenner; from Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, second branch, naming Messrs. Noble, Kellogg, Robinson, Russell, and Birbeck; from Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523, American Federation of Labor, George H. Emmons, Joseph Laughlin, L. W. Kearney, L. Brownley, and W. S. Cost; from Typographical Union, No. 101, naming John B. Dickman, T. M. Ring, Sam De Nedrey, F. C. Roberts and J. L. Rodier.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Contract—Favorable on the contract of the Butcher Workmen.

Trustees—That they had negotiated a loan of $250 and turned the same over to treasurer.

Special committee on Alexandria Street Railway matter reported, recommending that the committee appear before the Trades Council of Alexandria, Tuesday night, and act in conjunction with that body for the purpose of laying before the president of the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railroad Company the situation of affairs as found by the committee. The recommendations of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions to whom was referred resolutions of the building trades relative to the alleged lockout reported a substitute. Was discussed and not agreed to, after which the following amendment was then offered by Delegate Payton and adopted:

AMENDMENT.

Since it is the sense of the resolution that each affiliated Local be requested to refuse to work until each locked-out union is replaced in what is termed the closed shop; therefore be it

Resolved, As an amendment to the said resolution, that in case each of the seven locals are restored to their former position the controversy will not be considered settled until all affiliated unions of the Building Trades are treated likewise.

The resolution was read and adopted, as amended.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the Employers Association of the Building Trades of the District of Columbia have "locked out" the members of the following Local Unions, who are affiliated with this Central Labor Union: Hoisting Engineers, No. 77; Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, No. 9; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102; Plumbers and Gas Fitters, No. 5, U. A.; Tile Layers and Helpers, Nos. 2 and 12; Interior Marble Workers, and the Operative Plasterers, who are not affiliated with this body; and

Whereas the members of the above Unions were locked out because they refused to work with nonunion plumbers, and indorse the "open shop;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Central Body view with disfavor the action of the Employers Association; and be it

Further Resolved, That this Central Labor Union requests all affiliated organizations of the building trades to withdraw its members from all building construction where nonunion men have been substituted for the union men who have been "locked out."

Special committee to visit the Trades Council of Alexandria, Delegates Feeney, Roberts, and Riggles, and arrange for exchange of delegates, reported a recommendation that the president be authorized to appoint quarterly two members of the body to represent the Central Labor Union in the Alexandria Trades Council, the expenses of the committee to be paid by the central body. The recommendation was concurred in.

Adjustment Committee reported progress on business in hand.

Special Agitation—Delegate Riggles reported that he had visited various firms during the week and that some of his calls had been successful, notably in the matter of the building stone laborers in the yard of George A. Esher, and the Heurich Brewing Company.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 26, stating that the local had no objections to the removal of the 5 and 10 cent stores of F. W. Woolworth & Co., from the "We Do Not Patronize List." On motion the firm was declared fair.

From Local No. 167, Bakers and Confectioners, of Newark, N. J., requesting financial aid. Filed.

From Hod Carriers asking for information relative to the intention of C. C. Williams in the matter of employing union hod carriers.

BILLS.

Bills to the amount of $2.05 were ordered paid.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals reported indorsements of the Central Labor Union in placing the following firm on the "We Do Not Patronize List."

Horseshoers in the case of the E. H. Catlin & Co.

Columbia Typographical Union in the matter of P. J. Collins and the E. H. Catlin & Co. No action taken in the T. J. Daly case.

Press Feeders and Assistants indorsing the action of the Central body in the matter of the E. H. Catlin & Co., P. J. Collins, and T. J. Daly.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to act with a like committee from the Building Mechanics Alliance to wait upon Mr. Rapley, of the Academy of Music, for the purpose of settling difficulty said to exist there. The chair appointed Delegates Feeney, James, Brinkman, De Nedrey, and Schafer.

The Evelyn Hotel and barroom was declared fair.

Bakers' Union 118.

Baker's Union, No. 118, is still advocating the patronage for all union-label goods, including the baker's label upon the bread of Mr. Chas. P. Berg, 327 Tenth street SE., who is the only firm in this city using that emblem.

The trade in all the various bakeries at this time is brisk and owing to the ability required by the journeymen of this city some effort is at times required to supply the proper men to turn out the work.

The friction existing a short time ago in connection with the signing up of a new agreement with the employers has now been dispelled and complete harmony exists between both sides—the employers and the employees.

Mills home-made bread being baked at Baltimore, Md., by nonunion bakers, and delivered in Washington, D. C., by nonunion drivers has been declared by the Central Labor Union to be unwholesome to the stomachs of trades unionists and their friends, and is therefore debarred from a place upon the tables of those that endeavor to be fair.

Two more shops turning out baked goods are at this time declared unfair by organized labor, John Bender, of 2127 G street NW., and Carl Hoffman's Mount Pleasant Bakery.

Butcher Workmen.

At a largely attended meeting of Butcher Workmen's Local Union, No. 148, Wednesday evening at Bessler's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, it was stated that the members working at the abbatoir had signed individual contracts with the company, and after some debate which was participated in by a delegation from the Central Labor Union, composed of President John H. Brinkman, John B. Dickman, and John G. Schmidt, it was decided that the individuals must either disregard the contracts made as individuals or be expelled from the organization. In this stand, it is said, the local will have the undivided support of organized labor, as the fundamental principles of trades unionism has been attacked.

To "Dear Old Chi."

Pink Hilton, expert monotypist, will leave Washington this week for Chicago, where he has accepted a position as monotype operator.

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G.

JUNE SESSION OF No. 101

Installation of Officers for the Ensuing Year the Feature.

MALONEY'S CARD TO BE REVOKED

List of Committees Appointed—A Vigorous Label Campaign to be Carried On—Recommendations of Central Labor Union Concurred in—Out-of-Work Benefit Proposition Laid Over for a Month.

An unusually well attended meeting of Columbia Typographical Union was held at Typographical Temple last Sunday, with President T. C. Parsons in the chair and Secretary Seibold recording the minutes.

The committee on applications reported upon the application of Otto Erdman for a six months' extension of his apprenticeship time, asking favorable action, which was granted.

The request of A. E. Smoot asking restoration to the active list was granted, and the application of Martin H. Flynn was laid over for further consideration. The Laws Committee reported adversely on resolutions proposing an out-of-work fund for the benefit of members and instructing Delegates to the International Typographical Union to vote for the discontinuance of the strike assessment.

The committee were instructed to hold the former over for one month, and its recommendation as to the latter was concurred in.

The Grievance Committee reported, indorsing the action of the Central Labor Union in placing P. J. Collins and the E. H. Catlin & Co., on the "We Do Not Patronize List," and reported no action in the case of the Painters against T. J. Daly. The action of the committee was concurred in by the union.

The Executive Committee reported that the application of Joseph Cohn for admission to the Printer's Home had been acted upon favorably by the Home authorities, and that J. F. Chambers and Thos. E. Doty had complied with all the requirements of the union, and had been restored to membership.

The Label Committee reported recommending that the "President be authorized to appoint as many additional members to the committee as may be necessary to more effectively carry on the work of the committee," and also recommended "That all literature not bearing the label be turned over to the chairmen of the respective chapels, and by the chairmen to members of the Label Committee for affixing the stickers and return to advertisers."

Officers for the ensuing year were installed by President Parsons, after which Vice-President O'Brien obligated President Parsons.

President Parsons in brief and well-chosen words thanked the membership for the honor conferred upon him for the second time, and pledged himself to the best of his ability to successfully carry on the work of the union.

Committees for the ensuing year were announced by President Parsons, as follows:

Executive—W. F. O'Brien (chairman), T. C. Parsons, G. G. Seibold, James E. Bright, John B. Dickman, T. Frank Hall, Chas. C. Thompson, C. W. Radley, W. N. Brockwell, Jason Waterman, C. I. Willey, Jos. G. Stelle, John A. Onyun, Laura B. Gordon, Chas. S. Gunn, W. S. Schinnerer, J. A. Bynum.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union—John B. Dickman (chairman), T. M. Ring, Sam De Nedrey, F. C. Roberts, J. L. Rodier.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—T. Frank Hall (chairman), M. G. Molan, Frank D. Seiffert.

Membership—W. N. Brockwell (chairman), Frank D. Smith, R. A. Wilson, Wm. R. Love, M. L. Statler.

Laws—Jason Waterman (chairman), Mark H. Barnum, H. N. Kelchner.

Business—C. I. Willey (chairman), F. L. Fridley, O. D. Hyler, H. W. Templar, B. S. Feeney.

Relief—J. G. Stelle (chairman), H. S. Sutton, H. F. Montgomery.

Grievance—John A. Onyun (chairman, E. Y. Fisher, T. P. Maloney, John H. Hooper, David Pollock.

Entertainment—Miss Laura B. Gordon (chairman), Miss Mary Connelly, Samuel J. Gompers, F. H. Hambright, B. A. Lineback, John R. Purvis, A. S. Fennell, J. E. Maynard.

Memorial—Chas. S. Gunn (chairman), R. A. Julian, O. W. Swarzfaber, J. T. Barber.

Finance—W. S. Schinnerer (chairman), Ernest Gibson, Chas. H. Gove.

Eight-hour Day—T. C. Parsons (chairman), F. B. Crown, R. W. Burnside, John R. Berg, J. A. Huston.

Label Campaign Committee—T. A. Bynum (chairman), Samuel Salomon, D. V. Chisholm, W. J. McVoy, E. W. Morcock, Harry C. Knapp, Geo. B. Tallman, Wm. H. Bailey, S. H. Willey, D. J. Marvin.

The union directed that Secretary Seibold communicate with New York union asking whether or not M. A. Maloney had deposited a card with Big Six, and, if so, to inform No. 101 where he got it. This information secured the Secretary was further instructed to communicate with the union issuing the card and demand that it be revoked.

Printing Pressmen.

Thos. Franklin resigned the presidency of the Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, of this city, and has gone to New York. Frank Ferris, vice-president, was elected to fill the unexpired term, and Harry K. Fellringer was elected vice-president.

A committee, by request of the downtown pressmen, to secure eight hours in the District. Committee appointed: N. C. Sprague, Tom Franklin, H. Gesler.

First Saturday half-holiday excursion to Marshall Hall by Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, Saturday July 6, 1907. Tickets, 25 cents. Boat leaves at 10 a. m., 2.30 and 6.30 p. m.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers Local Union, which has been on strike since May 7, 1907, reports that the strike is fast becoming a dead issue, in so far as the local is concerned. But few men are out employment, less, in fact, than is the case this season of the year under normal conditions. A favorable decision for the men is expected from the court on the proceedings instituted by the bosses association, when they believe a majority of the shops will sign the union scale, and renew operations with union men.

Fitzgerald in Washington.

Mr. William B. Fitzgerald, of Troy, N. Y., member of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Electric Railway Employees of America, is in the city. Mr. Fitzgerald was called here to look after the interests of the men who, it is alleged, have been discharged from the employ of the Alexandria street railway because of their union affiliations.

Metal Workers Elect Officers.

At the regular meeting of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local No. 102, held Wednesday night at its headquarters in Costello's Hall, the following officers were elected: Dan M. Desmond, president; Henry Klinger, recording secretary; Charles Dausch, financial secretary, and J. B. Egloff, business agent.

Stoops in Business.

N. C. Stoops, oldtimer and doorkeeper of Columbia Typographical Union, who has been suffering from an affliction of the eyes for some time, has purchased the cigar and news stand at 606 Fifth street NW. As a true blue square man he has the best wishes of his craft as well as many friends.

Mr. Lynch in Town.

Mr. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., who has been in the East and South on business connected with the affairs of the organization he represents, was a Washington visitor this week.

Home Again.

W. W. Beatty, first vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, who has been in New York conferring with President Small, regarding the proposed strike of the telegraphers, has returned to Washington.

Gone to Savannah.

Millard F. Peake, one of the printorial landmarks hereabouts, has accepted a position in Savannah, Ga.

ALEXANDRIA LABOR ITEMS

THE STREET CAR MATTER.

An Effort Being Made to Effect an Adjustment of the Trouble.

Some time ago the employees of the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railroad, most of whom live in Alexandria, were organized by Thomas Hulfish, of that city, into a union of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees of America. It is alleged that immediately after the formation of the union the company began a systematic discharge of its members, supposedly a punishment for their action. The matter was laid before the Trades Council, of Alexandria, and the Central Labor Union, of Washington, and the organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who made arrangements for the committees to meet Mr. Colvin, the operating manager of the road. The committees met him on Sunday and took up the matter of the discharges with him, stating that it was the desire of organized labor of both cities that the men be reinstated in their former positions. This Mr. Colvin refused to do, and informed the committee in terse English that the railroad was capable of attending its own affairs, but courteously informed the committee that they might lay the matter before the board of directors, which meets in Philadelphia about July 15. The committees reported the result of the conference to the central bodies and the street railway men's union. The matter was then taken up by the general officers of the Amalgamated Association, and Mr. Wm. B. Fitzgerald, of the general executive board, was directed to come here and endeavor to make a settlement. He also had a conference with Mr. Colvin, but accomplished nothing, receiving the same reply that the committees had received. Thursday night a meeting of the men was held in Trades Council Hall, Alexandria, at which all the employees of the road were invited and the facts of the situation laid before them. There will also be a general mass meeting to-night (Saturday) in the opera house of Alexandria where speakers will lay all facts in the case before the people, and then aid will be asked in securing to the employees their rights guaranteed to every American—the right to join a labor or any other organization if he cares to. There is a well-grounded belief that these men were discharged for joining a union, and the fact that now the discharges amount to thirty-three in number, all union men, verifies the belief. The men are determined to stand by their rights, the company seems determined to stand by its action, and it is very probable that the result of to-night's meeting will be to declare that the company has locked out its men, and an appeal made to the public not to ride on the road. Let us hope that the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily to all.

Worth Recognized.

The management of this paper takes pride in acknowledging the high compliment paid to it by the Alexandria Trades Council, when at its meeting in Alexandria Tuesday night, by unanimous vote, made THE TRADES UNIONIST its official organ. THE TRADES UNIONIST desires to say to its Alexandria friends that it will always take a deep interest in the labor movement of their city and do all that it can to promote its welfare. Following is the notification of indorsement:

The Alexandria Trades Council, Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Alexandria, Va., June 18, 1907.

The Trades Unionist Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.:

At a regular meeting of the Alexandria Trades Council, held on June 18, a motion was passed unanimously indorsing THE TRADES UNIONIST, of Washington, as our official organ.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. PROCTOR, *Secretary.*

Blacksmiths.

Delegate Prettyman, of the Blacksmiths, in his report to the Trades Council Tuesday night, stated that the blacksmiths were growing in strength and usefulness, and had added two members to the roll at last meeting.

Clerks of Virginia.

Newspapers of Virginia are espousing the early closing movement of the Retail Clerks. Says a prominent daily paper: "Let everybody boost for early closing. Every citizen of Virginia, and especially the ladies, should boost the movement for early closing of stores. The people who work in these stores are entitled to some time for relaxation and recuperation."

Announcement.

Mr. C. E. Hill, formerly employed by the railroad company, has been selected as the representative of THE TRADES UNIONIST in Alexandria. He is authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, and job printing, and to receipt for all moneys paid to him. We bespeak for Mr. Hill your heartiest good will and patronage.

The Meeting To-Night.

The citizens of Alexandria are earnestly urged to attend the meeting to-night in the opera house. Prominent citizens will make addresses, and all will be made to understand the unfair treatment accorded to their neighbors by the railroad company.

ROSTER OF UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. E. J. Harrison, 510 Oronoco street.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Beer Bottlers—Trades Council Hall, first Sunday in each month, 10 a. m. E. J. Harrison, 510 Oronoco street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m. C. L. Jones, 307 Queen street.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Geo. Bontz, jr., 422 N. Alfred street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Sundays. James O'Hanlon.

WAYSIDE MUSINGS.

A moulders union, composed of Polacks, has been organized at Erie, Pa.

If Haywood and Moyer are "undesirable citizens," wonder what's the President's term for Orchard?

Union carpenters are urged to stay away from Wheeling and Elm Grove, W. Va., on account of strike.

Jacob Tazelaar, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular warning laborers against one W. G. Critchlow, an organizer for "International Laborer's Union." Critchlow's long suit is the formation of dual organizations.

Miss Margaret Haley, business manager of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, has hurled defiance at Otto C. Schneider, new president of the school board, who recently warned the teachers that they must quit labor unions and labor union practices in schools.

At the convention of the State Federation of Labor of Minnesota, which closed its sessions last week, George B. Howley, of Minneapolis, was elected president, and the Union Advocate, of St. Paul, was made the official paper of the Federation. Both able and deserving.

The joint meeting of the committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and the members of the Bar Iron Association, which was in session at Toledo, Ohio, last week, considering the new wage scale adopted by the Amalgamated Association, adjourned on Friday without reaching an agreement. The scale involves about 5,000 iron and steel workers and provides for an increase ranging from 2½ to 8½ per cent.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades, as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

The Editor.

With this issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST, I have again assumed the editorship of the paper, and I desire to say to the general public and to my friends that I will do my best to merit support, financially and otherwise. Editing a labor paper is not the easiest task in the world, but with the aid of friends and public, financially and otherwise, I hope to prove equal to the occasion. Call and see the editor, give him the news of interest to your people and he will do the rest.

SAM DE NEDREY.

We're Growing Old—and Better.

No. 1, Vol. 12, of this paper commenced with last week's edition. THE TRADES UNIONIST during the more than a decade of its existence has seen some pretty tough times—times when its publishers had doubts of its survival, but pluck, determination, judgment, and knowledge that the cause it advocates is right, the paper has pulled through, and to-day its owners are in no wise apprehensive for its future. THE TRADES UNIONIST is the third oldest general labor paper in the United States, the Tribune of Pittsburg, and the Western Laborer, of Omaha, being its senior. To the friends who have stood by the paper so loyally in the past, the Central Labor Union, Typographical Union, Bricklayers, Machinists, Bakers, and others, hearty thanks are extended, and assurance given that the management will endeavor to merit a continuation of this friendship. The other trades who have not given as active support as those mentioned we cordially invite to do so now, feeling that the paper will render a satisfactory equivalent for the same.

OYSTER Bay now divides honors with Glen Echo.

THE straw hat gives the tip that summer has arrived.

A BOOST for the union label is a boost for prosperity.

GOOD morning! Have you joined the straw-hat fest yet?

THE knocker fails to understand that mere noise is not sound sense.

THE Weather Bureau joke might as well be moth-balled for a while.

IT IS likely enough that recent war talk is merely a flash in the Japan.

SPEAKING of nature fakes, perhaps the Watterson Presidential mustache is false.

THERE is one knocker who can not knock too often, and that is Good Fortune.

ORCHARDS that produce bomb crops are not in line with the forestry needs of the country.

ABE REUF and ABE HUMMELL have done about all they could to give a good name a bad name.

UNDER modern conditions, the trades union is absolutely necessary as an industrial balance wheel.

IT IS said that Wall street has a dark horse. There can be no doubt that he is at least a little bit shady.

CHANCELLOR DAY, of Syracuse, in attacking the President, has done much to repair the damage done by the attacks of others.

IT IS enjoyable to think that President ROOSEVELT is located where he can wield the clam rake and forget about the other one.

HARRY ORCHARD has not yet confessed to being the real assassin of MCKINLEY nor to having touched off the San Francisco earthquake.

IT WOULD only be in keeping with the eternal fitness of things if Town Marshall Collins had an Ayster Bay to retire to occasionally.

THE "hoboes" in New York have formed an organization. It will not be as dangerous to society as the Millionaires Club, however.

THE Japanese jingoes may yet discover that there is sometimes a sad difference between spoiling for a fight and fighting for the spoils.

THE rumor is probably a fake that the President has requested the Bureau of Forestry to submit a report on the fitness of the buckeye for Presidential timber.

THE sportsman who kills for the sake of killing is a "game hog," according to Grover Cleveland. Which, of course, justifies the ex-President in making game of him.

"THERE is the clank of a convict's chain around the shoe that does not bear the label," says the Buffalo Progress. And the stench of the sweat-shop in the unlabeled cigar.

THE Washington Post says the President's friends "are now assuring him that he can win in a walk." Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent his making an effort to win in a talk.

IT IS a real hopeful sign when Columbia Union can transact her business in two hours and a half, as at the last meeting. Let us hope the orators will stay bottled until the winter season arrives.

IT CAN not be too strongly insisted upon that the trades-union movement has nothing in common with the brutal element whose inclination is to speak softly and carry a big stick of dynamite.

THE approach of the dog days causes a sigh of regret that the limitations of the canine language prevent White House Pete from appearing in print with his opinion regarding undesirable dogs.

ONE of the recent attacks on the President in relation to nature faking was made by the editor of Our Dumb Animals. It is to be noticed that they don't stay dumb long after the President stirs them up.

IT IS a question which stands lowest in the estimation of the Western Federation of Miners, the American Federation of Labor or the Mine Owners' Association, according to the columns of the Miner's Magazine.

SPEAKING of second elective terms, it seems that President ROOSEVELT will have to wait until the nominating convention meets before he can convince some people that the man was not a nature faker who said "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink."

THE Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, of Boston, claims that he has experimented with good results in the cure of mental diseases by auto-suggestion. There can be no question that the auto can effect a permanent cure of absent-mindedness at street crossings when applied with a sufficient degree of head-on rapidity.

IN Providence, R. I., June 16, President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown Univesrity, preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class. President Faunce said in part: "Class hatred is comparatively new in this country, but no longer rare. Whoever, by word or deed, in democratic America fans the fires of class hatred is guilty of social arson." This kind of social arson is not so very new, and in the acknowledged slave States of the South there were stringent laws against it before the war.

WHO WINS OUT.

After all, men are judged in their journey through life by the "gray matter" under their hoods,
And those that "win out" in this strenuous strife are the men who "deliver the goods."

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT

Human rights are God given.

Kansas City, Kans., unions have formed a Central Labor Union.

Many a man looking for sympathy needs really two swift kicks properly placed.

"Orchard A Liar" is the popular and also proper headline in the papers nowadays.

The making of glass bricks for buildings, as well as paving, has become a recognized European industry.

The Pope has decided to send a special missionary to Panama to study the character of the laborers employed on the canal.

Pittsburg is to have a union labor temple, built and owned by organized labor. When completed it will have cost $25,000.

Members of the Rubber Workers Union at Lambertsville, Pa., have been locked out by the rubber company of that place.

Organized labor of South Bend, Ind., will take part in the Fourth of July celebration at that place by having a label parade.

The city of Portland, Oreg., has established a municipal employment bureau, in which work and workers are listed free of charge.

The ninth annual convention of the International Union of Ceramic, Mosiac and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, closed a very successful convention at Pittsburg last week.

Strike breakers from Pennsylvania, who went to Seattle, Wash., to scab on striking machinists, found that they had been duped, and many pawned their tools to raise money for transportation home.

Get in closer touch with your union paper. Give it your hearty support and unreserved cooperation, and see how soon you will begin to like it better. Only the lukewarm and careless are the fault-finders.

H. O. Allison, editor of the Potter's Herald, the official paper of the union potters, writing to his paper from Trenton, N. J., states the potters in the neighborhood are growing in numbers and working steadily under union conditions.

James Duncan, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters International Association, has just been reelected to office by a larger vote than ever before. Mr. Duncan is also first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Sam De Nedrey, secretary and organizer for the Central Labor Union, and an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has had added to his work in the field of labor the duty of editing the Trades Unionist, the official journal of the Washington Central Labor Union. The Trades Unionist is twelve years old and is the third oldest labor paper in the United States. The average life of a labor paper is given as three years.—Daily Star.

Annual Excursion.

Government Printing Office Council, No. 211, National Union, gave its annual excursion and outing on Wednesday, at River View. Several hundred members and friends of the organization enjoyed the outing, and the council kept up its well-earned reputation for successful excursions. Ticket holders were given a voice in the disposition of three round-trip tickets to Jamestown, free of charge. The winning numbers were 3527 (not yet claimed); 380, held by M. F. Roby, 205 Maryland avenue NE., and 52, held by Carl H. Wells, the Melton apartment house. The council meets the last Saturday of each month, and members are missing a good thing when they do not attend.

Called to Milwaukee.

Jas. F. McHugh, general secretary for the Soft Stone Cutters, has gone to Milwaukee to transact business for his trade. He will be absent from the city two weeks.

Visited Richmond.

I. T. U. Organizer, T. C. Parsons, who spent several days of this week in Richmond, Va., on business connected with the eight-hour strike of the printers in that city, has returned home. He reports the strike situation there well in hand.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

Coming On.

A letter to the editor from Organizer Torrillo, dated Philadelphia, in which he states that he has been successful in his mission there, and has organized a healthy union of lamplighters there.

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G. Try one.

Appreciates Value of the Press.

P. J. Ryan, a member of the Plate Printer's Union, now practicing law in this city, in a letter to the Plate Printer, the official paper of that body, writing of its power and influence for good, says: "A long argument should not be necessary to convince the plate printers of the importance of having a publication devoted to the interests of their art and union. Every trade, business, and profession testifies to the wisdom and benefit of circulating such a paper among its members. Are we sufficiently strong and fortified against those who may seek to destroy our union and degrade our art, that we require no defense? I think not, and the sooner we realize it the better. The press is our most powerful agent. Let us then make use of it. The union may appoint committees to argue the right and justice of its cause. Words spoken are soon forgotten; words printed live, are constantly speaking, and are the terror of the wrongdoer. Napoleon in effect said lead cast into type is more formidable than when moulded into bullets.

Notice to Advertisers.

The Central Labor Union, having information that unscrupulous fakirs have solicited ads for alleged Labor Day journals, and thereby fleeced the merchants, takes this means to warn the merchants that no person is authorized to solicit ads for the Labor Day program, except when the solicitor can produce credentials signed by the Secretary of the Central Labor Union, with the seal of the union attached.

By order of
THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Latest News.

The Latest News, a publication issued three times a day, giving the complete results of races at all the prominent tracks, baseball, etc., besides the latest local happenings, has greatly improved of late under the management of John F. Costello. Besides its excellent news service, the Latest News has treated itself to a new head and dress, and otherwise improved its appearance.

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Confectioner
And Ice Cream Manufacturer
235 G Street Northwest

If You Have a Clock
In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in
Need of Glasses
Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
W. A. DEFIBAUGH
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
21 H STREET NORTHWEST

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



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FOR
Kohn Bros.
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UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Suits Made to Order with Label
Everything that a man wears that is made with the Union-Label finds a place in our stock.
The Bieber-Kaufman Co.
ELGIN SHIRTS, BELL BRAND COLLARS, EAGLE SUSPENDERS, ALL WITH THE LABEL.
901-909 Eighth St. S. E.
DOWN BY THE NAVY YARD

WASHINGTON BREWERY CO'S.
LIGHT AND DARK BEERS
Are Good Beers, Well Brewed From Selected Materials and by Union Labor.
25 Per Cent Discount Will be Given For This Ad to Any Purchaser
SAMUEL J. VENABLE
MANUFACTURER OF
Artistic Picture Frames
604 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST
BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY, CONVENIENT HOMESITES
On Great Falls & Old Dominion Electric Railway
ONE FARE TO ANY PART OF TOWN
Investigate the Many Advantages Offered by this Section
CRAIG & ROYCE
LOW PRICE 410 COLORADO BUILDING TERMS TO SUIT
The Two Beers of Greater Washington
ROYAL PILSEN and OLD GLORY
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The Belasco Theater Stock Company
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Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
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NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

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CARL BLAUBACK, Prop.
(Opposite Dancing Pavilion)
MEALS SERVED TO ORDER
Regular Dinner 12 to 5 p. m. at City Prices

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Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.

25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered	$2.50
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered	3.70
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered	5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered	3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered	4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered	6.60

Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

How a Man Feels When He Pays His Dues—Foreman Gives Reviser the Ha! Ha!—Dave Pollock Receives Letter From a "Has Been"—"Lum" Stoops in Business.

"Good morning," chortled the one that had been expelled for nonpayment of dues as he approached a member in good standing of Columbia Union, "How are you?" "How am I? Oh, I am able to work well, eat enough, and—pay my dues, you weazen-hearted and shallow-headed traitor," replied the card holder, as he carefully placed his hands behind him and walked away from the crest-fallen party.

* * * *

"I see here," said the reviser, as he approached the boss carrying a proof sheet in his hand and a puzzled look on his face, "that the reader has marked this 3-line head 'Diamondize.' What can he mean by that?" "Heavens, man! you are dumber than usual, which is saying some," replied the foreman oracularly. "That direction is as plain as Swampoodle English. That job is to be printed in colors, and this learned reader simply marks that on to tell 'em to use Diamond Dyes. See? Ha! ha!" The reviser gave a guttural grunt and savagely reached for a large-sized mowing blade which he keeps near by with his hook, but in the Brownsville-like riot which ensued the wires were crossed, the electric lights went out, and the brutal foreman escaped.

* * * *

Squareman Dave Pollock, chairman of the Second Division, had an experience recently which entitled him to use swear words or to laugh, according to temperament. Being somewhat of a philosopher, he laughed, though there must have been a bit of contempt mingled with his laughter. Going to the drawer wherein he keeps his union paraphernalia, he discovered that he had had a visitor over night. One of the expelled contingent had been poking his nose into Dave's business and his hands into Dave's drawer. A bunch of lists of expelled people who once belonged to Columbia Union reposed in Dave's drawer. On one of these the nocturnal prowler had written a note to Mr. Chairman Pollock—a note of protest, of whine, and of bombast. He (the prowler by night) protested that he was a much better man than many loyal members of the union; he whined that it was wrong and cruel to distribute such a list; he roared bombastically that anyone who gave out that publication could be "handled" for it. Did the prowler put his name to his whines and fulminations? Certainly not. Burglars hardly ever leave their visiting cards in houses where they have been on a looting mission. By the same token the kind of people who rifle the private or official papers of a gentleman rarely put their names to such assinine communications as they leave behind as souvenirs of their thieving habits and cowardly natures.

"This two-legged rodent," remarked Dave, as he finished the narration, "is very much like his four-legged brethren of the rat tribe. Most of their noise and deviltry takes place at night. And I'm rather glad that particular long-tail got hold of that little list, for it must have stung him some. Else why would he squeal and squeak so?"

* * * *

This millionaire "Silent" Smith, who recently died, and concerning whose ducats the newspapers have printed so much of late, left behind a crowd of relatives and claimants for his stuff who are talking enough to easily make up Silent's neglected average in that line in mighty short order.

* * * *

N. C. Stoops, a life-time member of Columbia Union, and at present sergeant-at-arms of the organization, is another typesetter who is endeavoring to get out of the business, as, owing to a rather severe eye trouble it is almost impossible for him to longer follow the trade. He has bought out the cigar, tobacco, and news stand formerly conducted by D. D. Hemming, at 606 Fifth street NW., opposite the Pension office, and almost in sight of Typographical Temple. He will keep a full stock of union-made goods and union publications, and hopes to be able to serve many of his printer friends in those lines. I trust "Lum," as he is popularly known in printerdom, will succeed. I know his customers will receive the square deal from him. He is built that way.

* * * *

On June 14, under the auspices of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union, appropriate and pleasing Flag Day exercises were held on the front steps of the Printing Office. The Public Printer delivered a short address well suited to the occasion, and such patriotic selections as "America," "Red, White, and Blue," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," were well rendered by those actively participating and heartily and feelingly chorused by the large crowd of employees assembled. Mr. Thomas L. Jones was in charge of the musical arrangements, and he handled the baton with a real Sousa-like swing. Altogether the performance was a very creditable one and, I think, much enjoyed by all, for which reason I hope to see it repeated each recurring year.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

The Unfair Soap Company.

The Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., which is an ardent advocate of the open-shop, has been doing considerable business throughout the country by offering inducements in the shape of prizes to customers who purchase their goods. Miss Hattie Murphy, of this city, in writing the company of its unfairness, received in reply a letter bordering on the discourteous, practically that union people's money did not look good to them. Appended is Miss Murphy's reply:

Messrs Larkin & Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your favor and so-called "explanation" of the 17th ultimo, received, and I thank you for your courtesy in according so detailed a statement.

I can only say in reply that your attitude is that of all who are opposed to the principle of organized labor. While not a member of the Typographical Union, whose recent struggle for a shorter work-day is one of the inevitable results of the changes in the industrial world, I am heartily in sympathy with their effort to uplift labor and the standard of living of the wage worker. To their demand for a shorter work-day—a demand urged by nature as a protest against the increased intensity of toil and application necessitated by the general substitution of machinery for hand labor—those opposed to their just proposition have urged the "open shop," which is a blow at the foundation of organized labor; for it means that those who refuse to join their ranks and contribute their mite to the sustenance of the union may nevertheless reap the benefits which union men and women have attained through years of effort and of sacrifice.

There is nothing unlawful about the boycott. The highest courts of the country has so decided. Your trade and your great industry have been made possible through the patronage of the large army of wage workers to whom you cater, and to whom your methods appeal. But the material benefits can not blind us to the principle for which we are all striving, and which would be nullified by the general admission of the "open shop," which is a fallacy as great as was Knownothingism, and which will be looked upon a few years hence as another blot upon the escutecheon of liberty.

If working people in general would only refuse to be deluded by such specious arguments as are set forth in your letter, there would be no such thing as "open shops," and I am optimistic enough to believe that the period of the "open shop" will be brief, as it deserves to be.

HATTIE F. MURPHY.

The Telegraphers' Demands.

There will be no strike of the commercial telegraphers on the Western Union lines. The operators, after making demands on the Western Union and Postal, and a controversy lasting several weeks, the men and Western Union got together and there will be no strike. Twenty-five thousand men were involved.

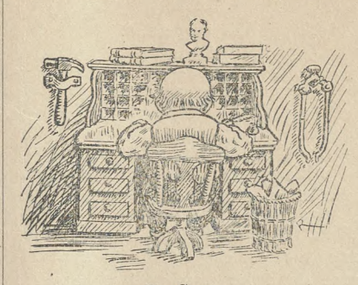
United States Labor Commissioner O'Neill deserves the thanks of the people for his good offices in bringing about the adjustment. There is no doubt but that his visit to New York accentuated the demands of the men, and brought about a speedy and favorable consideration of them by the companies.

Following are the demands made by the operators:

That the standard of wages be fixed and that the increase of 10 per cent granted to some of the operators last March be given to all; that clerks and other employees be remunerated more liberally; that eight hours constitute a daytime "trick;" that seven hours constitute a split day and night "trick;" that seven hours constitute a day for extra work; that no "trick" shall be divided into more than two parts; that no telegrapher be compelled to work more than four and one-half hours without being allowed thirty minutes for lunch; that a reasonable time for extra reliefs be allowed; that the companies furnish typewriting machines to telegraphers in the operating departments; that all sliding scales, so-called, be abolished.

"The Man's Store."
D. J. Kaufman's Great Sale of Hamburger Bros. & Co. Clothing Stock
Finest Brand Tailored Spring and Summer Suits now being closed out at bargain prices.
D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.
"Money's Worth or Money Back"

PERTINENT PEN PARAGRAPHS



By CYCLE.

Do a kindness, never fret;
No good deed has been lost yet.
Do a kindness, tell it not;
Angel hands will mark the spot.
Do a kindness, small or great;
'Twill come back in double weight.
Kindly deeds and thoughts and words
Bless the world like songs of birds.

HELEN CHACE.

* * *

Don't "knock"—if there is a bell.

* * *

Better late than never; but never late is better.

* * *

Chancellor Day's name now appears on the register of undesirables.

* * *

Consult the insurance agent for pointers on the uncertainties of life.

* * *

Better high prices and high living than low prices and low living.

* * *

The "After Dinner" is advertised as a matchless cigar. It certainly has the advantage over a match less the cigar.

* * *

There is no mistaking a real evil. The other kind is born of a supposed grievance or fancy imagination.

* * *

That strenuous rythmic baseball sermon, by Mr. Summersmith, in last week's issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST, is another jewel added to the crown of its author.

* * *

By inadvertence the name "Adams" was substituted for Orchard's last week, which goes to prove that a slip—for instance, a slip of the pen, is apt to occur with the best of men.

* * *

Prices are regulated by the unerring law of supply and demand. For instance, last season the supply of ice was short and prices went soaring. This year the demand has not been so brisk, and now we must pay for storage. See?

* * *

Journalism has made rapid strides during the last quarter of a century. At the end of the next quarter the custom of careless editors may so change that they will give credit for paragraphs which they write with the scissors.

* * *

It is a case of cart before the horse when the command is given to "go ahead and boost!"

* * *

If you don't like the dicker, just use the little sticker.

* * *

It is a dull day when the newspaper reporters fail to discover a crank at Oyster Bay.

* * *

The label asks that we who buy shall give its union friends a try.

* * *

Col. George McNier, of the main proof-room, is the last or sole survivor of those who embarked on the Amos Wendell ark and set up shop in the old H street building—some time since, to be sure—and if there were no proof except the apparent age of Mr. McNier the fact might be disputed.

* * *

Summer cars should be provided with some sort of an electric contrivance, so that, by pushing a button, the undesirable citizen known as the "End-seat hog" would feel uncomfortably warm and instantly get a move on himself.

Luna Park Notes.

The famous Laurent Trio, will open at the popular Luna Park retreat Monday, June 24, where they will present their specialty twice daily on the hippodrome stage throughout the week in question. When these European novelty artists appeared at the New York Hippodrome, their feats of strength and gymnastic intricactes brought them no end of favorable comment. A woman of apparently not more than ordinary muscular development, supporting a heavily constructed brace on which two men perform acrobatic feats, is a creation new to the circus field, and performed only by these clever exponents of the sawdust arena.

Saturday, June 29, will be known as Baby Day at the park, when Washington and Alexandria mothers will be in evidence with their cherished offsprings, to compete for the costly prizes, and the board of judges will make the distribution of presents as follows: The prettiest baby, first prize; the fattest baby, second prize; the thinnest baby, third prize; the cutest baby, fourth prize; the most attractive twins, fifth prize; the happiest baby, sixth prize; the crossest baby, seventh prize; the smartest baby, eighth prize; the most prepossessing triplets, the ninth prize; the prettiest mother, the tenth prize, and the youngest mother, the eleventh prize. Irrespective of the foregoing, there will be a booby prize offered for the baby who will distinguish itself by crying the loudest and longest.

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A Few Reasons Why You Should Decide on
The "EDDY" Refrigerator
It is the most economical as well as the most satisfactory refrigerator you can buy.
Its FIRST cost is lower than that of any other strictly HIGH-CLASS refrigerator.
It has maintained its supremacy in America's best homes for sixty years.
More than 600,000 purchasers have selected it in preference to all other makes.
We're sole D. C. agents for "Eddy" Refrigerators. All styles and all sizes in stock, including special sizes for use in apartment houses, pantry, nursery, stores, etc.
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Interest on deposits. Funds can be withdrawn at any time without previous notice. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 9 o'clock.

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Rear of 465 N Street Southwest
(Stafford Court)

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INTERNATIONAL Union Made YELLOWSTONE (REGISTERED)
Strictly Home-Made Bread, Cakes, and Pies delivered at your door daily.
327 Tenth St. S. E. — Phone 1691 East

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Good Coffee a Specialty
A. E. JOHNSON, Prop.
725 North Capitol Street

Phone Main 5192
THOS. R. BEAVERS
Groceries, Domestic Wines and Liquors
423 Four-and-a-Half Street Southwest
Lager Beer 80c. case, 10 rebate on empties
Porter, Ale and Stout, $1.25 per case

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5 Cents a Copy — 50 Cents a Year
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HOUSE & HERRMANN
Furniture Carpets Draperies, Etc.
N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND I STREETS N. W

DO NOT BUY
Milburn's Malaria Capsules
Unless you intend to follow directions. All druggists, 25c.

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The Savings Possible at
S. Kann, Sons & Co.
8th St.—THE BUSY CORNER—Pa. Ave.
are such as may be counted in the pocket. At the same time styles and qualities are unexcelled.

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Dental Surgeon
The Best Dentistry at Lowest Prices
Cor. Third and G Streets Northwest

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Open Every Day
Fresh Meats and Provisions

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Weller's Drug Stores
Eighth and Eye Sts. S. E.
3534 M St. N. W.

THE SORT OF ALE YOU'LL APPRECIATE
BALLANTINE'S
SOLD AT
SHOOMAKER'S
Light, wholesome, delicious appetiser, splendid tonic for convalescing—$1 doz. bottles.
1331 E Street N. W.

Union-Made Cigars a Specialty — UNION BAR
JOHN J. ALLEN
BUFFET
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
807 North Capitol Street

Use them when you write.
"TADELLA"
Alloyed Zinc
PENS
All Numbers. All Styles.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
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Sand and Gravel
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THOMAS SHARP, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
239 New Jersey Avenue N. W.
A FEW DOORS FROM B. & O. DEPOT

Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine; you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
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We Serve the Best Meals in Town
Serve the Best a la Carte Meals
Broiled Lobsters. Lobster Salads. Chicken Salads, Club Sandwiches, and Steamed Oysters.
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Our Specialty. Never Changes. Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take No Substitute.
Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.
JOHN CONNOR
New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Race for Delegate to Machinists' Convention by Members of Columbia Lodge—Examinations for Sub-Inspectors—Distinguished Visitor at Navy Yard.

C. N. Beaton, for several years employed as leadingman in the steam fitting department, died suddenly on Saturday night last, after finishing his day's work. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and claimed to have the honor of being the youngest soldier to enlist during the civil war. This claim has often been disputed by several, including Col. John Ryan and Col. Dan Williams, of this city. He left a wife and one son.

Geo. H. Mettler, a machinist employed in the E. G. C. shop, who has been disabled since April by paralysis, committed suicide by hanging at his residence, 11 Sixth street NE., Tuesday morning. Mr. Mettler was in his sixty-eighth year. He was not affiliated with Columbia Lodge of Machinists. His remains were conveyed to Canton, Pa., and buried under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which he had not only been a member for many years, but in which he had held many important offices.

The boys of Columbia Lodge are having lots of fun at the expense of Bro. W. R. Adams. Bill, however, is just sawing wood, although he enjoys the joke as well as the rest. Recently he was requested to represent Columbia Lodge of Machinists, with a number of others, to act as pallbearer to a deceased brother. When the time had arrived for the pallbearers to remove the casket, Brother Adams drew from his pocket what he thought to be a pair of black gloves, but to his dismay, and the enjoyment of his comrades, it was a pair of black sox, which he had placed there by mistake. William will be more careful in the future, especially when he is in company with the boys of Columbia Lodge.

Acting Secretary Newberry, of the Navy, has issued the following order, under date of June 5, 1907: "An examination of applicants will be held at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C June 26, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of establishing a register of eligibles for the position of subinspector of ordnance at $4 per diem. Such applicants as pass a satisfactory examination will be eligible for appointment at any time within two years from date of examination." Now, let us see what qualifications are necessary to secure said position. The applicants must possess experience in the construction of modern high-power guns and mounts for both main and secondary batteries, and have a practical knowledge of the character of the material required for the various parts. They must be familiar with the method of preparing the rough forgings and castings; of the finishing and assembling of the guns and mounts, and of the manufacture of all details of the same. They must also have a knowledge of the manufacture of powder tanks, cartridge cases, fuses, primers, projectiles, torpedoes, and torpedo tubes, both deck and submerged. In addition to the above, they must be familiar with all measuring instruments, such as veneers, micrometers, etc., required in the different operations incident to the manufacture and inspection of the material before mentioned. Applicants will be required to read at sight drawings and sketch correctly. In case the inspection work upon which these men are to be employed should at any time temporarily decline to such an extent as not to justify the continuance of any of said subinspectors of ordnance, they will be furloughed as subinspectors and reinstated in their former positions in the Naval Gun Factory until their services are again required as subinspectors.

Among the many visitors to the Yard during the past week who have invaded the sanctum of the writer to pay their respects, I recall none whose visit I appreciated more than a young lady from Austin, Tex., Miss Irene Clarkson. She is making a tour of the Continent with Canada as her final destination, where she expects to spend the summer. Miss Clarkson is well-known throughout her native State as a woman of nerve and iron. Scarcely 20 years old, and weighing but 125 pounds, she can mount her horse and capture a wild mustang, break him and ride him home. She can put six bullets from her rifle in one hole at a hundred yards, milk a kicking cow, get you the best dinner you ever ate, and then invite you into the parlor and please you with classical music. During her leisure time she teaches school. The visit of this handsome little school marm is not for pleasure only, but business combined. She is gathering data from which she will shortly write a book entitled the "New Man," in which she will portray the rise of the workingman of the present day, from industrial slavery, as compared to that of a half century ago. She is a thorough trade unionist and I wish her success in her undertaking. I need not say that all the boys were captivated with her beauty. I am sure the writer was, at least with her intelligence and winning manners.

Columbia Lodge, No. 174, held a special meeting last Sunday to elect three delegates to represent the lodge at the Convention of Machinists to be held at St. Louis in September. The delegates chosen were Emmett L. Adams, Thomas E. Carroll, and Robert H. Cowan. It was one of the best conducted meetings I ever attended, and at the close, although there were several heartaches, every body seemed to congratulate themselves on the fact that the combination selected could not be improved upon. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president, who announced that election of delegates only would be considered. The friends of the different candidates, in well chosen remarks as to their fitness, presented their case. The candidates were: E. L. Adams, Thos. E. Carroll, R. H. Cowan, A. E. Holder, A. F. Bell, J. R. Riggles, H. T. Le Clair, J. C. Crowder, and T. F. Dornin. Vice-president Brown assumed the chair and stated that after appointing the judges the race would begin. Messrs. Tucker Johnson, and McGuigan were selected as judges, and after making a few quiet bets, took their stand. The colts and the old war horses were brought out—all thoroughbreds. While the colts seemed restive and impatient, the old war horses were perfectly docile. When Starter Brown said "go!" there was some disappointments awaiting the youngsters. The remembrances of olden times woke up the old war horses and away they went. Breast to breast until they reached the first quarter, when Bell and Crowder threw their riders and ran to the stable. On they go, the rest of them, down near to the half-mile post when Holder and Riggles collided and both limped off the track. It was now all excitement. Watch for the three-quarter post. Here they come, the long lanky colt Adams leading with Carroll a close second, Le Clair pushing for third place, Cowan and Dornin head to head. Past the third quarter and down the home stretch they come. Nobody can tell who will win, but—it is the same old story—Dornin sprained an ankle, and Le Clair cast a shoe, while the three winners rushed past the judges who proclaimed them the winners.

TIM TICKLE.

Clams and Crabs in every style at R. A. Driscoll's, North Capitol and G.

STEAMFITTERS WITHDRAW.

On Account of Existing Contracts Sever Connection With Mechanic's Council.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Building Mechanics Council the local union of Steam Fitters withdrew from membership in that body. This action was taken because of contracts made by the fitters and the boss builders some time ago, and all concerned have no desire to violate contracts thus made.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

THE "LOCKOUT"

Still in the Newspaper Talk Stage—But Few Men Involved in So-Called Lockout.

The local lockout situation practically remains the same as last week. Less than 100 men have been locked out. It has also developed that there is strong opposition among some of the builders against carrying on the controversy, feeling that they ought to devote their energies to the work of building rather than that of union busting. A representative of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, who came over to help the trouble along, got but little satisfaction from those whom he tried to induce to make the boycott general. Less talk of lockouts and the harm that would accrue therefrom to the city, and more boosting for Washington on the part of the would-be union busters is the thing most desired at the present time.

Gone to York.

General organizer for the American Federation of Labor, J. L. Rodier, who spent a month in Philadelphia in the interests of the general movement, spent Sunday with his family in Washington. He reported a successful campaign in the Quaker City. He is now campaigning in York, Pa.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

La Trippe has suspended.

E. C. Owen is in Savannah, Ga., where he has taken a responsible position.

The reception Mr. Koonce receives at the hands of his shopmates is on account of the arrival of a 12-pound girl.

Alex. Watson, the efficient chess winner of the Star chapel, is building a residence on a lot purchased some years since at Langdon.

"Failure" has been written so often over the entrance to enterprises at Glen Echo it were time the management subdivided the tract into building sites.

Two recent catalogues from the Sloan auction house—those selling the belongings of the Countess D'Audignon and Novelist Crawford—failed to carry the label.

I trust Mr. Townsend, dropped from the Government Printing Office rolls on account of an extended siege of sickness, will be speedily restored to health and position.

Per motion, Miss Laura Gordon will, in the next number of the Bulletin of Columbia Union, cite a number of reasons why the wives, sisters, and daughters of printers should become members of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Miss Josepha Lange has translated, from the constitution of the German typographical unions, the clause relating to an out-of-work fund, a subject which bids fair to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the International.

J. H. Edsall is absent on an extended leave taking. Bar the persistent pushing back from the forehead of the hair, one would never imagine "Handsome Jack" to be the father of a married daughter.

That matrimonial fever inaugurated by Uriel Hayes is evidently contagious. A. B. Johnson and Luther Divine were speedily affected, and now F. W. Baxter is the latest victim. A Philadelphia lady, I believe, is the other member of the Baxter firm.

Vol. 1, No. 4, of the Temperance Leader, is at hand. It carries the official directory of the Jonadabs, Rechabites, and Good Templars, as well as the union label, and gives evidence of being ably edited. R. F. Sims & Co. are the publishers.

Mr. Wilhoit is absent from work. He made a recent purchase of a tract at Landover, Md., where he is to erect a home of cement building blocks. Dick Ward, who also entertains an idea of beating the lumber trust in the erection of a similar residence out Fall Church way, is watching with interest the experiment.

In the Fourth, Foreman Cottle being absent on leave, brings Mr. Grant to the main desk and Mr. O'Donohue to charge of copy; Mr. Watts's absence promotes Mr. Flowers, Mr. Zeigler following in turn; Doctor Swain takes the place of Mr. Lewis; Mr. Young is in charge of the assembling; in Mr. Sanford the lower proof press has finally secured a custodian, Mr. Maley helping Imposer Kahlert in place of Mr. Sanford.

One is surprised to learn that the Order of Sons of Jonadab is not national in nature, there being only three councils outside of the District of Columbia. The Knights of Pythias, home here, have carried their banners to every village where the English language is spoken, and there is no good reason why the Sons could not emulate the example of the Knights. This month, I understand, delegates to the sovereign jurisdiction will be selected by the local lodges, and it is possible that with an infusion of new blood the jurisdiction will be made more than local.

As upon every other flagstaff I note "A banner with a strange device," I wonder why we of the Government Printing Office can not have a flag. To this end I would suggest a white pennant, with an em quad in the center. It is the standard of measurement; it did valiant service as the nom de plume of America's most versatile writer, C. B. Lewis, himself a printer; it bridges the space between the sentences, like life, between the cradle and the grave; it begins each paragraph, and on both merg. and mono. a number of em quads are required to end them; it is square and upright, an essential feature in individuals as well as bodies inanimate. "And should your standard bearer fall, as fall full well he may," the line is liable to get "pied." I see no reason why all honors of a flag should be vested in Merrit Chance and John Barrett, respectively of the Post-office Department and Bureau of American Republics.

THE DREAMER'S WAY.

The goal of truth, the goal of right,
The goal of hopes divine,
Must still be sought far through the night.
But, dreamer, why repine.

The hellish flash of pistol, bomb,
And cannon's bellowing wrath
May stay the better time to come
Along man's upward path.

But though the way be dark and dread,
Though long your quest and far,
Dreamer, your groping footsteps lead
Beyond the pale of war.

Greater than statued heroes who
In battle sought for fame
Is he who sets some purpose true
In one dark breast aflame.

Greater than Kings whose might has razed
Proud cities is the soul
That with a song of cheer has blazed
One step toward the goal.

Then, dreamer, still with thoughts benign
Press on, serenely gay,
Blessed by the flowers of love divine
That bloom along your way.

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THE JOY OF HARD LABOR.

TOM SELBY, in Painter and Decorator.

"No man can work too hard, or hours too long, if his health will permit."—Professor Eliot, of Harvard University.

Said the miner deep down in the earth
(And he laughed at the humor of it)
"It's a joy and a revel to dig like the devil
As long as my health will permit;
And, although it's a loss of delight to the boss,
He doesn't seem jealous a bit!"

Said a girl in the thundering mill,
With a smile that was grateful and sweet:
"It's pleasant, this spinning; I fear that I'm sinning
In wanting to sleep and to eat!
Oh, it would be so grand to be able to stand
The other twelve hours on my feet."

Said the child in the tenement shop:
"Don't send me to play, if you please;
I'd rather be sewing and stitching, you know,
In this hotbed of filth and disease.
For a sweatshop, you see, is dearer to me
Than the birds and the blossoming trees!"

Said the college professor with glee:
"They think I'm in earnest, but—shaw!—
I'm boss of a college, and that's why my knowledge
Impresses the rabble with awe;
But I'm out for my health, and honor, and wealth
By working my graft—and my jaw!"

BEAUTIFUL LEAVES.

Rising and falling,
Falling and rising,
Kissed by the breezes that never delay;
Trembling and shaking,
Quivering and quaking,
Beautiful leaves you are passing away.

Who formed your robing,
Your cell unfolding,
Tell me ye angels that journey by day?
Who made your veining,
Your stitching and chaining?
Beautiful leaves you are passing away.

Emerald in beauty,
Glorious in duty,
Teach me a lesson from day unto day;
Lift my heart higher,
Like thee to aspire,
Beautiful leaves you are passing away.

Soon you'll be falling,
Where nature is calling,
Golden and purple and crimson your ray;
Soon you'll be sighing,
When autumn is dying,
Beautiful leaves you are passing away.

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F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
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James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
G. A. Robinson, 1321 F street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
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Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 3 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

BUILDING TRADES SITUATION

Employers Association Issues Circular Letter and Catches a Tartar.

The Employers' Association this week issued a circular letter to the business men of Washington, the purport of which was to excuse its members from responsibility for the present building trades muddle and fix the blame upon the mechanics. In reply to the circular sent him Attorney Jackson H. Ralston replied as given below, which was in turn answered by the Association, and brought forth another interesting letter from Mr. Ralston.

Rosolutions.

"In view of the complicated and unsettled condition of labor industries in the District of Columbia, by reason whereof building operations are seriously interfered with, and practically prohibited,

"*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association of the District of Columbia that from the 6th day of June, 1907, until such time as arrangements looking to the free and uninterrupted continuation of building operations can be effected, that there should be a cessation of so much of such operations as covers work performed by Plasterers, Metal-lathers, Tile-layers, Galvanized Iron Workers, Ornamental Iron Workers, and Hoisting Engineers, who now refuse to work upon the improvements now in course of erection."

The Circular.

DEAR SIR: We are writing you concerning the condition of the building industry for the reason that we believe for a business man and property owner, you are more directly and vitally concerned than even the contractors and builders themselves. The owner is the real party to any contract or agreement made by the contractor and his workmen, be they organized or unorganized, for the reason that it is the owner who must ultimately pay the full wage cost of construction. If a system in the building industry is in force which by reason of waste, unreasonable restrictions, decreased efficiency, and high wages, makes the price of building several times greater than it has been in the past, it is the owner who must pay the price and who must take the risk of investing his capital and of getting a fair return upon his investment. There is 46 per cent less building in Washington to-day than there was a year ago, and the only reason is the greater cost of building construction. As a resident of Washington, you are therefore interested in the building business and its conditions.

For years the contractors and builders of the city, following the line of least resistance, have made agreements with the unions in the different trades and have employed union men to the exclusion of others. The unions thus having a practical monopoly of the labor market have, as is usual and natural in the case of monopolies, adopted the policy of getting as great a return as possible for as little as possible. The number of apprentices allowed to learn a trade has been steadily decreased until there is a real scarcity of labor. In one trade the union has closed its books entirely and will not receive new members. The policy of restriction of output has also been followed until the workmen does less than half the work in a day than was the regular average eight or ten years ago. Besides these things, the work has been hemmed in with a multitude of petty and annoying restrictions which mean delay and increased cost. You will see, therefore, that the reason for the immense increase in cost of building is not due to the increase in wages, but to these other conditions that have grown up in the building business. Although the rates of mechanics are higher than those of other trades and much higher than those of clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, and even of some college professors, there is no question of wages at issue.

About a year ago the Plumber's Union demanded that the Master Plumbers of the city should discharge every nonunion man and employ union men in their places. The matter was submitted to arbitration, and the arbitrator decided that the Master Plumbers had the right to employ nonunion men if they saw fit. The Plumber's Union refused to abide by this decision and began a fight. Many of the plumbing shops in the city secured nonunion men. The other building trades unions finally took the matter up and demanded of the Master Builder's Association that the Master Plumbers be compelled to discharge their nonunion men and employ union men in spite of the decision of the arbitrator. A second arbitration was had, and it was again decided that the Master Plumbers might employ nonunion men if they pleased. Thereupon in violation of this second award, the Building Trades Alliance called a strike on several jobs of plasterers, galvanized iron workers, and tile setters, the purpose being to compel the employment of union plumbers on these jobs and then to take up other jobs in succession until all the nonunion plumbers in the city had been forced out. Before taking action to meet this movement, the Employers' Association submitted to a still third arbitration to which the Building Trades Alliance was a party, and Capt. James F. Oyster was chosen as the arbitrator. After several hearings, Captain Oyster decided that the Master Plumbers had a right to employ nonunion men, that the unions in the other trades had no right to strike in order to force the employment of union men, and that the men who had been called out on strike should be returned to work at once by the Alliance.

This decision was rendered May 29, and has been ignored by the unions. None of the men were returned to work. After waiting nearly two weeks, the Employers Association decided that they must support those employers whose jobs had been struck and must take some stand for their rights as defined by the three arbitrations. The enclosed resolution was adopted and sent out, and in accordance with it, the members of the Association are discharging from their work the members of the unions that have struck and are replacing them with nonunion men in order for the work to proceed. The Building Trades Alliance has shown no disposition to meet the situation by receding from its unfair position, but on the other hand threatens to call out all the trades in the city and precipitate a general fight unless the contractors shall discharge all nonunion men, including the plumbers and replace them with union men; or, in other words, unless they shall surrender their common law right to employ whom they please, and their rights as defined by the arbitrators, and shall surrender to the unions of the city the complete and absolute control of the building industry, after the unions have shown themselves unworthy to be dealt with by violating the awards of three arbitrators.

If building costs have reached an almost prohibitive point under the rule of organized labor in the past because of decreased efficiency and increased restrictions and limitation, what can be expected of it in the future if it finds itself powerful enough to override every obligation and right, and to ignore the decisions of umpires? Do you want the one great industry of Washington to be in the absolute and unrestricted control of a labor monopoly? The contractors are not only fighting for their own self-respect and their independence, but their fight also involves your interests as a property owner, and the future of the city of Washington as well. We want not only your sympathy and approval of our position, but we want your active assistance and support. We will appreciate a reply to this communication.

Very truly, yours,

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

By E. C. GRAHAM.

Mr. Ralston's Reply.

Washington, JUNE 24.

Employers' Association of the Building Trades.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your circular letter, which requests a reply. Without undertaking to say whether or not the grievances of which you complain are real or otherwise, permit me to remark that in certain respects the circular appears to overstate your case and to ignore elements which can not be overlooked. The reduction in the amount of building at the present time as compared with a year ago is due to more than the question of wages. It may be due in part to the fact that the building of a year ago more than met the supply. It may also be well due to the further fact that in many cases the rise in the price of ground has been so great as to prohibit reasonable returns upon the money which might be invested in new buildings, particularly when you couple with this the further fact that the man who erects an improvement finds, contrary to all principles of common sense, that for doing this good thing for the community his taxes are perpetually increased to a very large amount. When the price of land is low, this grievance may be borne. When the price become too high, municipal taxation tends abnormally to prohibit improvement.

Your letter further ignores the fact that the price of building has increased because of the manipulations of trusts, as well as, in some cases, growing scarcity of material. For instance, in electrical branches it seems probable that the manipulation of the price of copper has been carried to an extent which has increased the cost of production much more than has any advance in wages affecting the same objects produced, or set in place.

Furthermore, as to the cost of building being due to increased wages, I take the liberty of reminding you that economies in construction within the past few years have undoubtedly more than made up for any increased wages. For instance, the economy and rapidity of the construction of the Hibbs building could by no means have been equalled only a few years ago, and must more than make up for any additional wages paid out to workmen or any reduction of hours—if indeed reduced hours do mean reduced output, which there is grave reason to doubt.

I do not feel at liberty, of course, to express any opinion as to the merits of the dispute between the Masters and Journeymen Plumbers. I can only regret that the Employers Association considers itself justified in resorting to a lockout, this being a warlike measure of a nature closely corresponding to that of a strike.

Very truly yours,

J. H. RALSTON.

Bosses' Rejoinder.

We are glad to receive your letter of June 24 in reply to our recent circular letter. As the counsel and attorney for the associated unions of the city your views are entitled to especial consideration.

If you will reread our letter, however, you will discover that your reply does not address itself to the real question at issue, and that perhaps you have answered a case created by yourself rather than the one stated by us. There is no question of wages at issue in the present controversy. We make no claim that the cost of building has been abnormally increased because of wages alone. Neither do we anywhere state that a shorter work day is

(Continued to fourth page.)

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Sends a Telegram to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

LOCKOUT COMMITTEE CONTINUED

Committee Appointed to Answer Circular From Employers' Association—A New Chairman for the Contract Committee—Election of Officers Special Order.

Central Labor Union met in regular session Monday night, President John H. Brinkman in the chair.

Roll call showed all officers present except Vice-President Jas. F. McHugh, who is in Milwaukee.

Minutes of previous session read, corrected, and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Labor Day—Asked that Delegate Riggles be permitted to act with committee until its work was closed. On motion the secretary was instructed to write Columbia Lodge of Machinists asking its consent for Mr. Riggles to serve. Committee also reported that parties were soliciting advertising for a fake Labor Day Journal, and warned business men that unless solicitors could show credentials properly signed and sealed by the secretary, they were not representatives of the Central Labor Union.

Special committee to serve with a committee from the building trades, reported that the joint committees held a conference with Mr. Rapley, of the Academy of Music, and that Mr. Rapley has expressed himself as friendly to organized labor. The committee was continued.

The Adjustment Committee reported progress on cases in hand.

President Brinkman appointed Delegate John B. Dickman chairman of the Contract Committee vice Delegate Manning, who is unable to serve as chairman.

Special Agitation Committee reported progress in the Esher case, affecting the stone laborers. Chairman Riggles called attention to the following statement relative to the Metropolitan Insurance Company, issued by the General President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

"I wish to inform you that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is unfair to the International Asociation of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. They let their contract on their new building, in New York City, to the Post & McCord Co., who are unfair. We gave the insurance company due notice that the said firm was unfair. So I trust you will notify the membership in general, through the delegates, that when an agent comes to their homes, soliciting, to bring an impression to bear that the insurance company they represent—the Metropolitan—is unfair, and will not patronize them. We are all aware of the fact that this is the only way to handle them, and that is by standing together as one, and let the injury of one be the concern of all. 'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to call upon the local representatives of the company in Washington and ask for information regarding the matter. An amendment was offered to refer the case to the delegates from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The amendment prevailed.

The committee appointed to cooperate with committee from Alexandria Trades Council in the matter of the discharging of men by the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad Company, made a progressive report, stating that a mass meeting was held in Alexandria Saturday night, and resolutions denouncing the action of the company adopted. The committee was continued.

Label Committee—Progress.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution offered by Delegate Beattie, of the telegraphers, which were adopted and the secretary directed to telegraph the same to President Roosevelt:

"Whereas in recent public utterances you have expressed the intention of asking the Congress to provide for the ascertainment of the actual valuation of the railroads of the country; therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., in regular session assembled, petition you to include the ascertainment of the actual physical value of the telegraphs, and other public service corporations; also, whether there is a combination in restraint of trade between the telegraph companies in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act."

BILLS.

Bills for officers salaries, $45.00, were ordered paid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Journeymen Barbers—Filing grievance against boss barbers Emilio Jasselli, Jos. Cerone, N. W. Raymond, George Robinson, and Balducci. Referred to Adjustment Committee.

From Paper Hangers—Relative to the attitude of Roland C. Booth toward organized labor. Filed.

Sheet Metal Workers—Relative to members doing picket duty at Glen Echo Park.

From Hod Carriers—Relative to an alleged inaccurate statement published in the Herald regarding the position of the Hod Carriers in lockout controversy. Ordered that Herald be requested to make correction.

Columbia Typographical Union—Asking that certain printing firms be included in the Central Labor Union unfair list. Request granted.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals reported indorsements of the action of the Central Labor Union in placing the following on the "We Do Not Patronize List."

Plate Printers No. 2—The Elmer H. Catlin & Co., T. J. Daly, and Patrick J. Collins.

Sheet Metal Workers—T. J. Daly and the Elmer H. Catlin Co.

ROLL CALL OF UNIONS.

Bartenders—Asked information relative to Anheuser-Busch Co.

Plumbers—Relative to subscription to THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Plate Printers—Asked the standing of Mr. O'Meara, manufacturer of soft drinks. Was informed that he was fair.

Barbers—That the union had changed its place of meeting to 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Stone Building Laborers—That prospects of local were growing brighter.

Sheet Metal Workers—Asked for information relative to picketing Glen Echo Park.

NEW BUSINESS.

A motion prevailed that 9 p. m., at next meeting be made he special hour for election of officers for ensuing six months.

Delegate Dickman read a statement published in the newspaper relative to lockout in building trades and moved that the President and Secretary be instructed to prepare a reply thereto for publication in the press. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

BRICKLAYERS LINEUP.

Will Stand by Building Trades in Battle Against Open Shop.

The bricklayers, at their meeting Thursday night, decided by an overwhelming vote that it was time for them to take a hand in the lockout controversy and declared that they would not work on buildings where nonunion men had been substituted for union men. Friday morning the business agent withdrew all bricklayers from buildings where other trades had been locked out.

BUTCHER WORKMEN.

An Interesting Meeting of this Local was Held Wednesday Night.

Local No. 148, Butcher Workmen, held an interesting and important meeting in Bessler's Hall Wednesday night. The entire membership of the local was present and the subject of the renewal of the journeymen's contract with the Boss Butchers' Association was discussed, and it was decided to ask for a conference with the bosses soon. The president, secretary, treasurer, and chairman of the contract committee of the Central Labor Union were present, and each made a short talk.

As a mark of recognition of the worth of a paper such as THE TRADES UNIONIST is, the local, on motion, subscribed for this paper in a body, an act much appreciated by the management, and encouragement for other unions to follow the lead of the Butcher Workmen.

ANOTHER AUXILIARY.

Wives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Organize.

The wives, daughters, sisters, and other women friends of members of Local Union No. 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, have formed a Ladies' Auxiliary to the local union. These officers were elected: Mrs. W. B. Rohl, sister counsellor; Mrs. John Poland, sister vice-counsellor; Mrs. E. B. Byrne, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Jones, sergeant-at-arms. Mrs. Rohl, in an address at the organization meeting, outlined the purposes of the auxiliary, saying among its most important objects was to influence and encourage dealings with those business firms that are fair to union labor and to promulgate the principles of unionism wherever it was possible. The new organization starts off with 200 members as a basis of 2,000 they hope to enroll.

Mrs. Luther Lloyd, general adviser to the auxiliary, addressed the meeting. A committee to draft by-laws was named and will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Kilgore, 1438½ Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Attending Convention.

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, is at Northampton, Mass., this week attending the annual convention of the Paper Maker's International Union.

Thanks, Mr. Plumber!

THE TRADES UNIONIST extends its heartiest thanks to Plumber's Local No. 5, for its handsome compliment in subscribing for this paper for its entire membership. It makes a labor editor feel good to be recognized in such a substantial manner.

Appointed Deputy Marshal.

E. H. McMichael, secretary of Local No. 22, Theatrical Stage Employees, is the recipient of congratulations this week from many friends upon his appointment to a deputy marshalship in the United States Marshal's office. This paper wishes him well in his new position.

Sheet Metal Workers.

John Cavanaugh and Joseph A. Daly, of Local 102, of this city, leave next week to attend the general convention of the Associated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, which will be held at Atlantic City.

R. M. G. Ross, of Brentwood, attended the meeting and helped to elect officers.

Officers elected at next meeting will be installed at the meeting of July 3.

Pressmen.

Martin P. Higgins, president of the International Pressmen's Union, was defeated for reelection by George L. Berry, of San Francisco. The five-year agreement entered into by Mr. Higgins and the Typothetae was repudiated by the convention. Mr. Berry is a strong allied trade man.

ALEXANDRIA LABOR ITEMS

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS.

Action of the Mass Meeting in Opera House Saturday Night.

Notwithstanding the heat of Saturday night the opera house was filled by Alexandrians to hear the speakers put forth the side of our friends and neighbors, who it is believed by many, lost their position on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon road because of their affiliation with a labor union. Bros. F. C. Roberts, J. L. Feeney, and Sam De Nedrey, of Washington, and William B. Fitzgerald, of the General Executive Board, and Capt. Crandal Mackey were the speakers. Brother R. M. Prettyman presided over the meeting, and introduced the speakers. At the close of the meeting resolutions denouncing the action of the road in discharging the men were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Captain Mackey has tendered his services in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, and now has the matter in hand. Notwithstanding the protest of the meeting three more employees of the road have walked the plank. Two of them—one an electrician and the other an engineer—it is said will take their discharge to their respective unions and ask for redress.

Rumor also has it a stockade is being built around the company's car barns at Four Mile Run, and for what reason only the Almighty and Superintendent Colvin knows.

RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved, That the citizens of Alexandria, in mass meeting assembled, view with disfavor the actions of Superintendent Colvin, of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, in discharging 33 of our citizens, employed by the company, for participating in the formation of a labor union, and in employing outside men to fill the vacancies thus made; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President King, of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, and also published in the daily papers.

And, further, that a committee from this meeting be appointed to wait upon the officials of this company, and endeavor to have rectified the wrongs and injustices that have been done by said officials of Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company.

Your Attention.

Your attention is called to the advertisement of the Alexandria Pool Parlor elsewhere in this paper. A welcome and fair treatment await you there.

Death of Mrs. Schoefield.

Mrs. Mary J. Schofield, mother of the wife of Bro. John T. Harrison, for many years an invalid, passed away at the home of her son, D. W. Schofield, of this city. Mr. Schofield left to mourn her death three sons and her daughter, Mrs. Harrison.

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Local No. 1665, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, report that Brother Wm. H. Davis is still on the sick list. Brother Davis has been paralyzed for some time.

At the last meeting of the local three new members were admitted to membership.

Painters Elect Officers.

Local Union No. 1058, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, held their regular meeting in the Trades Council Hall Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months, and will be installed next Wednesday evening: Vice-president, James King; Conductor, Frank Schaefer; Warden, James Herndon; Trustee for eighteen months, Cooper T. Smith.

Held Meeting.

Division No. 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held its regular meeting in the Trades Council Hall Tuesday evening, June 25. There was a good attendance. Several members of the Alexandria Trades Council were present.

Three other employees were discharged by the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company during the former part of the week, making a total of 36. Good times that we are living in, eh?

LIMERICKAL.

There was a young fellow named Jones
Who exclaimed in the loudest tones:
"I'm for unions you bet,
And I never forget
I am union clear through to my bones.

Now Jones seized all chances to toot
For unions and closed shop to boot,
But each time he spoke
It was through the foul smoke
He drew from a scab cigaroot.

Jones promptly came up with his dues
And swore he'd no manner of use
For the man who was slack
In paying his "whack,"
But he walked in a pair of scab shoes.

On Labor Day Jones seized the chance
Behind a big banner to prance;
But he made his display
On labor's great day
In a pair of the scabbiest pants.

Every day Jones's strident voice rolls
Condemning nonunion men's souls,
He swelled up his chest
Till it burst his scab vest
But he voted for scabs at the polls.

There are Joneses a plenty, you know,
You will meet them wherever you go.
They shoot off hot air
And claim to be fair,
But don't give the label a show.

Virginia Unionist.

Notice.

Mr. C. E. Hill is the duly accredited representative of THE TRADES UNIONIST for Alexandria and vicinity.

Notes.

Local No. 580, of the International Association of Machinists, held their regular meeting in the Trades Council Hall, June 21.

John A. Griffin, better known as "Uncle Jack," among the printers of Washington, is still confined to his residence in this city.

A rather unusual sight greeted some of our citizens Tuesday night in this city. It was that of a woman acting in the capacity of a motorwoman on one of the trains of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company. Wonder what will come next.

If Superintendent Colvin could hear some of the observations made about him daily by our best citizens it is dollars to doughnuts that he would feel like taking a vacation.

The right to organize must be preserved to our friends and neighbors.

Growing.

The Garment Workers have organized locals at Duluth, Minn., and Petersburg, Va., which insures a decline in the consumptive death rate in those communities.

Green Help Said to Be Cause.

In the collision between two trains on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad a few days ago, several people had very narrow escapes from death, while many were injured by broken glass. It is stated that one of the trains was manned by green men, who had taken the places of old employees who had been discharged by the company, it is alleged, because of their membership in a labor union.

ROSTER OF UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Beer Bottlers—Trades Council Hall, first Sunday in each month, 10 a. m. E. J. Harrison, 510 Oronoco street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Sundays. James O'Hanlon.

Electric Railway Employees—Cecil Hufty,, 413 S. Royal street.

GOODFELLOW EMPHATIC

In Denial that Luna Park and Railroad are Partners.

Chas. J. Goodfellow, manager of Luna Park, in justice to himself and the enterprise he represents, wishes an emphatic denial made of the erroneous report that has and is being circulated relative to the Washington, Arlington and Mount Vernon Railroad and the Luna Park Company being affiliated. In this connection Manager Goodfellow affirms that the railroad company and the park are two separate and distinct bodies; the former being controlled by Clarence B. King, president of the railroad, and the latter by S. Rush Weaver, the Park's president. There are records on file to verify this statement, and it is hoped that all false reports in this connection will be brought out in their proper light. It will be remembered that last year, the initiatory one for the park, during its construction union labor was employed exclusively and manager Goodfellow has maintained this policy by employing union labor ever since. Discord is a condition that will never prevail at the park, if being neutral in business and social relations will prevent it; hence these lines to put those right who are of the misguided opinion that the railroad company and the Luna Park Company are in any way connected. The park was not gotten up for the purpose of antagonizing any creed or faction. It is an amusement enterprise, catering to one and all alike. Revolt and denunciation never have or never will be a part of the Park's stock in trade. It moves along in a smooth, even tenor, paying dollar for dollar, all the while living up to the Golden Rule as closely as is consistent, by keeping within the limits of neutrality and equality. When the Park's management, or any of its employees, are occasioned to ride over the tracks governed by the Washington, Arlington and Mount Vernon Railway, the price of transportation the company exacts for same is paid for without any ado, which makes it evident that these conditions would not prevail were the railroad and Park united. It is hoped that all those who have been misguided, either by thoughtlessness or design, will accept this statement as being final that the Railroad Company and the Park together,d fi2-arahviMrpshrdluetaoishrdluetaoin Company are independent of each other, and in no manner, shape, or form are they bound together, either as a firm, corporation, or enterprise.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

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SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

Personal.

Sam De Nedrey has assumed the chief editorship of THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official organ of the Central Labor Union of this city. Mr. De Nedrey is a forceful writer, and is possessed of a long experience as a newspaper man.—Washington Daily Times.

THOSE who say nothing but "saw wood!" get the greatest results—for themselves.

A WEATHER paragraph this summer is liable to be seriously out of date by the time it is published.

IT IS wonderful how our contempt for the product of scab labor peters out when we want to use that product ourselves.

THE poor man in receipt of good wages regularly whose family suffers for any of the necessaries of life is a poor man indeed.

IF THE Harrisburg Statehouse plunderers had been elected by union labor there would be no doubt as to whether they are indictable or not.

"AND how do you guard against intemperance among your employees?" the great street railway magnate was asked.

"By the wages we pay," was the reply.

AN anti-municipal ownership propaganda is working through the patent insides and the boiler plates. As municipal ownership has never proved a failure, it is no wonder that the antis are scared.

IF THE Socialists and the Prohibitionists, each in their own field, would help whatever makes for their respective causes, they might accomplish something. But their cry is "All or nothing," and nothing they get, as a rule.

THE fellow who wants to raise half a million dollars annually to crush labor unions will want to raise his ante some when he learns that one of the smaller unions expended three millions to carry a single strike.

GENERAL FUNSTON hastens to say that in speaking of the "unwhipt mob" in San Francisco he did not mean the unions. In that he differs (if he does) from the average commissioned officer, to whom a workingman is a dog and a union workingman a mad dog. To them a strike is a mutiny.

Resoluted on Onyun.

Brother John Onyun, of the G. P. O., who for years has been secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Typographical Union, attended the sessions of that body at his old home, Peoria, Ill., last week. Mr. Onyun declined to stand again for reelection to the office he had so long and honorably filled. As a token of the esteem in which he is held by his coworkers, the following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Illinois State Typographical Union deplores the withdrawal of John A. Onyun as secretary-treasurer, the position which he has held since the birth of the organization, and has always been willing to perform the work asked of him; therefore

Resolved, That the best wishes of this organization go with Brother Onyun in all his dealings through life, and that while we have lost an efficient secretary, we still retain an active ex-delegate on whom we know we can always rely for help.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. BUCKLAND.

JERUSALEM, *May 19, 1907.*

At last we are in the Holy City of Jerusalem, the great mecca of the whole world, and I think we must have seen people from every part of the world this day in the streets of Jerusalem. Not until we arrived in Cairo did we think of coming to this wonderful city, but when we learned that it was only two days off we then determined to spend a week in seeing the many places of Biblical interest in and near the Holy City, and we are indeed glad we came.

Upon making inquiries we learned we would have to provide ourselves with an Egyptian passport before entering Syria. The United States Consul gave us a note to the Governor of Cairo, telling him of our needs, which we presented in person and secured a document that we can not read, but which has answered our purposes. This document we took to the chief of police department in Cairo and had countersigned and then we secured tickets for Jerusalem.

On Friday morning we boarded the train for Port Said, said to be the wickedest city of earth, not even excepting Chicago or New York. Our route was by way of Benha and Zagazig, and then across the Arabian desert to Ismailiya, about half way between Port Said and Suez. From Ismailiya the train skirted along the Suez Canal to the sea. We saw many craft slowly making their way through the great ditch connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the sea in the bottom of which lies buried Pharoah's great host. The train drew into Port Said at 3.30 p. m., and we drive through the streets of what is probably the greatest meeting place for all nations in the world. Here we saw hundreds of vessels anchored. Some were taking on coal previous to entowing the Canal, while others had come from the Far East and were taking on supplies before continuing on their way to western ports. It was a wonderful sight. We entered a small boat, in company with Professor Nicol, of the Aberdeen (Scotland) University, wife and daughter, and were rowed out to the steamship Czar, a Russian liner, where we found four American gentlemen on their way to Jerusalem.

We had been warned that the Russian boats were not very comfortable and are to be avoided, but after an experience of fifteen hours on the Czar we take off our hats to the managers of the Russian line, for we never were treated better nor had a more enjoyable trip than the one from Port Said to Jaffa. The table was all that one could wish. The wines were of the best. Even a bottle of vodka was there. In the evening before retiring to our staterooms a substantial lunch, with tea, was served.

There were a number of Russian pilgrims on board their way home from Mecca, and they made an interesting study for the Americans.

After a very pleasant sail we arrived off the coast of Judea Saturday morning and about 8 o'clock were anchored about a mile from the landing at Jaffa. There is no harbor and disembarking is sometimes a dangerous experience, but with our usual good luck, got off without much difficulty.

Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague and smallpox in Alexandria and Cairo and others parts of Egypt, the Turkish officials are very strict in their examinations of all ships coming from Egyptian ports, and we feared we might be quarantined. The health officer came on board as soon as we anchored and looked us over. In the meantime about fifty small boats came slowly toward the ship. When an officer accompanying the health officials gave a signal it was a sight never to be forgotten to see the men manning these small boats rise to their feet with a yell and then bend to their oars and race for the side of the ship, each one endeavoring to do his best to get ahead of the other and secure the transfer of the cabin passengers to land. It is a mad crowd of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Syrians, and Russians let loose on a handful of quiet Yankees. We were hustled this way and that way and then down to the steps alongside the ship and into a rocking and bobbing boat. We finally set foot on the shores of Judea, but we hardly knew how it happened amidst such a turmoil.

Upon reaching the custom-house we had to give up our Egyptian passport, which was returned to us just before leaving Jaffa. Our baggage was passed without any trouble at all.

Jaffa (ancient Jappa) is picturesquely situated on rising ground overlooking the sea. It was here, three thousand years ago that Hiram, King of Tyre, sent Solomon cedarwood from Lebanon for building the Temple at Jerusalem. It was here that Jonah embarked when he purposed to flee "unto Tarshish," and here, too, Peter "tarried many days with one Simon, a tanner." We visited the structure that has been built upon the site of Simon's house, a portion of which is used as a small mosque. We went upon the roof, just as Peter did. While we had no vision from on high, we had a magnificent vision of Jaffa and the blue Mediterranean Sea far below. We also visited the tomb of Tabitha, whom Peter raised from the dead. A few minutes was devoted to a Russian church near by and then we returned to the hotel for lunch and a rest. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we drove to the station of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railroad and started for Jerusalem, where we arrived about 6 in the evening. The four hour's ride was through a country rich with luxurious gardens and orange, lemons, and olive groves, and every mile of the distance is closely associated with events in the early life of the Jewish nation. We passed through ancient Lud; crossed the famous plain of Sharon, where the gallant crusaders fought; passed the valley of Ajalon, where Joshua commanded the moon to stand still, and near Kirjath Jearim, where the ark remained for twenty years in the house of Abinadal.

I am writing this where I can look out of the window onto the Tower of David on Zion's hill. This afternoon we visited the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and to-morrow will visit the mosque of Omar.

RODIER'S LOGIC.

Tells People of York How Permanent Progress is Made.

J. L. Rodier, who has been in the field for several weeks for the American Federation of Labor, has returned to Washington after a successful campaign. He closed his work for the season in York, Pa., and in his closing speech to the people of that city delivered himself of the following, and worth the careful study of all Washingtonians:

I want to impress upon this central body of organized labor in the necessity of taking part in all the movements in behalf of a Greater York. You live in the very center of a land of plenty. Your city is one to be admired in almost every respect.

But if you hold yourself aloof from those who aim to increase the city's population without adding to the volume of present employment, you will have to stand for the consequent displacement of those who must make way for the incomers. Should you, however, join forces with the York boomers you can, I think, very readily convince them that before holding out allurements to draw labor hither they should see to it that places—and not places already filled either—are provided for them.

The "Hundred Thousand" York must not be a city of paupers, as it will be if thousands of workingmen are drawn here by glittering generalities only to find they have to sell their labor in a glutted market. Let places be provided for the proposed incomers and you may confidently and complacently look forward to the time when York will be a city of 100,000.

It should not be hard for you to convince your merchants and professional men, as well as most of the manufacturers, that the ideals you stand for and have partly attained are on a parity with the things which constitute good citizenship. Who is there in York that favors the working of children of tender years in shop and factory and store? Is it the practical man of affairs who wishes to see each generation sustain itself and bear the burdens of society? Is it the dreamer whose hopes lie in posterity?

Not any of these—and yet the wayfaring man though a fool knows that even the tax laws of Pennsylvania protecting children from greedy exploiters are being daily violated, and but for the exertions of organized labor through the various unions the local situation would be deplorable.

Does not the merchant and the professional man realize that the town or city which pays its skilled and unskilled labor fair wages and employs it steadily, is a town or city which does not need a boom but which grows rapidly and healthily, attracting the very prime of American manhood?

But who is there at this juncture to let these things be known if you do not bestir yourselves?

Say to those in quest of new inhabitants—the Municipal League and the Hundred Thousand Club—that if they will give you their moral support—aye, if they will merely cease to antagonize you—in your efforts to build up a strong union in each craft, will sustain your demands for fair wages and reasonable hours, you will lead the way to a Greater York of which every man, woman, and child will be proud and which will grow richer and stronger and larger with each succeeding year, and in which those scourges of civilization—the sweatshop and child labor—will at least be minimized.

Show them what we have already accomplished in increasing the consuming power of the people, show them how we have already raised the standard of living, explain to them how this increase and this higher standard have created new markets for American products greater than those of all Europe combined and if you cannot convince them that organized labor is a material factor in the upbuilding of a city at least you may give them pause in any attempt to flood the labor market and further reduce a wage rate that is already too low.

Then if they are determined to have quantity without quality in the matter of population, prepare yourselves to leave York. You can not compete with the immigration station of Ellis Island, and York must expectto lose its identity as a distinctively American city.

But let the blame rest where it belongs.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

Thanks.

This paper acknowledges the receipt from Mr. Nate Newman, of New York, a copy of the arbitration proceedings between New York Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Cost Him $25.

William Taylor, a nonunion carpenter, of Lincoln, Nebr., was fined $25 by the police judge of that city for persisting in wearing the badge of the Carpenters Union, after he had been requested to discontinue doing so. He thought it was no body's business how he decorated the lapel of his coat, but the Judge gave him a new idea on the rights of property.

Frank Bates in York.

Frank Bates, well known in Washington, is now operating a "merg. mill" on the Dispatch, York, Pa., and making good all around. Since going to York, Frank has taken active interest in union affairs there, and is a member of the label committee of the York Typographical Union.

Hoxie for Slugging.

Striking union laborers have as much right to slug "scabs" as the employers have to prosecute the strikers for contract breaking, according to Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago political economy department.

Slugging is held no more immoral or brutal than the usual methods of capitalists by the professor in an article on "The Trade Union Point of View" in the Journal of Political Economy, just issued from the university press.

National Union Day.

Wednesday, July 3, will be a gala day at Luna Park, second only to the great natal day of our country. It will be National Union Day, set apart by the members of this fraternal organization as an annual fete day for the members of their families and friends.

The outing is given under the auspices of the National Union Club, sanctioned and approved by the Cabinet of the Order for this jurisdiction. The National Union Club is a social organization organized within the Order in this jurisdiction, some six months ago, for the purpose of promoting by this method of goodfellowship the interests of the order at large.

The committees of the club having in charge the details of the outing under the leadership of President Johnson, and who will be on hand to look after the comforts of the club's guests are: Entertainment committee—Elmer Johnson, Frank C. Stratton, W. A. Dodge; Committee on Athletic Events—W. B. Green, R. G. Miles, F. A. Strickroth.

WHAT MEN LIVE FOR.

Men live to eat, to drink, to sleep, to clothe, to creep, to walk, to run, to jump, to climb, to fall, to fly, to ride, to sail, to row, to steam, to work, to play, to laugh, to cry, to groan, to curse, to love, to hate, to kiss, to stab, to wound, to kill, to swim, to wade, to write, to print, to forge, to steal, to beg, to wish, to hope, to fret, to fume, to buy, to sell, to gain, to lose, to build, to break, to burn, to freeze, to sweat, to rush, to force, to come, to go, to fight, to strike, to boil, to roast, to broil, to fry, to brew, to bake, to hold, to drop, to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to feel, to dig, to ditch, to hoe, to plow, to rake, to sow, to reap, to heal, to race, to wed, to think, to sigh, to fool, to pray, to gasp, to die.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

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In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in
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Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
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THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
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LIGHT AND DARK BEERS
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The Two Beers of Greater Washington
ROYAL PILSEN and OLD GLORY
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EDWIN ARDEN
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Luna Park
Don't Miss the Grand
BABY SHOW
This Afternoon
Hear THE AMERICAN REGIMENTAL BAND
With
RICHARD L. WEAVER
Directing Fifty Solo Musicians
See Beachey's Air Ship, July 3 to 12
Free Vaudeville and a Concourse of Concessions
Wednesday, July 3, National Union Day, District of Columbia; also Outing of the Columbia Fire Company of Alexandria, Va.

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BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

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Washington's Niagara — Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED
GREAT FALLS INN
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(Opposite Dancing Pavilion)
MEALS SERVED TO ORDER
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Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.

25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered	$2.50
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60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered	6.60

Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

When the white roses beckon or the red roses call,
It were man but to follow, it were man but to fall,
Though the sheen on the spears make the eyesight dim.
But the latter-day knight, he is bolder by far
He follows not a flume at the shrine of Navarre—
It's a white spangled belt that holds charms for him.

What a splendid place for a sign the walls of the New Gaiety present.

Bean—"definition according to any dictionary," a climbing plant.

A subpostal station could be placed at First and K streets northeast, I believe, for the asking.

Goodkey, the irrepressible, is circulating members of the International with his out-of-work-fund plan.

Messrs. Brandon and Leffler are on detail, taking a census of G. P. O. employees as regards ownerships of patents.

Always train with "a daughter of the gods—divinely tall." It takes that hump out of your back when standing in conversation.

C. F. Sudwarth and John P. Hubbard have been elected presiding officer and secretary, respectively, of Pioneer Council, Sons of Jonadab.

J. Frank Morgan goes to the $2,400 class, with present assignment to the front, to be followed, supposedly, by charge of bills on the convening of Congress.

As a Prince Imperial of Gaff Throwers, the Sweet Singer of the Courier-Journal is to be recommended. His "Teddy's Pants Will Soon Fit Willie" has a singular likeness to "Grandpa's Pants Will ne'er Fit Bennie"—possibly by the same author.

The management of the Printing Trade News are carrying out the idea of Messrs. Forman and Cameron, respectively, of the Journalist and the Inland Printer, that a craft publication can be successfully devoted to technics and news.

Recent G. P. O. promotions include George Tuttle, all-round associate foreman and baseball authority, to the purchasing division; Joseph Dierken, from a clerkship to chieftainship, with salary commensurate; Superintendents Kidd, Gunn, and Kildare to the $2,400 class.

President Harper, of the Chamber of Commerce, tells the Engravers in international session, what his organization proposes to do for Washington, and Printer Stillings at the same time declares that a passport from the G. P. O. is good for the management of a large printing plant.

The managing editor of the Evening Star knows his business; he also knows a good thing when he sees it, as evidence his reprinting in part that story of mine appearing in the last issue of the TRADES UNIONIST about the new flag I had designed for the Government Printing Office.

In the late Congressional contest in the Eighth Virginia, the short-hour issue cut no inconsiderable figure. Organized labor evidently took the TRADE UNIONIST tip—"For one best bet play C. C. Carlin," at the time it was given the race being anybody's, with a large field entered. Mr. Carlin has many social and business acquaintances in Washington, all of whom unite in describing him as one of a "busy" type, calculated to give even the occupant of the White House pointers in that direction.

Patriotism is a plant perennial out Benning way, and it has been a matter of regret to me not to find in the daily press a more extended mention of the exercises at that thriving borough on Flag Day. Superintendent Cramer, Doctor Savage, and other speakers, honoring the event with their presence, took occasion to refer in terms of unmistakable praise to the flattering work of Miss Doyle, the teacher of the Benning school, as well as to thank the talented participants in the exercises. These included flag drills, rainbow drills, Japanese drills, and the presentation of a number of sketches. The programme contained over a dozen numbers of exceptional merit, from the recitations of Miss Shilling to the closing "Come Ever, Smiling Liberty."

A change of moment has taken place in the Patent Office work of the G. P. O. The specification is now set (on the monotypes, as heretofore) in an 8-point face on a 10-point body, giving a "leaded" or open appearance to the work. The "claims" portion continues for the time being to be 6 point on the mergs. Formerly the claims were set in 10 point and reprinted in 6 point. One composition and one reading is thus done away with, in addition to a material saving of paper. Working a few hours overtime, Superintendent Kildare's division cast sufficient type of the new font to fill 52 cases. The delay occasioned by the wait on the Patent Office while the latter was making a decision in the premises was speedily caught up with.

The Houston Post man is evidently on the toboggan, pointing down, when he endeavors to poke fun at a brother in this city who is suddenly called upon to solve the great mystery. That brother, by the way, was billed to appear before the Economic Educational League on the 30th instant, in a lecture, "The Unions, the People, and the Party." To be sure, Mr. Swerdfiger was one of whom the layman is wont to say, "He missed all that was worth living for in life," to which proposition I beg to differ. His method of seeing life was far different from mine or yours, yet he had his little world, just the same as you and I, and when he died those brothers stood around the bier, Buddhists, we call them, and told of his virtues. A gentleman present on this occasion told me one thing he thought was wonderful, how each speaker had his story at his tongue tip, never at a loss for a word. A natural sequence; it was the faith that was in them doing the talking.

H. S. SUTTON.

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G. Try one.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

Local Union No. 72, Elects Officers for Ensuing Six Months.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 72, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union of North America, a very interesting election was held, which resulted as follows: For president, Jno. H. Brinkman; for vice-president, Geo. H. Graves; for recording secretary, Henry C. Stein; for financial secretary, William Umhau; for trustees, Jno. W. Baker, Thos. H. Brinkman, Dave Fegan; for delegates to Central Labor Union, John H. Brinkman, John W. Baker, R. F. Jonscher, Henry C. Stein, Chas. B. Wandel; for trustees International Union, C. E. Beck, Jno. W. Baker, Thos. H. Brinkman, Geo. H. Graves, R. F. Jonscher, A. A. Murphy, William Umhau.

Notwithstanding the fact that this local has been on strike since the 7th day of May, 1906, and has been thrown upon its own resources, it is to-day master of the situation, and will win their fight. Never before in the history of organized labor have men paid an assessment of thirty-three and one-third per cent for over a year in order to support their brothers who were upon the streets fighting for that which they believed to be just and equitable. They have been opposed by the Manufacturers Association, not only of Washington, but in other nearby cities. They have been compelled to defend themselves against injunction proceedings instituted by the bosses' association. They have been tested in trade union crucibles, and have not been found wanting. It is a great pleasure to find any men identified with the labor movement of the District who are influenced by such patriotic principles as are the members of Local Union No. 72. Indications now point to an early settlement of the controversy, but the union is unanimous in the opinion that if an adjustment of the controversy can not be had along lines satisfactory to it, it will never consent to permit any of its members to work for a lesser scale of wages, or under conditions other than those prescribed in the agreement they presented to the bosses' association over one year ago. It is a fighting organization, always willing to do the right thing, conservative to a fault, but when it believes that it is right it can not be made to vacate that position.

This local union is deserving, not only of the support of every organized body of workmen in the District of Columbia, but should be the recipient of their congratulations as well.

General secretary-treasurer Brinkman leaves to-day for a business trip to Philadelphia and New York.

Here from "Jimtown."

James M. O'Connor, a former Washingtonian, now of Norfolk, Va., was in the city this week, renewing old acquaintances. Mr. O'Connor is the financial secretary and business agent of the local of the International Bartenders League, of Norfolk, as well as special organizer for the International.

Grocery Clerks.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533, held their regular meeting Tuesday night. Araringements were made to give an excursion to Luna Park the third Wednesday in August, to which their friends are invited.

C. A. Pfau was elected business agent of the organization for the fifth time.

The regular election of officers will be held at the next regular meeting.

Roofers Elect.

At the regular meeting of the Slate and Tin Roofers' Union, Local No. 12, held at Costello's Hall, Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: E. Whalley, jr., president; Alexander Yellowlees, vice-president; E. Whalley, sr., treasurer; Thomas Blackhall, secretary, and John R. Jones, sergeant-at-arms.

It was announced that the master slate and tile roofers had voluntarily granted all members of the union a half holiday on Saturdays with full pay.

Heeds Dispatch

A dispatch from Oyster Bay states that President Roosevelt has forwarded the telegram sent him by the secretary of the Central Labor Union, asking him to cause the physical valuation of the telegraphs to be investigated, and to look into the subject of the Sherman anti-trust law, to Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the Bureau of Corporations.

No instructions were given Mr. Smith, and it is said he is given an absolutely free hand in the matter. If after making proper investigation he finds the point of the Central Labor Union well taken, he will begin proceedings in some Federal court against the offending concerns.

Retail Clerks.

Retail Clerks will install their recently elected officers Monday night.

W. S. Powell is seriously ill at Georgetown Hospital, and George C. Noble is ill at Providence Hospital.

D. F. Manning has been informed by Secretary Max Morris of his election to represent the International at the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor. This is the third time this honor has been conferred upon Brother Manning, and the fact that he makes good is evidence in his reelection. Brother Manning has also been elected delegate to the International Association from the Washington local, and was this week notified by general President Conway of his appointment as a member of the committee on constitutions.

Oysters in every style. Pan roast, 15c. R. A. Driscoll, North Capitol and G Try one.

"The Man's Store."
D. J. Kaufman's Great Sale of Hamburger Bros. & Co. Clothing Stock
Finest Brand Tailored Spring and Summer Suits now being closed out at bargain prices.
D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.
"Money's Worth or Money Back"

NAVY YARD ITEMS

John B. Simering, of the Tool Division, is seriously ill at Garfield Hospital. Columbia Lodge of Machinists is doing its best to see that Brother Simering lacks for nothing that will make it pleasant for him during his enforced stay in that institution.

* * *

John J. McGuiggan, of the erecting shop, died suddenly, June 19, at his residence, 408 Fifth street southeast. He had been employed in the Yard for several years as a machinist. Previous to his employment in the Naval Gun Factory he had served in the Navy as chief machinist.

* * *

There are two Fraziers in southeast Washington, both engaged in the same line of business—coal, wood, and builders supplies. One is Samuel M. Frazier, of Anacostia, who by his action in signing the lockout against union workmen, as a member of the Employers' Association, has by said action declared that he does not want the patronage of organized labor. The other is Mrs. Laura C. Frazier, of Eleventh street southeast, near the bridge, a widow of a true trades unionist, who herself is a strong advocate of labor organization and who desires their patronage. Whom will ye serve? The one who places his name on record against union labor or the one who advocates organization?

* * *

Captain Leutze, commandant of the Yard, also Commander Jones, inspector of ordnance, paid a handsome tribute to the supervisory force and the machinists of the east gun-carriage shop last Saturday. On June 11, eight 6-inch gun mounts from the Ohio were received in the shop to be remodeled, an estimate was furnished by the officials that it would take thirty days to complete the job. Foreman Smithson and his associates got busy, so did the boys, with the result that the job was completed and shipped in just eleven days. For this they received the praise of the officials as enumerated above. Show me a kind, considerate foreman, one who respects his men, and I will show you a man who never fails in an undertaking wherein his men are concerned. I trust this will meet the eye of those who think it belittles them to give the mechanics under them a sign of recognition, much less their friendship.

* * *

Columbia Lodge, at its last regular meeting, held a spirited contest in selecting delegates to the Central Labor Union for the ensuing six months. The following were elected: E. L. Adams, T. F. Dornin, E. L. Tucker, F. H. Litchfield, and O. T. Beaumont. This is the first time in my recollection that Columbia Lodge has honored one of the international officers by selecting him as a delegate to the Central Labor Union. I refer to Brother E. L. Tucker, of the general executive board. He is one of the old wheel horses in the labor movement and possesses the qualifications that easily makes him a leader. Delegate Litchfield is not new to the Central Labor Union as he served several terms in that body several years ago.

* * *

CRUISE OF THE DIXIE.

Saturday last Commodore C. M. Smithson invited several guests to accompany him on his annual cruise down the Potomac. The invited guests were: Charley Love, as executive officer; Lieutenants Arthur Brummett and John Byers; Dr. Edgar Baldwin, medical director and commissary. Joseph Keefe, chaplain; John Harbin, chief engineer; Jas. Buckly, captain of the head, with Percy and Geo. Baldwin as aids to the Commodore. Their destination was the white house in the shadow of Mount Vernon. They arrived safely early Sunday morning. commodore Smithson explained that in the hurry of getting away from the maddening crowd of city life, he had forgotten to engage a cook, which necessitated himself to lay aside his brass buttons, also his dignity and prepare the breakfast. After the inner man had been supplied with a hearty meal, Doctor Baldwin stated that before leaving the city he had consulted the weather bureau and on their advice he had stocked his commissary with such medicines that they use in Kentucky, and which has made Milwaukee famous, and to prevent any of the crew from contracting malaria he would invite them to inspect his medicine chest. As all the crew were members of temperance organizations, the request was promptly and cheerfully complied with. Commodore Smithson then announced that as it was the Sabbath he would forbid infringement of the day, but would allow such innocent amusements as fishing, shooting craps, playing poker, etc. After dinner the crew formed in procession and marched to the tomb of Aunt Chloe, who for many years had served them with meals on their annual visit. Chaplain Keefe read a few verses from the seven books of Moses, and after Doctor Baldwin had deposited a wreath on her grave Lieutenant Byers sang a few verses from that old southern ballad, "She is Sleeping in the Valley," after which they marched back to the boat and journeyed down the river. There were several accidents, but none of a serious nature. One of the crew fell overboard and was promptly rescued by Chaplain Keefe, who sprang overboard in full uniform, which consisted of a pair of pajamas. Executive Officer Love mistook a black snake lying on the ground for a curious piece of wood and was bitten on the hand. Doctor Baldwin came to his rescue with a bottle of Dr. Caciac Richardson's antisnake bite remedy, and he was soon relieved. On their return trip they all embarked at Alexandria and purchased several bunches of fish as vouchers to their better halves that they had been on a fishing trip and came home successful.

TIM TICKLE.

Clams and Crabs in every style at R. A. Driscoll's, North Capitol and G. Try one.

Denied Admission.

The trustees of the printer's home, at Colorado Springs, have denied the request of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, asking that Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson be admitted to the home.

Clams and Crabs in every style at R. A. Driscoll's, North Capitol and G.

For Rigid Enforcement.

Steps are being taken by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor looking to a rigid enforcement of the steamboat inspection laws during the summer season, particularly with reference to the overcrowding of vessels. It is likely that revised regulations will be put into effect.

DULIN & MARTIN CO.
A Few Reasons Why You Should Decide on
The "EDDY" Refrigerator
It is the most economical as well as the most satisfactory refrigerator you can buy.
Its FIRST cost is lower than that of any other strictly HIGH-CLASS refrigerator.
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More than 600,000 purchasers have selected it in preference to all other makes.
We're sole D. C. agents for "Eddy" Refrigerators. All styles and all sizes in stock, including special sizes for use in apartment houses, pantry, nursery, stores, etc.
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Pottery, Porcelain, China, Silver, Etc.
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of the District of Columbia
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WILLIAM A. BENNETT Gen'l Supt.

One dollar will open an account in the Savings Department of the
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WASHINGTON BOTTLING COMPANY, Inc.
GENUINE BREWED GINGER BEER, ENGLISH PROCESS
Rear of 465 N Street Southwest
(Stafford Court)

C. P. BERG
UNION-LABEL BREAD
INTERNATIONAL UNION MADE (REGISTERED)
Strictly Home-Made Bread, Cakes, and Pies delivered at your door daily.
327 Tenth St. S. E. — Phone 1691 East

LITTLE PALACE DAIRY LUNCH
Good Coffee a Specialty
A. E. JOHNSON, Prop.
725 North Capitol Street

Phone Main 5192
THOS. R. BEAVERS
Groceries, Domestic Wines and Liquors
423 Four-and-a-Half Street Southwest
Lager Beer 80c. case, 10 rebate on empties
Porter, Ale and Stout, $1.25 per case

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Light, wholesome, delicious appetiser, splendid tonic for convalescing—$1 doz. bottles.
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THOMAS SHARP, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
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Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine: you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
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We Serve the Best Meals in Town
Serve the Best a la Carte Meals
Broiled Lobsters. Lobster Salads. Chicken Salads, Club Sandwiches, and Steamed Oysters.
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SEVENTH AND G STREETS

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Our Specialty. Never Changes. Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take No Substitute
Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.
JOHN CONNOR
New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

I have recently read of several people dropping dead when informed of receiving legacies. I dare anyone to try it on me.

* * * *

"One would think, from the fuss the Japs are making, that they had already been excluded from this country," says a newspaper before me. Not yet, but soon.

* * * *

Times change; likewise customs. In days of old, when a man differed with his King he lost his head to the ax and his lands to the crown; now, he gets into the Ananias Club and loses his pull.

* * * *

"There are 32 members of the recently dissolved Russian Douma in jail," remarks a news item. Which doubtless means that there were just 32 members of that body openly and courageously opposed the ruler of all the Russias.

* * * *

That story of a bomb being set for slaughter near the Printing Office a few days since (featured in the daily papers) shows what some people think is liable to happen there when a great man is away. I have been absent on leave for some days past! However, it was rather a bum story, after all.

* * * *

I have no desire to be unkind, but, really, I am compelled to remark that Mr. Martin Higgins got what he deserved at the convention of the pressmen. A trades unionist who is so pigheaded as to oppose the eight-hour movement is bound to be swept aside. The relegation of Higgins may benefit him—it will certainly benefit the Presmen's Union.

* * * *

So aptly does this bright little paragraph hit off a certain abuse (I clip it from Lon Shimp's Gazette) that I feel impelled to embalm it in the Bits:

"There is no rest for the newspaper reader. We had no sooner gained a respite from Evelyn Thaw until we were plunged into the endless columns about Mabelle Gilman. If we could be sure that the marriage ended it, there would be hopes, but we shall in all probability still have the divorce to read about."

* * * *

My young friend Walters, sergeant-at-arms of No. 101, has a kick coming—or at least "Si" Perkins tries to make him believe he has. Recently, in saying a few words about Lum Stoops's new cigar store, I referred to Lum as sergeant-at-arms of the union, which he isn't—he is doorkeeper. "What's the use of lassoing fame, anyhow, if such a renowned authority as Brockwell's Bits comes along and pies the take?" remarks Gary—or at least Si Perkins says he did. The amende honorable is hereby made. Gary E. Walters is the sergeant-at-arms of Columbia Union; Joe Johnson nominated him; he had no opposition (no one silly enough to run against him); this scribe voted for him; he is all right in the job, and already gives promise of making a first-class officer, as well as achieving success as a bouncer should occasion demand.

* * * *

"A very substantial favor to the employees of the Government Printing Office would be an arrangement by which leave could be taken in fractions of a day. I am told that such a plan prevails in the Departments, and that it is a great convenience to most employees. As it is now if one wants to take a half day or a couple of hours off a whole day must be consumed from the annual leave allowance. Can not you take the matter up, Mr. Public Printer, and work it out for the benefit of your thousands of workers? A change like the one here indicated would certainly be greatly appreciated."

This item was printed in the Bits of the issue of July 26, 1906—nearly a year since. I was told some weeks after (though not by an official) that the concession would probably be granted in the near future. Hearing nothing further from the matter, on January 25, of this year, I brought the matter to Mr. Stillings's attention in a conversation held with him in the Record Room, and he promised favorable action in two or three months should his investigations prove that the regulation suggested would be a wise one. I am now reliably informed that after July 1 the rule outlined above will be enforced in the Printery. I am glad to know it, and desire to commend the Printer for taking the advice of the Bits. It will prove a convenience and a decided advantage to the employees. One by one things are coming our way. Keep it up, Mr. Public Printer.

* * * *

From the Peoria Weekly Gazette I learn that Brother John Onyun has recently again invaded his beloved Sucker State, the squareman side of his mission being his attendance on the fifteenth annual convention of the allied printing crafts union of the State of Illinois. "Owing to the lack of interest shown by the printing trades outside of the Typographical Union," says the Gazette, "it was thought best, to make the organization a success, to drop all other trades from the name and make it purely a State Printer's Union, and therefore the name was changed to the Illinois State Typographical Union." The organization highly praised and unanimously indorsed the work of the executive council of the International Typographical Union. John Onyun declined a reelection as secretary-treasurer, and the following resolutions were passed on that subject:

"Resolved, That the Illinois State Typographical Union deplore the withdrawal of John A. Onyun as secretary-treasurer, the position which he has held since the birth of the organization, and has always been willing to perform the work asked of him; therefore,

"Resolved, That the best wishes of this organization go with Brother Onyun in all his dealings through life, and that while we have lost an efficient secretary, we still retain an active ex-delegate on whom we know we can always rely for help."

* * * *

Here's a health to Marshal Collins, of Glen Echo. Long may he wave; right merrily may he sing, paraphrasing the "Old turnkey:"

'Tis the law! 'tis the law!
'Tis the duty of the town marshal.
Be they high or be they low
I will get them if they go
Too fast through the town of Glen Echo.

After all these preachments in high places about citizens obeying the laws in the interest of civic virtue, and officers enforcing them, what more natural than that the town marshal of the nearby Maryland village should (even though his own moral perceptions were dull, which I think is far from being true) take such talk in earnest and do his best in the law-enforcing line? Why should he not even be "strenuous" in bringing to book the stinko-mobile owners and auto-car runners who attempt to dash along the highway at an unlawful speed, leaving a swirl of dust, a distressing smell of gasoline, and dead pigs, chickens, and sometimes humans in their wake?

It is against the law to travel beyond a certain speed with an automobile in Glen Echo. That is the law. Mr. Collins is the marshal of Glen Echo. It is his business to enforce that speed law. He does it. Good for Collins. But the local newspapers seem to think that its funny one day and outrageous the next that such a thing happens—that a plain, common sense, humane, accident preventing law of an humble municipality should actually be enforced. Why? Well, to make a guess that sounds so much like a fact you can hardly tell them apart, I should say that its because people who are owners of these machines are of the "ton." Being people of standing and wealth, it seems a bit hard, don't you know, that they should be treated as common criminals and actually arrested. I expect Collins goes on the theory (which is an excellent one) that people rich enough to own stinkos and mobos and autos ought to have sense enough to be decent and law-abiding; but, alas! such is often not the case. So Collins arrests and arraigns the violator, whether it be the Duke de Buzzard, the German ambassador, a Jap-general to whom we are busily toadying, a frizzled-face dude with more money than brains, or one of the bigwigs of American social or political life. All are fish who come to his net. Even the fortune-hunting chappie who is trying to land the hand (and the cash it is supposed to hold) of the daughter of the man who "laid down on the job" in Panama, can not hope to escape the vigilance of Marshal Collins. It is well with Collins. It is right of Collins. It is the proper move for Collins. He knows his law, he sees his duty; he does what that law and duty demand. Good for Collins. More power to his arms as he yanks, and to his legs as he pedals on to overtake the lawless. Collins knows nothing and cares less of that dastardly "discrimination" which nabs the poor and humble for offenses, but fails to see any wrong when one of the elect transgresses the law. "Should the Duke de Buzzard speed his motor car so swiftly as to violate law and thereby some one is run over and killed, the victim of the Duke would be none the less dead because a Duke killed him," reasons the "boorish" Collins; and so the Duke gets a call and a fine. "Should Kaiser Bill's ambassador's chauffer run his machine over some poor workingman, and thereby crush out his life, the children of that man would be none the less fatherless because royalty slew the parent," again reasons the stout-hearted Collins; and the violators are haled into court and assessed some. Collins is all right; he's the stuff this country needs about as badly as any other one thing under high heaven—the man who is not afraid nor ashamed to do his duty, the officer who executes the law, whether the violator wears a plug hat, a Prince Albert, and much fine linen, or whether he sports but one gallus and no shoes. "Here's a health to Marshal Collins" once again I say. If we had a few thousand more Collinses in this land properly placed there might be less crime in high places, fewer banks looted, not near so many helpless people robbed, and much more peace, law, and decency.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

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Plasterers.

At the regular meeting of the Plasterers' Union, Local No. 96, in Mechanics' Hall, Monday night, the following officers were elected: President, Edward Green; vice-president, George Landon; recording secretary, William F. Rabbitt, and financial secretary, William Columbus.

Called to New York.

William B. Fitzgerald, general executive board member for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who has been in this city for several days looking after the interests of the locked-out men of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon road, was called to New York Thursday to look after interests of the organization in the big city. While here, Mr. Fitzgerald negotiated an agreement for the street car men of Cumberland, Md.

Clams and Crabs in every style at R. A. Driscoll's, North Capitol and G. Try them.

"Trip." Makes a Change.

S. J. Triplett, formerly associated with The Central Union Times, is now located in Tampa, where he has accepted a lucrative position. That he will make a valuable addition to the brain power of Tampa's trade-union movement goes without saying.—Jacksonville Union.

Engravers Eat Fat Hen.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17, held its annual outing Sunday at Stillings Park, Randle Highlands. Arrangements were made for a regular old Virginia country dinner, to be furnished by a farmer near the park, which included spring chicken and all the delicacies of the season. A program of outdoor sports, including a game of baseball, were the amusements.

Half Holiday for G. P. O.

The official announcement about the half holidays this summer for Government employees has been posted at the Government Printing Office.

Public Printer Stillings announced that in accordance with an executive order all employees of the big print shop would be released at noon on Saturdays during the months of July, August, and September.

Boss Barbers Arrested.

Robert Wilson, proprietor of the Ebbitt House barber shop, and Ralph Owings, who runs the Shoreham shop, were arrested Wednesday by Detective Vermillion and Policeman Owens charged with having thir shops open on Sunday.

The police say that the law touching this offense will be enforced and that the proprietors of several of the most prominent shops in the city have bene notified to leave collateral at the First precinct station for their appearance in court when called.

Building Trades Situation.

(Continued from first page.)

responsible for the decreased output of the men.

For instance, a gang of iron workers in Washington during the past year drove from 80 to 100 rivets a day as an average day's work, with wages at $4 a day. In New York at present under open shop conditions, a gang of iron workers will drive from 300 to 400 rivets a day with wages at $4.50. You will at once see that driving rivets in Washington at a less wage is much more costly than driving them in New York at a greater wage.

Our point on this lien is that the unions having an absolute monopoly of the labor market have naturally tended to become less efficient, and that this decreased efficiency of labor is the chief cause of the present abnormal cost of building construction. This phase of the question you do not touch.

You do, however, undertake to point out other reasons for a decrease in building construction than increased wages costs. You say it may be due to the fact that building in past years exceeded the supply. There never was a time when our cities are growing more rapidly than at present and when building should naturally increase.

There is no apparent reason for an oversupply other than a decrease in demand, and it is a simple economic fact that demand decreases as prices increase. It is generally known that building prices have increased so that the decrease in building is thus naturally explained.

You say the decrease may be due to the higher price of ground. The contrary ought to be true, for when the price of land is high the owner can not afford to hold it without improvement, and the increased price of ground naturally leads to building construction.

You say that the increased price of building is due partly to the manipulation of trusts and cite the copper trust as an example. Your citation was unfortunate for the reason that the copper in a building amounts to about one-half of 1 per cent of the total cost. If you desire to include other materials, we will point out to you that the chief cost of all materials entering a building is labor cost in fitting the material ready to be installed. The raw material itself is comparatively inexpensive.

You cite the increased economies of construction in late years. These, of course, are due to improved machinery and methods. As a lawyer, you should know that scarcely one of the improved methods of building has been adopted without the strenuous opposition of the unions, and the reports in the higher courts of many States contain the records of cases illustrating this fact. These economies, if not more than offset by decreased efficiency should have resulted in a greatly decreased cost of construction instead of the present increase.

In conclusion, you say you do not desire to express an opinion on the merits of the controversy. Let us ask you if you believe that it is for the best interests of the building industry and the city of Washington to give organized labor or any other single class an absolute monopoly of the market in any necessary commodity? Also, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, do you believe that outside capital will be likely to become interested in starting new industries in a city whose one present great industry is in the control of a labor monopoly?

Mr. Ralston Again Replies.

Washington, D. C., JUNE 26, 1907.

Employers' Association of the Building Trades.

GENTLEMEN: I have this morning received your communication of June 25, which was, however, published in the afternoon paper of yesterday. In giving it the response for which you ask, I desire emphatically to disclaim the idea expressed by you that I have written as counsel and attorney for the associated unions of the city. From time to time I have represented individual unions, but at the present moment am not under retainer from any and have no employment to speak in their behalf. They will doubtless take their own time and manner of responding to you if they see fit. I may add that no member of any organization has spoken to me upon the subject.

Referring to your prior letter, the fair construction of the first paragraph is that by reason of "waste, unreasonable, restrictions, decreased efficiency, and high wages," there is to-day the "greater cost of building construction" than a year ago. It is true that in subsequent paragraphs you have more to say with regard to restrictions that you consider objectionable.

In response, I have pointed out and do again, that much more than to wages or hours— and I may add any other question affecting immediately the workmen—the increased cost of building is due to increased cost of material, and that diminished building, if building has diminished, may also be due to the high price of land. I illustrated by the increase in the price of copper, which you say is an immaterial element in construction. Granted. I will, therefore, add in December, 1906, cost on the average of two and one-eighth times as much as the average price in 1890-1899; that doors cost in December, 1906, 53 per cent more than in the above period; that hemlock cost in December, 1906, 83 per cent more; that common lime cost 13 per cent more; that bar iron cost 20 per cent more; that pine boards cost 73 per cent more; that poplar cost 62 per cent more; that common window glass cost 35 per cent more; and you well know the increased amount paid in this district for brick. It is to such tremendous increases in the cost of what we may call the raw material of building rather than to any question of labor, that we may refer dullness, if it exists, in the building trades.

You say that the supposed decrease ought not to be due to the higher price of ground, "For when the price of ground is high the owner can not afford to hold it without improvements, and the increased price of ground naturally tends to building construction." If this were correct, it would be a great economic discovery, but that it is incorrect is borne out by the experience of every man of mature years, all of whom can point out to you instances of neighborhoods and cities dwarfed, twisted, and even ruined in their industrial development because of the high price of land. Owners may put their high-priced land to use as they may their low-priced land, but purchasers will not buy land for improvement unless they see a fair prospect of a return on their investment. And if the price of land be too high, this fact coupled with the foolish tax on building will tend to prevent construction.

It is true that in many cases laboring men, unorganized equally as well as organized, and even more bitterly, have fought against certain inventions, but this fact does not call for extended discussion, it being borne in mind that large aggregations of capital have from time to time opposed new inventions lest their old machinery should be forced to the scrap heap. Human nature in this respect is not different, whether the man be clad in fustian or broadcloth.

You ask if I think it would be to the best interests of the building industry in the city of Washington to give organized labor, or any other single class, an absolute monopoly of the market in any necessary commodity. I can not believe that you are serious in asking this question, recognizing as you must the fact that the total abolition of trade unions, through the open shop or otherwise, would mean a complete monopoly in the control of labor vested in your association, a condition which you impliedly recognize as not to the best interests of the city.

You ask my opinion as a member of the Chamber of Commerce as to whether outside capital will be likely to be interested in starting new industries in a city whose one present great industry is in the control of the labor monopoly. To answer this question would require a careful preliminary examination of the assumptions of fact contained in it. This I have neither the time nor the inclination to attempt. I may add, however, that as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, I should feel myself derelict to its best interests were I to take sides in any conflict between employer and employed. I could not do it without hearing from both sides first, and even then I should feel that as a member of the Chamber of Commerce I was meddling with something which did not in any wise concern me. The Chamber of Commerce was organized, as I understand, for very much wider purposes than the expression of opinion of the taking of action with regard to ephemeral trade disputes.

I apologize for the length of this letter, which you must attribute to the publicity already given the correspondence, and, in closing, permit me to express my appreciation of the courteous terms of your communication, and at the same time to express my indisposition to continue a doubtless fruitless discussion.

Very truly yours,

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Mr. Anglin's Observations.

EDITOR THE TRADES UNIONIST: In the interesting (?) developments of the labor lockout situation, by the Employers' Association of the Building Trades sending communications to all business men in the city concerning the conditions of the building industry and assuring the property owner of the well-known fact that they are more concerned than even the contractors or builders themselves—for theirs is a pecuniary gain—that the owner is a real party to the contract or agreement made by the contractors and his workmen, organized or unorganized; that it is the owner who ultimately must pay the full wage cost of construction, etc., allow me as ignorant of the basic principle of building as the proverbial swine of a Sabbath sermon, to refute the charge and declare by the high heavens that the owner as a party to a contract cares naught for the "waste, unreasonable restrictions, decreased efficiency, or high wages" on his particular property, for none realizes more than he that it is a mere matter of dollars and cents out on interest at a high rate for a few days, as evidenced by the high rentals in this city to-day; and said rentals are being collected from these same men whose homes are sometimes made desolate, whose helpmeets have long since lost the bloom of youth in the strife for an earthly existence and almost vain endeavor to give their humble offspring the only real weapon of warfare in the impending struggle between capital and labor—an education.

These people who style themselves the Employers' Association, to further show that their petty pernuviousness, the business standard by them advanced, the coercive measures they resort to, not only with the laboring class, is not better illustrated than their withdrawal of all bids made by local contractors only, on the Masonic Temple, now in the course of construction, as soon as they learned that outside contractors was eligible to make estimates also on that work—corporate contractors who employ organized men in all their branches and willingly submit to the "unreasonable restrictions" demanded by them as long as they are doing the work.

The Employers' Association cite that building has decreased in the District 46 per cent. Not so! I agree that their business has decreased 46 per cent. What owner wants to give a contract to a contractor whose sole delight and only ambition is to crush out the last vestige of the fundamental principle of unionism—the only protection the laboring man has for self or home—and make his agreement exempt from all the mean, underhanded, contemptible tricks practiced by some of these shysters to gain more time.

Why did Parsons, on the District building, wash his hands of the Employers' Association? Why is Geo. W. Fuller Co. the building contractor of the Hibbs building, Union Trust and Storage building, Freemen's Hospital, Moore's Massachusetts avenue residence, and McLeans Fifteenth and I street residence? Why does the Thompson-Starrett Company build the Masonic Temple, Union depot, and Metropolitan Bank building? Why does F. Payne & Co., build Perry Belmont's home on Eighteenth street and New Hampshire avenue? Why is it that Arthur Gilbert found a ready market for his progressive way of construction at the nation's capital, as shown by the latest method of construction on the Fourteenth and F street office building when he started the brick work from the third story and had the District engineers drowsy. Why? Because they are fair concerns, pay the organized man his price, and will have no other.

But when it comes to giving out an agreement to local builders, there is always that proviso: "If the mortar ain't too soft, or the brick too hard, or the foundation too deep, and the men are willing to work under my conditions, I will fulfill my end of the contract."

Does any of the corporate contractors ever ask a proviso?

Let the local builders alone. They have sounded their own death knell. The sooner they all go broke, as many have done pursuing this path, the better off the organizations will be as a whole. I only deplore I am not in a position to tip them off to their inevitable fate. Let them do the worrying about the capital coming in here against such an astringent labor monopoly. It has already came.

W. H. ANGLIN.

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H. A. Polen, 303 G street nw.
Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C. M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S. Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
G. A. Robinson, 1321 F street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 4 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

John H. Lorch, of Engineers, Elected President.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES HAVE NO OPPOSITION

Committee Appointed to Wait on Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—Resolutions Commending Contractor Parsons Introduced—Plasterers to Be Invited to Affiliate—Reports of Adjustment and Audit Committees,

Central Labor Union was called to order by Vice President Jas. F. McHugh.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials were received from the following locals:

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association—Philip Ruppreck, vice Henry Kopp.

Steam Engineers, No. 94—John McIlvain, Chas. H. McDowell, R. L. Coge, Daniel Redmond, and Thomas E. Carter.

International Association of Marble Workers—J. Keating, M. Duffy, and D. Ryan.

Cigar Makers Local Union, No. 110—James Stokes, W. Whitehead, J. Sobel, C. J. Hueter, and J. Rittennohr.

International Union Steam Engineers, Local 77—J. W. Croft, Wm. McGilivary, James Goodwin, Edward Muise, and H. T. Ackers.

SPECIAL ORDER—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

For President: Delegate Rodier nominated John H. Brinkman. Declined.

Delegate Feeney nominated James F. McHugh. Delegate Dickman nominated John H. Lorch. Delegate Lorch was elected. Delegate McHugh moved to make the election unanimous. Agreed to.

For vice-president: Delegate Considine nominated Delegate Colpoys. Declined. Delegate Beaumont nominated Delegate Rodier. Delegate Adams nominated Delegate Wolfe. Delegate Rodier declined to stand and seconded the nomination of Delegate Wolfe. Delegate Wolfe declined, and Delegate Rodier was again nominated and the secretary instructed to cast the vote of the Central Labor Union. Rodier was declared elected.

Delegate Beaumont nominated Delegate Sam De Nedrey for secretary-organizer, and financial secretary cast the ballot of the Central Labor Union. Elected.

Delegate Frank McKenna nominated Clarence E. McClure for financial secretary, and the election was made unanimous by the secretary casting the ballot of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Dickman nominated J. W. Considine for treasurer. Delegate Considine was unanimously elected.

Samuel Becket was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms.

Delegates O. T. Beaumont, Frank McKenna, and N. A. James were unanimously reelected trustees.

President Brinkman then proceeded to install the newly elected officers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Adjustments submitted its report for six months just closed, which was adopted.

Committee on Audit submitted its report making certain recommendations, which were adopted.

Contract Committee—Progress in the matter of Butcher Workmens' contract.

Label Committee—Chairman Roberts made a short talk on the benefits of the label for the enlightenment of the new delegates.

Allied Label League—Report that a room had been secured at Costello's, Sixth and G streets northwest, and that hereafter meetings would be held regularly on Thursday nights, and invited all organizations interested to send delegates.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Homer D. Call, secretary-treasurer Amalgamated Butcher Workmen, asking that Central Labor Union investigate the firm of Jones, Lamb Co., unfair butchers of Baltimore, Md., and endeavor to have said firm's customers in Washington give aid in making it fair. Referred to adjustment committee. The committee reported a recommendation that the request be granted. Concurred in.

From Columbia Lodge of Machinists in reference to continuing former Delegate J. R. Riggles as a member of the Labor Day Committee. Filed.

From F. H. Haezbecker, international secretary Bakers and Confectioners, in relation to appeal for aid sent out by a Newark, N. J., local, stating that the local had exceeded authority and had been censured by general executive board.

From Steam Fitters local, giving reasons why its members could not comply with the request of the building trades to cease work on lockout jobs.

From Wm. Loeb, jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, acknowledging receipt of telegram from Central Labor Union secretary in reference to the telegraphs.

ROLL CALL.

Bartenders—Called attention of the delegates to the blue button of its members, and urged visitors to Colonial Beach to make especial call for the button as one party there had refused to recognize the organization.

Stationary Firemen—That that organization had signed a working contract with the Daily Star—the life of the contract to be five years.

Hod Carriers—In reference to an alleged misstatement appearing in the Daily Herald, and asked to have correction made.

Painters and Decorators—Asked that secretary of Central Labor Union be instructed to send out notices to nearby cities, stating that a lockout existed in Washington. Request not granted.

Stone Building Laborers—Asked regarding work on Elks' hall.

Window Cleaners—That new members were coming into the organization.

NEW BUSINESS.

President Lorch asked present standing committees to serve until further notice.

It was moved that the adjustment committee take up the grievance against the firm of Warner & Dyer, and endeavor to make settlement.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to visit the local union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and lay before them the request of the Building Trades Mechanics Council and Central Labor Union, not to work with nonunion men on lockout buildings. The motion prevailed and the president appointed Delegates McHugh, Ring and Wandel as such committee.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send a letter to the Journeymen Plasterers Union, inviting it to affiliate with the Central Labor Union.

Bakery Wagon Drivers notified the central body of its indorsement in the matter of placing the E. H. Catlin & Co., on the "We Do Not Patronize List."

Resolutions relative to the position taken by certain organizations in building trades lockout were read and referred to committee on resolutions.

Declared Unfair.

The Clothiers' Exchange, of Rochester, N. Y., has been declared unfair to the United Garment Workers, who asked but failed to secure better conditions of employment, by the American Federation of Labor, and our friends are requested to act accordingly.

PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS.



HARRY J. WELLS, President.

Harry J. Wells, president of Local Union, No. 420, of Paper Hangers, has been an organizer of his craft and a charter member of every local organized in the District since he finished his apprenticeship, which was served in Washington. He was the first president of Local No. 420, and also served as president of the allied building trades section of the Central Labor Union for three successive terms, and was business agent for his local for three and a half years, as well as serving an important committees of the Central Labor Union. It was greatly through Brother Wells' advocacy that the paperhangers instituted the splendid headquarters they now occupy at 625 Louisiana avenue. Following is the list of officers elected by No. 420 for the ensuing six months. Harry J. Wells, president, Chas. W. Kerney, vice-president, Basil N. Friel, recording secretary; Jos. A. Burneston, financial secretary; Robert C. Kierner, treasurer; Chester Fowler, conductor; Frank Littleton, warden; Kendall O'Dwyer, almoner; Ed. N. Ashley, busines agent, and Harry Iardella, Daniel S. Lewis, and Boone, Hutchinson, are the trustees.

TUMBLED TO A FACT.

Secretary Metcalf Makes Discovery Everybody Else Knew.

"America must sooner or later make more stringent laws in regard to all foreigners," said Secretary Metcalf, who was in Omaha this week en route to California.

"Some of these people have only $25 or $30, barely enough to escape the exclusion laws. They do not assimilate with Americans. There is no development in the man who, drawn here by the hope of higher wages, sends his money home, and after he has accumulated a few hundred dollars goes back to live in his own country.

"I will pay absolutely no attention to the Japanese question while in California. The San Francisco incident has been closed, and the United States is making no preparations whatever on the coast other than those usually made in time of peace."

Back to Home Base.

Victor N. Heron, of No. 101, has returned from a sojourn in New York City, where he attended linotype school.

Strikes Off.

The strikes of the icemen and the street cleaners, of New York, have been declared off for the present. The battle was a drawn one.

Have a Good Time To-day.

To-day is Printer's Day at Luna Park. Visit the Park and have a good time with the representatives of the "art preservative of all arts"—all tickets sold for Luna Park outing June 6 are good for to-day.

Increase.

More than 3,000 men employed in the maintenance of ways and bridge and building departments of the Boston and Maine railroad began work on the first under an increased wage schedule. The increase applies to all employees of a years' standing.

You're Mistaken, Sadie.

Washington union has instructed its delegates to "vote for the discontinuance of the strike assessment."—Western Laborer.

No action looking to the reduction of strike assessments in this neck of the woods has been taken by Washington union. A resolution to that effect was introduced and defeated.

GOMPERS AND TAFT MEET.

Formal Calls on Latter in Interest of Fishermen.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, called on Secretary Taft at the War Department Tuesday by appointment, to discuss with him the conflict of interests between the pound fishermen and the seine fishermen on the Oregon coast and on the Columbia River. It appears that the pounds are largely owned by wealthy companies, while the seine fishermen operate individually and are generally very poor. Mr. Gompers represents the latter class and is supporting them in their objection to the maintenance of the pounds in navigable waters. To that end he asks that the chief of engineers be instructed to withdraw the permits under which the pound companies have driven their stakes in the navigable waters of that section of the country.

Called Home.

Billy McGuire, known to most all of the printers in this city, died recently in New York City.

Shipbuilders Resume.

With the return of the striking shipbuilders Monday morning to work at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company, the shipbuilders' strike along the great lakes is practically ended.

Strike.

Four hundred journeyman plumbers went on strike Monday, because the master plumbers refused to accede to a demand for an increase of wages from $5 to $6 a day. Nearly all the concerns in the city employing plumbers are affected.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Don't Make Right Kind.

Brick manufactured by the Alumnia Slate Company, the National Company, Malvery & Peterson, and the Juna Valley Company, of Bradford, Pa., are not handled by bricklayers throughout the country. Reason: Unfair to the international.

Lucky Crosby.

George W. Crosby has been reelected business agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. On his reelection Mr. Crosby announced that the employers had granted the men an increase of wages 2 cents an hour, making the wages 52 cents per hour. They will also get the Saturday half holiday.

ALEXANDRIA LABOR ITEMS

TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS.

Resolutions Asking Building Trades to Stand by Locked-out Brothers.

The regular session of the Alexandria Trades Council was called to order by President Wollberg Monday evening. All the officers were present and on account of the regular semi-annual election there was a large attendance. After the usual routine of business had been transacted the following officers were nominated, and later unanimously elected: President, Robt. M. Prettyman; vice-president, Thos. A. Hulfish; financial secretary and treasurer, John T. Harrison; recording secretary, John L. Proctor; conductor, Charles A. Howard; inside guard, Frank W. Deeton; trustees, C. A. Howard, R. M. Prettyman, J. V. Edwards.

The following resolutions were adopted by the council:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Alexandria Trades Council: Greeting—

Whereas the Employers' Association of Building Trades, of Washington, D. C., did on June 6, 1907, declare a lockout against several building trades unions in Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas the said Employers' Association, of Washington, D. C., have since that time declared for the open shop; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Alexandria Trades Council view with disfavor the action of the Employers' Association, of Washington, D. C.; and be it further

Resolved, That this Alexandria Trades Council requests all affiliated organizations of the building trades to withdraw its members from all building construction, where nonunion men have been substituted for the union men who have been "locked out."

After the election of officers the meeting adjourned to meet again in regular session July 15.

WHO THEY ARE.

Brother Prettyman is also the vice-president of State branch of the American Federation of Labor. Brother Hulfish, is the treasurer and past president of W. R. Hearst Local, No. 580, of the International Asociation of Machinists.

Brother Harrison, has been the financial secretary and treasurer of the Alexandria Trades Council since its birth. Brother Harrison is well known as one of our city fathers, he having served for a number of years in the city council. Brother Proctor is also the financial and recording secretary of Local Union, No. 1058, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America. Brother Deeton is the ex-president of the same local union.

The Alexandria Trades Council is a branch of the American Federation of Labor, and is composed of the following local bodies:

Local No. 1665 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Local Union No. 251, of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen; Alexandria Union, No. 477, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; Local Union No. 389 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America; Local Union No. 1058 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America; Division 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; Retail Clerks Association, Local No. 967, of the International Protective Asociation; W. R. Hearst Lodge, No. 580, of the International Association of Machinists. In addition there are delegates from several local unions from the Central Labor Union of Washington.

Notes.

The will of the late Mrs. Mary J. Schofield, mother-in-law of Brother John T. Harrison, was admitted to probate Monday July 1.

We regret to announce that Superintendent Colvin has placed the plank under four more members of the street railway men's union during the past week.

Several colored union hod carriers employed on the construction of the George R. Hill memorial building went on a strike Saturday. It is said this action was taken because their employer refused to grant them a full day's pay for a half day's work on Saturdays, as is done with the bricklayers.. Other men were employed to take their places Monday morning.

Local No. 1665 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held their regular meeting in the Trades Council Hall Thursday evening. The meeting was well attended.

Notice.

Mr. C. E. Hill, of 227 South Payne street, is the duly accredited representative of the TRADES UNIONIST for Alexandria and vicinity.

The Ideal Labor Leader.

An ideal labor leader should have the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job and the hide of a rhinosceros; so that he would never make mistakes or lose his temper, and never feel the spiteful arrows shot from the bows of those for whom he is laboring.

Street Car Men Meet.

Division 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held their regular meeting Tuesday evening July 2. Our members was cheered by the presence of Thos. A Hulfish. Brother Hulfish has been a devoted helper of our Division and his visits are always looked upon with a great deal of pleasure.

Gained Two Members.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 625, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held their regular meeting Monday evening in the Knights of Pythias hall. The attendance was good and there were two new members initiated, Brother R. H. Dennis and E. G. Moore. Brother Dennis has been in the railroad service about eighteen months and Brother Moore for about a year.

Notice.

Third vice-president, Brother W. M. Clark, will officially visit Potomac Division, No. 450, of the Order of Railway Conductors to-night, July 6, at 8 p. m., at their regular meeting to be held in their hall over the Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Va. Full attendance desired.

I. W. SMITHERS, *Sec.*

Colvin Discharged Machinist.

Henry Lyons, a machinist at the power house, of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, was discharged July 2. The only reason given by Superintendent Colvin for his dismissal was that he wished to make a change. Brother Lyons is a member of W. R. Hearst Lodge, No. 580, of the International Association of Machinists, and it is understood that the matter wil be taken up at once by this body. There is no doubt but what the matter will be called to the attention of both central bodies, namely, the Alexandria Trades Council and the Central Labor Union of Washington, as well as the international officials, if Brother Lyons is not at once reinstated.

ROSTER OF UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Beer Bottlers—Trades Council Hall, first Sunday in each month, 10 a. m. E. J. Harrison, 510 Oronoco street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 312 N. Pitt street. S. J. Irby, secretary.

Electric Railway Employees—Meets every Tuesday in Trades Council Hall at 8 p. m. Cecil Hufty, 413 S. Royal street.

Railway Conductors—Meet first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in hall over Alexandria National Bank. R. H. Sherman, Wellington, Fairfax county, chief conductor; W. B. Smithers, 116 N. Columbus street, secretary and treasurer.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

At the last meeting of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, I. A. of M., the following were elected as tellers to receive and count the vote of the lodge for grand officers: W. F. Brown, S. D. Cole, and O. T. Beaumont.

Frank B. Orr, one of our most popular boys, and a consistent trades unionist, and Mrs. Louisa F. Fridinger, were married at the home of the bride, Hagerstown, Md., on last Sunday. The officiating minister was Rev. J. W. Ott, of the Lutheran church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Orr left for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend their honeymoon. After July 15 they will receive their friends at the New Willard. Columbia Lodge extends its congratulations to the happy couple.

The local press a few days ago, in announcing the fact that an order had been posted on the bulletins of the G. P. O., relative to the Saturday half holiday, congratulated the employees of that institution on the fact that they were the first to receive the order. If the press had examined the files of THE TRADES UNIONIST they would have reached a different conclusion, as I stated in the labor paper that the order had been posted in the Naval Gun Factory a month in advance of the G. P. O. If our local press desires to be up to date on executive orders they should carefully peruse the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

George Aitcheson, of the miscellaneous shop, died last Friday at his residence, Alexandria. Mr. Aitcheson had been president of the Masonic Relief Association in the yard since its formation. He was a young man who was highly respected by every one in the yard. His funeral which took place on Sunday under the auspices of Andrew Jackson Lodge, F. A. A. M., was one of the largest ever held in that city. Several hundred of his friends from this city went to Alexandria to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. He was not affiliated with Columbia Lodge of Machinists.

Columbia Lodge of Machinists, on last Wednesday, by unanimous vote, decided to appropriate $50 for the benefit of Camp Good Will. We always remember the Biblical saying, as expressed by the Savior, "The poor ye have with you always," and when a deserving case appeals to Columbia Lodge for aid, the purse strings are easily broken, and like the easy money man of the Times, our good treasurer just throws the money away. It is a sure method of keeping the lodge poor in cash, but it is one of the best assets in which to pave your way into the hearts of the people, especially the widows and orphans. When Columbia Lodge forgets deserving charity then it will have forgotten the principals on which the I. A. of M. is founded, Brotherly love and relief.

Every year the employees of the Naval Gun Factory tender to the deserving widows and orphans of this city a testimonial in the shape of a days outing at some resort. The funds necessary to carry out the program is by voluntary contribution. This year preparations are being made to excel any former occasion. The rendezvous will be Chesapeake Beach, and the day, July 12. Every comfort for the mother as well as the child will be provided for on that day and all money will be classed as counterfeit except that spent by the committee, which are A. J. Berries, chairman; Geo. Griffitth, vice chairman; J. W. Ellison, secretary; Messrs. Ladd, Escarillo, Price, Bright, Squires, Cook, Le Clair, Reynolds, Eckhardt, Thompson, McAllister, Johnson, Bowan, Disney, and Barber. Tickets for the outing will be distributed through the associated charities.

On last Saturday evening a large gathering of citizens of East Washington of the city, which Dr. Hale describ- and Eye streets, for the purpose of organizing a Navy Yard Citizens' Association. A. G. Herman was elected temporary chairman, Harry E. Gladman, recording secretary, and R. H. Bagby, financial secretary and treasurer. The different speakers had but the one story to tell, and that was the discrimination of the Commissioners against that section of the city, which Dr. Hall described as the home of the negro. Said one of the speakers, "When our taxes are due the Commissioners pat you on the back and call you a good fellow, because you are ready to give something for nothing. Now I am going to give this new organization a little bit of advice. They may meet year in and year out, whereas and resolve, but no benefits will ever come to this section of the city until there is a disintegration among the Commissioners, or to make it plainer, when the President changes the rule of appointing all the Commissioners from the section where gentlemen live, and gives East Washington a representative on the board. One who is interested in its welfare and prosperity, then and not till then will the appeals from the citizens east of the capitol receive recognition. Carefully consider the proposition. I will be even more plain. The Commissioners may call it impudence on my part, but can not deny the statement that there are less than one dozen men in this city who select all the principal municipal officers. The other three hundred thousand simply say, amen! And not one of those dozen live east of the capitol. Is this right? Should there be any taxation without representation. A Republican form of government is but a popular one when men are taxed without representation. What is the remedy? Let every citizen association in the District, let every labor organization, let every individual citizen who wishes a popular government of our local affairs, get busy and advocate the right of suffrage in the District. Make your appeals to Congress so strong that legislation will have to be made that will give every citizen of the District the rights guaranteed under the Constitution. When you do this, then and not till then will your citizens' association of East Washington be in a position to demand an equal distribution of the benefits, which under the present form of government, to a great extent is reserved for that section of the city—the home of gentlemen.

Mr. D. J. Kaufman, in an address before the Washington Chamber of Commerce, a few days ago, advocated a healthy increase in the salaries of the Government employees. This was highly commendable on the part of one of the most popular and progressive merchants of this city. I am in full accord with the gentleman and agree with him that the Government (now having a surplus of $80,000,000 in its treasury) can well afford to increase the wage of the faithful employee to meet the great increase in the cost of living. It is only equity and just that it should be done. But, my friend Kaufman did not plow deep enough—he only skimmed over the surface. How about the underpaid and thereby underfed clerk and employee of our great mercantile establishments. There are but a few clerks under the Government receiving less than $900 per annum. How many clerks or employees in the mercantile establishments are receiving that sum. I am casting no reflections on my friend Kaufman. I well know his generosity to his clerks and employees. It is the principle and not men I am attacking. Go into any of the great mercantile establishments and you will find men with families subsisting (not living) on a wage often of $1 a day. Take the elevator conductors, for instance, men on whom great responsibilities rests, men who risk their lives as well as those they carry every day; men who are compelled to stand in a veritable sweat shop from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening with no chance to rest except at noon, to eat a hurried lunch. These are the men for which not only Mr. Kaufman, but every other humanitarian should raise their voices in condemnation of the small pittance they receive. The Government employees, properly organized, can prepare their own defense, and procure legislation to increase their wage. Let the merchants of this city take the mote out of their own eye, and increase the wage of their own employees before they look into the eye of Uncle Sam to find the beam of the Government clerk.

TIM TICKLE.

FIND BONES OF GUTTENBERG.

Skeleton in Ruins Believed to be That of the Inventor of Printing.

A dispatch from Berlin says workmen engaged in digging the foundations of a building at Mayence discovered a tomb enclosing a skeleton, which is thought to be the remains of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. According to the chronicles the body of Guttenberg was buried in the church of the Franciscan order, which stood on the spot where the skeleton was found. The remains will be given a reburial in some prominent church in Mayence.

A Georgia banker went wrong last week. Down with the bankers—they are all hishonest! At any rate that's what people say of organized labor when one member happens to go wrong.—Lincoln Wageworker.

LAWS WHICH TOOK EFFECT MONDAY

Uncle Sam Ushers in Fiscal Year with Important Changes and Benefits Many.

With the ushering in of the new fiscal year on Monday, Uncle Sam put into effect a number of new laws. Hereafter 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps, in addition to the required letter postage, with the words "special delivery" written across the envelope, will be an acceptable substitute for the regular special delivery stamp.

The new $10 gold certificate made its debut. On the face of this new denomination of gold certificates is an excellent likeness of Michael Hyllegas, the first Treasurer of the United States, taking up nearly the entire space. This is done in order to make it hard to counterfeit.

Nearly 20,000 postal clerks and more than 24,000 city letter carriers got increases of salary. Rural carriers also came in for a raise.

Railway mail employees also was raised.

The compensation of railroads for carrying mail reduced.

Every postmaster for the next six months will keep a record of the weight of mail of each class.

The new immigration law, regulating the solicitation of immigration, and the accommodation to be accorded immigrants aboard ships, went into effect.

The reorganization of the Artillery Corps went into effect.

The Department of Commerce and Labor begins its investigation into woman and child labor.

The United States will be allowed the right to a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in certain criminal cases.

"KNOCKING" LABOR PAPERS

A Harsh Sermon Which Does Not Apply Hereabouts.

Few people realize the ingratitude toward labor papers. Nor do they realize the hardships that are endured in keeping life in one of them. You often hear union men say there is nothing in them. No wonder! The labor editor is not a banker, and can't spend money he hasn't got. The columns of the labor paper are free to every union man to contribute news to. They prefer to roast the editor who is busy spending his time trying to get enough advertising to pay his paper bills and the postage on the unions man's paper. If by chance an advertisement should appear in the labor paper which is unfair to some union, the union proceeds to withdraw its patronage (?), which it has never given to the paper except in the way of trying to induce some patron to cease buying the paper. At the same time 99 out of every 100 union men take one or more daily papers, which are fairly alive with "unfair" ads, and they are never affected, not even so much as to mention the fact to the editor or stop the paper. This, gentlemen, is ingratitude. This is one of the causes for nine out of every ten labor papers failing. Again, when an organization is in trouble, to whom do they rush to take up their fight? To the labor editor, of course, and even though their grievance is against the advertiser and supporter of the labor paper, he must begin a tirade against his friend and supporter to make him deal fair with the union. Finally, the matter is settled, and the union and the merchant or manufacturer bury the hatchet and again become friends, but, alas! He has made the fight against this man, and he alone is held responsible, and the consequences are that this man quietly and openly boycotts the editor, and his friends do likewise, and the union does not even so much as thank the editor for fighting their battles, let alone subscribe for his paper. Gentlemen, these are the trials that a labor editor must undergo and then be persecuted because he does not conduct his business according to the dictation of some so-called union men. Be fair, be just, and stand by your labor paper and make a resolution that you will henceforth be a booster and not a knocker, and your organization will thrive as well as your labor paper.—The Picket.

In Bad.

To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared unfair: Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

The Iron Molders, of Wichita, Kans., have organized.

LABOR LAW IN GREAT BRITAIN

Statute, Effective July 1, Gives Protection to Workingmen.

The new law compensating working people or their families for injury or death through their employment—a statute constituting an industrial revolution—took effect July 1.

Working men are defined as persons who live by manual labor, earning less than $1,250 annually, or who enter into contract or apprenticeship for labor.

The injury must incapacitate the victim for at least a week. Compensation must equal 50 per cent of the sufferer's average wages up to $5 weekly, and continues while the injury lasts, though for life.

In case of death the victim's family receives a sum equivalent to his previous three years' earnings, or $750—which may be the greater. Even household servants are affected by the law.

Air Ship at Luna Park.

The sensation of sensations, the Lincoln Beachey Air Ship, has returned to Luna Park and Lincoln Beachey, its creative inventor, is giving daily demonstrations of how to navigate the air in a manner that makes his exhibition more thrilling than ever. There are air ship cranks and would-be aeroplane inventors galore, but no living man has made the advanced strides that Lincoln Beachey has in the matter of maneuvering his sky-pilot in and about the most complicated sections. When interviewed regarding the dangers that attend the flights, he told the narrator of these lines that the only time he actually feels free from casualty or mishap is when he is flying through space. Of course when he gave utterance to these remarks, he had the calamities of the seas, the wrecks of the railroads, the accidents of the trolley cars and the death dealing propensities of the automobile in mind, and if one will stop to reflect, when crossing one of the city's congested thoroughfares, it does seem that Beachey has a shade the best of it.

The charm and dash of The American Regimental Band continues to give the same satisfaction that marked the opening week with such pronounced success, and the free vaudeville being presented this week is commendable from every viewpoint.

The baby show held at the Park Tuesday last was voted a success, and many mothers whose children were recipients of costly prizes were not slow in showing their appreciation of the treatment they received at the hands of the management and the capable board of judges appointed.

Another feature that attracted wide attention was the splendid fireworks display exhibited on the athletic field night of the Fourth.

Commencing Monday, July 8, Conway's Ithaca Band is announced and they will pour forth their melody at the Park until July 20.

National Union Day at the Park July 3, brought forth an avalanche of people, the turnout by far being the largest the Park has had so for this season. During the hotter portion of the day hundreds took themselves to the picnic grove hilltop, where a dependable temperature that invariably registers 20 degrees lower than any point for miles around afforded seashore-like breezes that were pleasant and edifying.

THE STAR SPANGLED FIFTH.

Oh, say can you see by the dim candlelight
That has glowed since the last roman candle exploded
While we stood on the lawn at a late hour last night—
Can you see they're gone, as most of us foreboded?
Little Johnnie's left ear will be useless, I fear,
And papa's scorched nose makes his face very queer—
But, say, do poor grandfather's whiskers yet wave,
Or did he acquire a skyrocket shave?
Uncle Henry has gone for some cotton and salve
To apply to the arm of your poor sister Lizzie,
And the doctor keeps speaking of things he must have;
All night has the druggist been awfully busy.
Father can not sit down, so he stands, with a frown,
And looks out at the fires that are blazing o'er town.
But, say, do poor grandfather's whiskers yet wave,
Or did they melt off in that crash the bombs gave?
All day he was warned that it might not be best
To be showing the youngsters the tricks of their fireworks;
He was told that his beard should be shoved in his vest
Or the sparks and the flames would exhibit their dire works.
I and Lizzie and John, with our cuticle gone,
Suffer here on our cots in the gray of the dawn.
But, tell us, do grandfather's whiskers yet wave,
Or did he acquire a July Fourthish shave?

—W. D. Nesbit in Judge.

LIFT HIM UP!

If you would your brother cheer,
Lift him up, lift him up:
It will bless you all the year,
Lift him up, lift him up!

If you would some good bestow,
Do it now, do it now!
Life is short as all do know,
Do it now, do it now!

If you can some other heal,
Do it quick, do it quick!
O, how happy you will feel,
Do it quick, do it quick!

If you have a pleasant word,
Speak it now, speak it now!
Swetest lips are ever heard,
Speak it now, speak it now!

If you wish in Heaven to be,
Daily strive, daily strive;
Keep dear Love in company,
Daily strive, daily strive!

DAVID S. COPELAND.

LABEL LORE

The Union Label is a More Effective Weapon Than Strikes and Boycotts.

Union people should use Egg-O-See in preference to other cereal foods of the same nature, as it is equal to any in quality, costs no more, and the union label is on every package.

When a union man claims he can not use any other kind of tobacco but a scab brand he places a mighty poor estimate on his unionism. It would be a meritorious action to give up chewing altogether in preference to this prostitution of his principles.

The union man who believes in patronizing a nonunion bar in on a dead level with the blue button bartender who always hands out a nonunion box of cigars. It is the duty of a union bartender to hand out union cigars whenever he can, and it is up to the union man who patronizes a bar to see that the blue button is behind it.

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers ask a better demand for their label. This union has had a hard struggle, and is deserving of the support of organized labor. When buying a cap ask for their label, and if you know of a society or fraternal organization intending to purchase caps use your influence in securing the label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers on the same.

The Texas State Farmers' Union has instructed all local unions to work to secure the typographical label on all county and State printing, also to buy when possible goods bearing the union label. As long as the farmers are taking this attitude in favor of the label, a member of a trade union ought to feel mightily ashamed of himself to buy scab goods or patronize nonunion establishments.

The union label is the best medium of advertising.

It is advertising that costs nothing. The union pays for it.

It guarantees full returns on the outlay in the form of increased business.

It enlists the unions, their members and friends, in the interest of the employer.

It insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

It saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

It signifies merit in the article—the merit of good, clean workmanship—as well as the principle of fair play in the treatment of employees.

EIGHT HOURS, OCT. 1.

Bookbinders and Pressmen Preparing for Shorter Work Day Struggle.

Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America was in the city Monday conferring with the officers and members of the local union here upon matters of interest to the craft. Asked regarding the efforts to be made by the Brotherhood for an eight-hour work day, declared for at the general convention held in Washington, President Glockling said that the eight-hour work day would be put into effect by bookbinders and printing pressmen, Tuesday, October 1. President Glockling left Washington Monday night for Akron, Ohio, where the Werner Publishing Company, anticipating the request of the bookbinders for eight hours, and offered its employees an open shop proposition, and being refused, has locked out its men and women binders.

BAKERY DRIVERS.

To Be Represented in the Boston Convention.

At a regular meeting of the Bakery Drivers' Union, No. 33, held Thursday night in Pythian Temple, Fred W. Fox was elected delegate to the fifth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which convenes in Boston Monday, August 5. The election for alternate resulted in the choice of Joseph E. Toone.

Indorses Trades Unionist.

THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official organ of the Central Labor Union, has been indorsed by the Alexandria (Va.) Trades Council, and made the official organ of the labor organization. This resulted from the exchange of fraternal delegates between the Central Labor Union of this city and the Trades Council of Alexandria, both organizations sending delegates to the meetings of the other. This arrangement, while only operative for the past three weeks, has been found to be very beneficial to both central bodies.—Sunday Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Week Beginning July 8
EDWIN ARDEN
The Belasco Theater Stock Company
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"

COLUMBIA Matinees Thursday & Saturday
Week Beginning July 8
HILDA SPONG
THE COLUMBIA THEATER CO.
AND
CHARLOTTE WALKER
THE AMAZONS

NEW LYCEUM
Week Beginning July 8
LYCEUM STOCK BURLESQUE CO.
MATINEE DAILY 25 Cents
EVENINGS 50 Cents

GO TO
CHESAPEAKE BEACH
ALL AMUSEMENTS
BOARDWALK
EXTENDED PIER
HALEY'S BAND
DANCING
Saturdays, 25c. / Other Days, 50c. } Round Trip
Train Schedule in all Daily Papers

VISIT DELIGHTFUL
Luna Park
Don't Miss the Grand
BABY SHOW
This Afternoon
Hear THE AMERICAN REGIMENTAL BAND
With
RICHARD L. WEAVER
Directing Fifty Solo Musicians
See Beachey's Air Ship, July 3 to 12
Free Vaudeville and a Concourse of Concessions
Wednesday, July 3, National Union Day, District of Columbia; also Outing of the Columbia Fire Company of Alexandria, Va.

VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

GREAT FALLS INN
CARL BLAUBOCK, Prop.
(Opposite Dancing Pavilion)
MEALS SERVED TO ORDER
Regular Dinner 12 to 5 p. m. at City Prices

TO COOK
USE COKE
Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.
25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... $2.50
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 3.70
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 6.60
Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

LABOR EMANCIPATED

By P. J. Ryan, in Plate Printer.

The laborer is now no longer simply a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, unable to think for himself and without rights demanding respect. On the contrary, he is a man of knowluedge, with broad views on almost every subject that may engage the human understanding. As a man of the world he makes use of his experience and learning for the general good, standing upon a high moral ground, and from there advocates the cause of trade unionism as a means of advancing and ameliorating the condition of his coworker. He does not give his opinion until he has investigated and weighed well the question under consideration. Under these circumstances his opinions are insured permanency and are an important factor in keeping alive the principles of democracy in government and independence of thought and action.

Those of us who are disposed to take a despondent view of the present or future conditions of the workingman will be greatly encouraged if they will take a retrospective glance into that period only as a chattel, for which his master was liable only as a part of his original responsibility as the father of the family. Indeed, we have only to read the earliest reported English cases and the unreported cases cited to get an idea of the hard struggle which trade unionism has had for existence. The first beacon of hope appeared in 1824. In that year a statute was passed which was amended by 6 George IV, c. 129 (July 6, 1825), which act repealed all prior statutes, so far as they prohibited the organization of laborers for their mutual advantage.

The pasage of these English statutes may be recorded as the first real victory of trade unionism; prior to that time every official utterance was adverse to the cause of labor unions. In short, it may be said that the word of the hereditary lord of the soil was law, and the press, the legislature and the minions of the law bowed down to him and sanctioned his criticism and oppression of unionism. And while we have in a great measure overcome this prejudice against unionism, the fight is by no means at an end; our enemies are still at work and are using every effort to keep us down. A recent evidence of this hostility to organized labor is shown on the part of Superintendent Colvin, of the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railway, who is alleged to have discharged about thirty-two of the oldest employees of the road, because they organized for their mutual protection. If it is true that these men were dismissed because they united for selfprotection such conduct on the part of this official deserves the severest censure, especially in the face of the fact that the assets of his railroad are swelled each day out of the pockets of labor. This, indeed, is poor return for labor's patronage, and it is greatly to be hoped that some satisfactory explanation will be made by the road officials; that the discharged employees will be restored their positions, and that the trouble will be averted.

The matter is now in the hands of a joint committee of labor men from Washington and Alexandria and everything will be done to bring about a happy settlement of the difficulty, and that the right of the discharged employees to organize for selfprotection will be maintained as one of the rights of a freeman.

The legal right of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, to organize for their protection is universally conceded, and that such organization on their part promotes the standard of inteligence, elevates the character of its members and increases their efficiency as workers.

Trade unions greatly benefit the famlies of its members; they came to their assistance in sickness and in death by the raising of funds for sick and disabled members, or the families of deceased members. Such work on the part of the trade unions should challenge the admiration of all proper-thinking people.

Labor is benefited by organization in that it regulates a just and equal standard of wages, the number of working hours, and the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which its members shall labor.

In fixing a uniform scale of wages the union attempts to rid man of that selfishness which seems to run in his nature and the more it does the more we should seek to weed it out.

Is it not proper to root out avarice and excessive love of gain in man and to teach him that he owes a duty to his brethren, and that he was not created for himself alone?

It is a principle of free government that the citizen must surrender part of his liberty in order to secure greater protection of freedom and property rights from the Government. This is also the corner-stone of unionism. And for those who say that labor unions infringe upon the freedom of the citizen, it might be well to apply this reasoning. Let him remember that there is no such thing as absolute freedom and that unrestrained liberty is anarchy.

The adjusting of the hours of labor and attention in regard to the healthful conditions of work shops, are things which engage the attention of the unions. What is more important to the general welfare and comfort of the workers than the regulating of hours and the sanitary conditions of our work rooms?

Shall youth be stunted by long hours of labor and deprived of recreation and given no time for healthful exercise and mental development?

Alfred the Great passed upon this question by the burning of candles of equal length, fixing eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and eight hours for play, exercise, and diet.

Labor unions have been working along the lines of Great Alfred, and I am not extravagant in my praise of them when I say that they are our real benefactors.

Trade unionism is the force which has elevated man to high and noble deeds; it has lifted him up and given him time and opportunity for the development of his intellectual faculties to behold nature in her loveliness, to contemplate the splendor of the day by the glory of the sun, and to meditate upon the grandeur of the night by the illumination of the stars.

Association has emancipated labor from bondage and ignorance and assisted it to the light of knowledge by shortening the hours of toil and giving time to the worker for rest and study.

There is now a day set apart in every State of the Union and at the seat of the Government for the glorious observance of a holiday known as Labor Day.

It may appear to many that I have given too much credit to unionism for the improved conditions of the workingman, and that I have not taken into account other agencies for his weal; that this is an age of invention and improvement in every department of science and human endeavor; that I have failed to estimate the tremendous blessings that are the result of labor-saving machinery; that Dr. Franklin, Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, and a host of others who have contributed to our comfort have not received their just need of praise in accounting for the advancement of labor. All these things have been considered, and while improved machinery should have been a source of great comfort to man, yet it has been so managed, that in the very center of our civilization, where its greatest perfection is reached, is to be found our greatest poverty and the hardest struggle for life.

In a new town where the race for advancement has just begun, there are no millionaires and no paupers; no one is in utter want and no one is living in luxury; there is no enforced idleness and every one who is anxious to work can make a living. With modern civilization and improvement the "tramps" appear. Light the city by gas and electricity and the highwayman waits for some one to pass with the determination of having his breakfast at the hotel in the morning. This should not be, and I do not mean to say that it is the fault of civilization and improved machinery, but it is the false and corrupt management of it that causes all the trouble.

Certainly it was intended that with all these improvements the social condition of mankind should be more advanced than it is, and the poorest would be above want. I do not mean to say that our condition has not improved, but the gain has not been universal and anything that has been gotten has been wrung from hard hands by the aid of organized labor.

The plate printer can trace his success to his organized and well directed fight against what was called improvement. The printer's fight was a campaign of education, and when the words "Highest style of the art" were read into the law, the plate printers won a great victory, and all through organized labor. Let the good work go on.

Putting Union Goods on Market.

Mr. Suesskind, of New York, representing the Suesskind-Schatz Company, of New York, is in the city making arrangements to put a full line of high grade union cigars on this market. Mr. Suesskind is an euthusiastic believer in union-made products, and is making calls on the local unions, calling attention to his goods.

DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS.

Commissioner Craven's Opinion of New York's White Wings.

The men asked for the following conditions: That forty-eight hours constitute a week's work and that overtime be paid for at the rate of 25 cents an hour; that no fines be imposed without the opportunity of a hearing; that the schedule of fines be reduced, or a system of suspension be substituted, and, finally, that the badges that have been taken from the men shall be restored to them.

These terms were approved by the strikers at two meetings Saturday afternoon. So confident were the members of the committee that before they saw Commissioner Craven they said the strike was virtually settled. It was very different, however, after the conference.

The conference lasted nearly two hours, and then the Commissioner told the waiting reporters that he could not discuss what had taken place, except to say the meeting failed. He said that there would be no other conference before 10 o'clock Thursday morning. By his tone he left it to be understood that at that time a delegation would return, perhaps with demands that had been toned down. When asked as to the contention that the strikers, having been absent five days without leave, ceased to be members of the department, Commissioner Craven said: "According to the law they were out at roll call. As Commissioner, however, I have the power to reinstate the men, even under these circumstances. I can do so any time within a year, but you may bet that I'm not going to reinstate any man next December who's been engaged in this strike. I'm going right ahead to get all the men I can, and hope to hire a large number. I don't expect any of the strikers to come back. They probably think they ought to remain loyal to their fellows, and I know if I were in their position position I would feel that I should stick to my own crowd."

Divided the "Take."

Members of the American immigration commission sent to Europe held their first conference with representatives of the Austrian government at the home officie in Vienna Monday. As a result of this consultation it was decans will separate, going to different countries, to familiarize themselves with the conditions. Mr. Bennett will go to Greece and Asia Minor; Mr. Howell to Scandinavia; Messrs. Latimer and Burnett to Germany, and Messrs. Dillingham and Wheeler to Austria-Hungary and Russia.

On Road to Recovery.

Jere F. McCarthy, secretary of the International Bartenders' League, of this city, who has been suffering for some time from an affliction of the eyes, which threatened to permanently impair their sight, reports that the affliction is yielding to treatment and soon will be as good as ever.

Good Boy, Samuel!

S. H. Willey, well known and well liked in printerdom, who, during the recent eight-hour strike in this city, was secretary for the eight-hour committee, and later proofreader at the National, has launched in business for himself at 707 H street northeast. Here's luck to a square man, and may his customers be many.

Cops Elect.

As a result of the election held in the police court building, Sixth and D streets northwest, the following officers were elected for the Policemen's Association for the coming year: C. E. Smith, No. 2, president; Isaiah Cox, No. 3, vice-president; J. E. Thompson, No. 3, recording secretary; W. C. Farquhar, No. 1, financial secretary; C. L. Plemmons, No. 1, treasurer, and Herman Holtz, No. 4, trustee, to serve three years.

Retail Clerks.

Following is the list of officers of Retail Clerks Protective Association, No. 252, installed at its meeting held in Typographical Temple Monday night: D. F. Manning, presidentt; H. O. Brubaker, first vice-president; E. A. Bachrach, second vice-president; Lester J. Pollock, corresponding and financial secretary; A. Stern, recorder; Joseph Mosher, treasurer; S. T. Munay, guardian, and H. C. Cole, guide.

After the installation several new members were initiated.

The committee having the arrangements foran excursion to Luna Park, July 16, reported that everything was in shape for an enjoyable time on that day.

A communication was received from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, stating that not being affiliated with the Central Labor Union, that body was unaware of the fact that the firm of Sak & Co., was on the "We Do Not Patronize List" of the central body, and that having been informed of that fact they had returned to that firm the prizes donated by it for the trainmen's outing. The communication closed by wishing the clerks good luck, and expressing the hope that the firm would soon find its way clear to be made right on the books of organized labor.

Frank A. Kidd on a Tour.

Determined to have a manual of style that will be the standard for correct printing throughout the country, Public Printer Stillings has selected Mr. Frank A. Kidd, one of the oldest employees of the printing office to prepare the work for publication. Mr. Kidd left Washington Wednesday evening on a tour of inspection of the printing plants of the cities of this country and Canada for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the different styles in use by them.

Cigarmakers.

J. F. Bradengeler, delegate to the Central Labor Union, and secretary of Local No. 110, has gone into business for himself, and the "smokes" he makes will be good and thoroughly union.

The old warhorse of No. 110, C. J. Heuler, is back in the harness again, having accepted once more the appointment as delegate to the Central Labor Union, where he has served with credit to the Cigarmakers for many years.

The agitation committee is busy these days telling people things about the blue label—the emblem of the just.

Officials Elected.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local No. 368, met last week at St. Joseph's Hall, Fifth and H streets northwest, and elected the following officers:

President, D. W. Hancock; vice president, John Scott; recording secretary, Hugh D. Digney (three terms); financial secretary, Harry W. Boteler (two terms); treasurer, Walter F. Maenichol (six terms); almoner, John Robinson (three terms); warden, Louis A. Leahmann (four terms); conductor, Wm. Poland; trustees, Jas. H. Whitemore, Wm. R. Reed, and H. H. Baker; business agent, Wm. M. Lewis (five terms); preceptor, Geo. W. Seiben.

Soaked Him.

Henry Nordzey, an alleged printer of the rodent variety, was arrested last week for attempting the Caruso act on the streets to the discomfort of passing ladies, was haled into police court, resulting in his being sent to the workhouse for three months—the only closed shop that men of his ilk is fit to be in.

Sheet Metal Workers.

The addition of two new members was one of the features of the meeting of the local union of Sheet Metal Workers at Costello's Hall Thursday night.

J. C. McTighe, of Nashville, second vice-president of the national organization en route to the general convention which opens in Atlantic City Monday, was present and installed officers for the next six months. Mr. McTighe congratulated the members upon their present flourishing condition, and stated that the trade generally in the country was in good shape.

Joseph A. Daly and John Cavanaugh leave Monday for Atlantic City, where they will represent Local No. 102 in the general convention.

Washington Visitors.

First vice-president Thos. R. Preece, of Indianapolis, Ind., and second vice-president George T. Thornton, of Boston, of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union of America, were Washington visitors this week. They were here in conference with officers and members of Local No. 1, regarding the stand taken by Washington bricklayers in the present "lockout" of the building trades.

Wise McMackin.

In regard to industrial disputes and the prospects for the union, Mr. McMackin, Labor Commissioner of New York, says:

"The attempt to discredit the principles of trade unionism under the guise of an "open" shop has signally failed. The public has seen that a union shop may be a truly open shop so long as the union itself is open to all competent workmen; whereas, the nonunion shop, in which every workman is compelled to drive a bargain single-handed with the employer, becomes more often than not a sweatshop. With the union's power broken, the just and humane employer is powerless to keep wages and hours up to the former standard in the face of the competition of wage-cutting rivals."

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617 F STREET NORTHWEST

AND IS PREPARED TO DO

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY PRINTER IN THE CITY

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO WORK OF LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE TRADES UNIONIST

AN UP-TO-DATE EIGHT-PAGE LABOR PAPER

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER YEAR

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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TELEPHONE MAIN 1758

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One Year (in advance) - - - $1.00
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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades, as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

Thanks!

Sam De Nedrey, secretary-organizer of the Central Labor Union, has taken editorial charge of THE TRADES UNIONIST, the offlcial organ of the central body. Mr. De Nedrey is a capable newspaper man, and the labor movement of the District of Columbia is to be congratulated upon having so sturdy a defender in the realm of newspaperdom.—The Plate Printer.

Somewhat Personal to the Editor.

Sam De Nedrey has again assumed the editorship of THE TRADES UNIONIST (Washington, D. C.). Mr. De Nedrey is secretary of the Central Labor Union of Washington and an organizer of the A. F. of L. THE TRADES UNIONIST is twelve years old and the third oldest labor paper in the United States.—Buffalo (N. Y.), Progress.

Sam De Nedrey, and old-time Omaha printer, has taken editorial charge of the Washington TRADES UNIONIST. Sam is an old hand at the union game, and has had experience in the labor newspaper business. He is an A. F. of L. organizer, and a pusher from Pusherville. He will have to go some to improve THE TRADES UNIONIST, but we believe he will do it.—Lincoln Wageworker.

Sam De Nedrey, well known in the labor field all over the country, as "a man—who—who has had a world of experience in the game—a man who" can write all kinds of interesting matter for a labor paper if he wants to, is now editor of the Washington TRADES UNIONIST. The UNIONIST has always been a good, clean, creditable labor paper. It has the age, the field and the backing to make it a successful paper. We hope Sam will keep up the pace of Mr. Talbott, its former editor.—Omaha Western Laborer.

Sam De Nedrey, secretary and organizer for the Central Labor Union, and an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has had added to his work in the field of labor the duty of editing THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official journal of the Washington Labor Union. THE TRADES UNIONIST is twelve years old and is the third oldest labor paper in the United States. The average life of a labor paper is given as three years.——Daily Star.

Sam De Nedrey is one of the best equipped men for the position of editor of a labor paper of any man in the country. We have always been partial to THE UNIONIST, but admit that our appetite has been whetted with Nedrey sauce.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

Sam De Nedrey, Secretary C. L. U.

Sam De Nedrey, who was unanimously reelected secretary organizer, is a member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. He came to Washington from Omaha, Neb., in 1895, and has been prominently identified with the labor movement of the District since. Mr. De Nedrey has held many positions of trust in the labor world, having been president of the first district typographical union organized by consent of the international, comprising the territory of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. He was also president of the State Federation of Nebraska, and has represented both the typographical union and the Central Labor Union in their conventions.

Last year when President Gompers entered the field of politics for the cause of labor Mr. De Nedrey, under the call for aid, stumped the second district of Maine and the eighteenth district of Ohio. Both in Nebraska and Washington he has been tendered office by both political parties, but always declined. At present he carries an organizer's commission from the American Federation of Labor and is editor of THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official paper of the labor unions of the District.—Evening Star.

Indifferent and Defiant.

The discharge of employees of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway, by Superintendent Colvin, continues despite the protests of citizens of the two cities and organized labor. The indifference assumed by this individual to the welfare of the patrons of the road would be amusing were it not for the pettiness displayed. The "shorter and uglier word," it is claimed by many would suit his case exactly.

Never before in the history of this road have there been so many accidents and delays in travel, and that there has not been loss of life and limb is indeed miraculous.

When President King of the road was in the city last week, Mr. Crandall Mackey, commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria county, had a conference with him regarding the affairs of the road and the cold-blooded conduct of Superintendent Colvin, and it is said Mr. King also shares the indifference of his superintendent, and absolutely refused to consider any proposition that looked to the reinstatement of old and faithful employees, and plainly showed by his language contempt for organized labor, numbering thousands of the road's patrons.

The result of the conference will be submitted to the two central bodies for further action.

Let's Don't Get Excited.

The "lockout" forced by the "Employers' Association," of Washington, is still more a matter of newspaper talk than anything else. Yet it is of sufficient magnitude to give it more than passing notice. Many of the building trades are affected, but only in a small way, and the locked-out men have had no difficulty in securing employment on jobs where there is no desire to work mixed crews. The disposition of a certain element in our city to find fault with the determination of the building trades to protect themselves from the onslaughts of those whose real motive in encouraging the lockout is to destroy labor organization, is hasty and unwarranted and, casting a manufactured and agitated prejudice aside, it would be no trouble to convince them. The building trades have been on the defensive in this matter all the way through, asking for nothing only to be let alone and allowed to conduct their affairs and protect their capital—union card—in the same manner as in years gone by. Every man Jack of them stands ready to go back to work at a moment's notice, protection having been guaranteed them.

The efforts of the "Employers' Association" to make it appear that mechanics desire to retard the progress of building in the District of Columbia, is not only unfair, but most silly, and a perusal of their proclamation charging such to be the case emphasizes the statement. The responsibility for the existing condition of building affairs rests upon the "Employers' Association," and not the mechanic, who is anxious at all times to sell his labor, but who believe, and justly, too, that he has a right to specify how he shall deliver it. Let the employers treat with these men, at least on the assumption that they are intelligent—and they are—and they will find that they are not only intelligent, but far better informed on the question of economics than those who by sneers and innuendo would have the world believe they were dealing with an inferior class of mortals, and—let's don't get excited.

Distinguished Caller.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was a caller at THE TRADES UNIONIST headquarters, and looked over the new and approved up-to-date machinery—including the editor—and congratulated all hands upon the showing made. The call was appreciated, and President Gompers may be assured that THE TRADES UNIONIST latch string hangs always on the outside for him.

THE ice pick hopes to keep busy from now on without any more unseasonable interference on the part of the coal shovel.

UNION-LABEL shoes improve one's standing in the labor circles.

MUM is not the word so far as the French winegrowers are concerned.

AS A stalking horse William Howard Taft is hardly less serviceable than as a lid-sitter.

IT IS safe to say that John D. Rockefeller is not as untainted as he is painted by Rev. Dr. Aked.

IT IS to be hoped the Department of Justice will succeed in finding out where the shoe-machinery trust pinches.

THE war-like noises emitted by the Foraker boom add materially to the impressiveness of the Taft silence.

THE Birmingham Age-Herald says that Washington is now playing second fiddle to Oyster Bay. Likewise Glen Echo.

STRIKELESS telegraphy does not seem to have been altogether satisfactory so far as the telegraph operators are concerned.

SENATOR KNOX has no occasion to worry about knocks. Lincoln, the rail splitter, was much railed at, yet twice elected President.

A MAN was arrested in New York the other day wearing ten pairs of stolen trousers. Ten breaches of the law in one, as it were.

IF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER were charged with slugging a strike breaker, do you think the process servers would have any trouble in finding him?

IT IS to be hoped there is no significance in the fact that Queen Wilhelmina received the peace conferees in "The House in the Woods."

IT MIGHT add to the gaiety of nations if Mark Twain would write his impressions of George Bernard Shaw and the latter write a drama around Mark.

ACCORDING to the Birmingham Ledger, "Senator Knox is too prolix in his acceptance of a Presidential nomination." A few good licks later on will fix that all right.

THE sympathy of nine out of ten professional men is against trades unions. Their theory manifestly is, "How can we expect to stay up unless we keep somebody down?"

DID anybody ever know a "rat" who did not have a streak of the "crook" in him, from beating boarding houses, lifting overcoats, and stealing type to pasting "cold dupes?"

THAT the "open shop" is always the "scab shop," and is intended to be so, has finally percolated through all minds, though some were fooled for a time by the apparent fairness of the term "open shop."

THE most expensively incompetent institution the Government maintains is the Corps of Engineers, which rarely scores a success itself and never fails to decry the successes of engineers in private life.

IF NO professedly moral, upright man would rent his building to be used as a saloon for the sale of intoxicants, how many drinking saloons would there be in Washington? Why, now, work on that line awhile, temperance workers?

COMMISSIONER CRAVEN, who is handling the strike of the street cleaners in New York, recently said: "I don't expect any of the strikers to come back. They probably think they ought to remain loyal to their fellows, and I know if I were in their position I would feel that I should stick to my own crowd." That is the way 99 out of every 100 employers feel toward their employees, which is why nobody despises the "rat" and "scab" so much as does the man who employs him.

ONE of the most difficult problems which confronts the active trades unionist is involved in the introduction of the label. Of its value in giving strength to the labor cause there can be no question. The fact that when extensively brought into play it will operate with automatic effectiveness against the effort to extend the sphere of the open shop, makes its use especially desirable. But, it should be recognized that in its preliminary stages the union label campaign is largely one of education. The public—and in the public we here include many trades unionists—must be familiarized with the humanitarian as well as the more selfish reasons why they should buy only union label goods. They must be given time to acquire the label habit. Many already understand that it is the most direct and effective means through which to attack such evils as child labor and the sweat shop. The number of those who recognize this is undoubtedly on the increase. If the agitation in behalf of the union label is kept up, we believe it will not be many years before tne majority of merchants will be forced to recognize it, not merely as an insignificant trifle, but as a permanent and important factor in the conduct of their business.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES,
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

OPEN SHOP.

Lots a folks a loafing
'Round the streets are groping,
Seems they're kinder on a trade—horses wanter swap.
None of them is fired
But they all seem tired;
What about?
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

The hummin' birds a hummin'
And the bumble bees a bummin',
The flies are failing just as fast right in our sop.
It's awful to be poor,
But, then, there'll be more—
How come?
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

Now, this Emp. Association
And their imagination
Think they'll bring inter here a bran' new crop
Of people who can live
On what they're mind ter give—
How's that?
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

You know, I feel queer
For this time o' year,
Seems my inside workings has all done stopped.
Just don't want to work
Or, maybe they have struck—
What's the matter?
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

Ain't no use to feel blue
Too many things to do,
Just keep your head and jolly with the cop.
For the Master Builder
May yet try to kill yer—
You don't——
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

For there's things we'll have to stand
As long as we're a man,
But there's one we won't stand for—put it on the top—
And with a whoop and yell
The Master Builders can go to——
Where'd you say?
I dunno; 'less 'tis the open shop.

W. H. ANGLIN.

John H. Lorch, President C. L. U.

John H. Lorch, the newly elected president of the Central Labor Union, came to this country from London, England, about eighteen years ago. After finishing his trade in 1896 he became a member of the local union of stationary engineers, and has devoted much of his time to the upbuilding of that organization. He has been eight times its president, and has been a delegate to the Central Labor Union for almost ten years, serving on the most important committees, making an unusually good record as a member of the adjustment committee because of his conservatism.—Evening Star.

F. A. Munsey's Father Dies.

Word was received in Washington from Livermore Falls, Me., Sunday, of the death of Andrew C. Munsey, father of Frank A. Munsey, publisher of the Washington Times, the Boston Journal, and a number of magazines.

Mr. Munsey, sr., was 86 years of age, and prior to the civil war, in which he fought, was a contractor and builder. After the war he settled on a farm near Livermore Falls and had lived there ever since.

J. W. Considine, Treasurer C. L. U.

J. W. Considine, treasurer of the central body, is a member of the sheet metal workers, and has always been an active worker in the advancement of his craft. Years ago, before the organization of the Central Labor Union, he was District master workman of the Knights of Labor. Conservative in all his work, he has made a splendid record as a member of the adjustment committee. Besides being treasurer of the Central Labor Union, Mr. Considine is also treasurer of the Labor Day Committee, and recording secretary of the Building Trades Mechanics' Alliance.—Evening Star.

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AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



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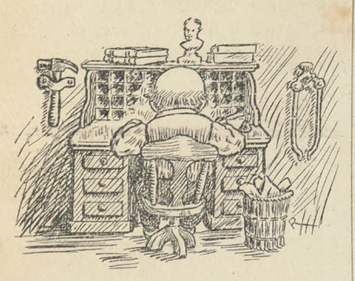
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PERTINENT PEN PARAGRAPHS



By CYCLE.

Mark Twain's innocence abroad is something truly wonderful.

* * *

When the telegraphers want more pay and their requests go unheeded, they simply announce "No tick here."

* * *

We never thought it would come to this, that the baseball umpire would prove a greater attraction than the Fourth of July orator.

* * *

Every new hyphenated title is so much contributed to a possible extra page, which means more work for the printer, pressman, and feeder.

* * *

It might help to a better understanding if a line were distinctly drawn to show when temporary insanity ceases as an excuse for premeditated murder.

* * *

The elements of a square deal are recognized by the order of the President announcing a Saturday half holiday from now on to the first of October.

* * *

Exhibitions of great bravery are sometimes met with to remind one of the mastiff which viciously pounces upon and shakes a small-sized rat, after life is extinct.

* * *

An Ohio man is at work on plans for a light field gun with automobile propelling power. So it seems that the auto has even greater possibilities in store as a death-dealing instrument.

* * *

In the matter of promotions at the G. P. O. with the beginning of the new fiscal year, all disappointments were overcome by the opportunity for congratulations to those who stood within the preferred zone.

* * *

Loaded wagons of two local breweries were run into by street cars last Saturday, spilling beer and injuring driver. We watch with interest the the forthcoming issue of the C-Nation-Hatchet for an indorsement of the street car's action.

* * *

"Hell is in the sun," declares the Rev. Mr. Copp, after eight years of investigation. There is little satisfaction in the discovery, none at all, in fact, except to those who do not mind the heat. Those who subscribe to the Copp theory will do well if they keep out of the sun, hereafter.

* * *

The contemplated marriage of Mr. Duke, the tobacco king, and Mrs. Inman, promises a combination of titles free from the risks of entangling alliances, where the father of the American bride planks down a munificent sum, which the profligate Duke, Earl, or Prince speedily appropriates, leaving scarcely enough to defray expenses of legal separation.

* * *

John Maley, of the Third (G. P. O.) Division, left on Monday for Webster, Mass., to witness the unveiling, on the 4th instant, of a monument to the memory of those of that section who volunteered their services in the war between the States. The monument was erected at a cost of $15,000, and on it is inscribed the names of all the early defenders, Mr. Maley's name being among the number.

* * *

The danger flags are up, warning everybody that the new ten-dollar note bears a striking resemblance to the twenty-dollar yellow back. The situation is really a serious one, but it could be easily overcome by adding another cipher to the ten. It is strange that the designer or the Treasury Department should need to be prompted in matters of this kind, and we hope it will not occur again.

* * *

A "good trusty hand" on the farm is the half-wit who is willing to work from twelve to fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and is content so long as his bodily wants are supplied. When he gets old, and for this reason is undesirable—well, the poorhouse will take him in. Farmers, as a rule, are opposed to unions or any scheme looking to an increased wage. They want "good trusty hands," and the scarcity of this kind is what they complain of.

* * *

C. M. Bender, of the G. P. O., tendered his resignation on the 1st instant, after a service of about fifteen years, most of which was in the Job Division. In a week or two he will return to his native town, Girard, Pa. It is a pleasure to be able to state that a competence gained here places him beyond the need of further favor by Uncle Sam. The many friends of Mr. Bender join in the wish that good health and good luck may crown his remaining years.

Anglin's Observation.

Last evening as I strolled along the Avenue, ever mindful of the fact that not long since a man was arrested in a park for talking to himself, yet, says I:

"Who is all this bunch, chappies?"

"Well," I replied, "yes; except those who stand as if isolated from civilization."

"Who are they?"

"Oh, that's the crew commonly designated as the curb-stone brokers."

"And——"

"No; no stocks. For instance, you are out on a lark for the night and run a little shy of funds, all you have to do is address them (and kindly, very gently) make known your wants and they'll help you in distress."

"Oh, I see. A kind of floating Samaritan?"

"Yes, for the price."

"How much?"

"Ten per——"

Honk! honk! and the man in the auto glides away.

"Who's that?" says I to myself.

That's a representative citizen. You see the reason he's not on the curb he has a different view of matters to those people. Ten per is not enough for him, or else he possibly couldn't afford the luxuries he enjoys."

"What does he do?"

"He's a landlord."

"I see—a property owner—rents houses?"

"Yes."

"Not such a bad fellow after all?"

"No, indeed. Take him for what he is you may find a pretty decent fellow. He doesn't care to do any dirty trick so he raises the price of rents and allows his tenants to pay an agent to eject them in case of sickness, accident, or 'unreasonable restriction' imposed upon them by the people who are the contractors for some other landlord."

"And in this way he gets a greater return for his investment, does he?"

"Well, he's got the auto. The other fellows that ten per have got to attend to business."

"Isn't it also within their province to build?"

"Certainly; but they have never tumbled to the agent racket, and being the head, possibly, of a family, with little children, has experienced hunting for a house, and he's heard that question: 'Any children?' so many times that he's just got so sore on the building proposition, to say nothing of the hold-up of the contractor, that he won't even build a house for himself."

"Any children?"

"Yes. You see it's a case of history repeating itself; Christ was born in a barn because there was no room in the inn. For awhile, a long time after that, conditions changed, and even now in certain sections where the filth and squallor and disease accumulates in great heaps, men of families can find homes, and if they can stand it the landlord or agent is tickled to death."

"Why don't they legislate——"

"Legislate? You mean advocate. The fact is that the present people in power is entirely too busy advocating now (and attending mother's congresses) for larger families that he's no time to look into the other end."

"I know; but is there no statue——"

"Yes; for the curb-stone man—that's usurious—but for men who makes thribble as much in the same way, only different, and whose wives of a great many are dearly devoted to poodle pups, there has never yet been a man who was honest enough to his convictions and principle as a man to look into the conditions in the District in his official capacity on the hill; although they can whip a foreign nation for humanity's sake, the men whom the officers says "Go ON boys!" were reared in a hoveled hut."

"Well, in a case as specific as this what would you advise?"

"Open shop, or the medicine man. Gee! this street's in a terrible condition."

W. H. ANGLIN.

Michael Donnelly, broken in health and black-listed by the boss butchers of Chicago, who bluntly told him why they would not give him a job as sheep butcher, will go to Kansas City to secure work at some other calling.

TIMES WE LIVE IN

By S. D. N.

Fool friends are as dangerous as Pinkerton spys—sometimes.

* * * *

Promiscuous boycotts and many of them are worse than none at all.

* * * *

The Brotherhood of Carpenters paid dearly for its raise in wages of 2 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday—the open shop.

* * * *

A merchant came into a union label printing office last week with a handful of letters with the "little decorators" artistically pasted on them and asked the proprietor if he could suggest a remedy. He is now using the label on his printing.

* * * *

San Francisco! She sowed to the Parryite whirlwind, only to reap the grape-nuts harvest. When large employers of labor get down to earth and disabuse their minds of Baerism—the divine right to rule—there will be less dispeace in this world.

* * * *

If Colvin would pay more attention to better his train service between Washington and Alexandria, and less to discharging faithful employees for joining a union, unionists and nonunionists alike, to the number of many thousands, would rise in their might and call him blessed.

* * * *

No wonder that Beachey, the air-ship man at Luna Park, says he prefers to sail through the air to riding on trains, when one takes into consideration the recent mishaps that have taken place on Colvin's road between Washington and Alexandria—the only way to get to Luna Park on terra firma.

* * * *

Perry Belmont, when notified that scab labor was being used on his $500,000 mansion in this city, promised to make a change and scooted for Europe. Wonder he didn't get the welfare end of the Civic Federation to take up the matter. The welfare feature is "an antidote for socialism," you know.

* * * *

Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks tells the Labor Day Committee of the Central Labor Union he will speak for us Labor Day if he can make arrangements to get here. It's even money he'll be here, and as one of the committee I'll see that he has his favorite tipple—buttermilk—while here.

* * * *

A few wise guys sneer at the officers of labor unions. Men who make an honest effort to benefit their fellowmen are ridiculed by a class who would starve to death if their parents had not left them enough to live on. Officers of labor unions will keep on doing good for mankind. They do not expect anything but abuse from the class which does not know what labor is.

* * * *

That the art of lying—and I maintain it is an art—is sometimes pushed hard is beyond cavil and evidenced in the Associated Press stories sent out from Boise, Idaho, about the Haywood trial. At first Orchard was a villian, then a saint, and now that the trial has reached the point where the defense is making dents in the hide of the chief of the Ananias Club, it is doing its best to make the fight of Haywood for his life appear ridiculous to the public—and some fool editors of alleged metropolitan daily papers are helping to push the game along.

* * * *

Fire Alarm Foraker has had another Brownsville spasm. As a political vaudevillian he's an "amusin' cuss," and a "wind-jammer" without a peer. His past four months' continuous grandstand play to the colored population has merged into a chronic case of linticitus, a la Africanus.—Chattanooga Labor Leader.

The Senator may be all that the Leader claims for him, but organized labor would be many times better off if it had forty times as many "amusin' cusses" as the self-same "fire alarm" in the Senate. He is a friend in court, brother.

* * * *

The complaint made by many members of unions that newspapers do not devote as much space as they ought to the doings of the work of organizations are not wholly justified. My experience has been that newspapers will print the news if they can get it, but many organizations will tell the news-seeker when he is around that they have nothing for him, and then complain if nothing appears in print. To those I would suggest that they take the reporter into their confidence and tell him the story, and I'll warrant he'll not hurt you. I have found them to be human like the rest.

The Fourth of July.

The same Master Painter who tore the robe of night from sleeping Ignorance to usher in the dawn of Enlightenment hung upon the canvas of a cloud His bow of promise, taught the tiny rills their summer song as they journeyed from their spring-time home in the Alleghenies to form the Ocmulgee and the Oconee, and into the vortex at Niagara with thunder roar poured down the waters of the inland seas. And so, likewise, Patriotism, God given, must, per force, be god-like. The Puritan and the Cavalier, in session assembled, in times colonial, builded better than they knew. They simply marked a meridian, from which was to be reckoned the birth of liberty and enlightenment of all the nations of the earth. A meridian, not fiscal, not calendar, but marking In the Year of Our Independence, of equal import to mankind with that registered by the two-faced heathen god Janus looking back upon the old year, looking forward to the new. Better, surviving the cycle of the century, the patriotic pulse beats just as high in '97 as it did in '76. Better still, bounding the billows, it marshals its hosts alike on plain or pampas, mesa or steppes. Starting at this meridian of the colonists, a drum-beat greater than that of Britain echoes 'round the world. The heart-throb of patriotism knows no clan or tribe; no language or people. A rebel is a patriot who fails; a patriot is a rebel who succeeds. Every salute, be it on land or sea; every flag-furl, be it in fortress grim or teeming mart; every drum-tap, be it given to command soldiery step or to accentuate childish glee, on this recurring Day of All Days, is but marking a meridian.—H. S. Sutton in Washington Herald.

"Saving Strings."

Postal clerks just now are wrestling with an economy conceived by Postmaster General Von Meyer, formerly an ambassador to foreign courts where he wore knee pants.

Von Meyer, who is at heart an "efficient" business man but out of practice, has ordered that all postal clerks save the jute twine that is used to wrap bundles of mail.

To carry out this order each clerk must spend hours every day untangling the second-hand twine and straightening out knots.

Von Meyer, efficient business man, says that twine is so high because of the twine trust that the department must "be saving." Like the "efficient business man" he is, he overlooks all the many grafts or railroad companies and other big business enterprises and "saves on twine."

Von Meyer, efficient business man, never thinks of having the government make its own twine and thus escape from the clutches of the twine trust.

Queer Injunction.

Circuit Judge Adams, of Flint, Mich., has issued an injunction on petition of the Michigan Buggy Company "restraining the managers or agents of the Buick Motor Company from further attempts to hire employees of the buggy company, or in any other way interfering with or soliciting them to quit work for such company." The buggy company sues for $10,00 damages.

If Judge Adams' injunction is upheld it will no longer be legal for employers to bid against each other for labor. Then, with the establishment of the "open" shop to prevent "collective bargaining" on the part of workmen, the situation would be simply ideal from the Parry-Post standpoint. But, from that of wage workers, it would be what General Sherman called war.

Are Good Now.

To All Affiliated Unions:

A satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the organizations at interest and the Kern Barber Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., having been reached, and said firm now operating a union establishment, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on our fair list.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

"The Man's Store."

D. J. Kaufman's Great Sale of Hamburger Bros. & Co. Clothing Stock

Finest Brand Tailored Spring and Summer Suits now being closed out at bargain prices.

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FOSTER IN A NEW ROLE

Trades Unionism From Citizens' Alliance Standpoint.

A POINTED AND WITTY SPEECH

Boston's Silver Tongued Labor Orator Tells the Workers That Organization Is All Wrong—Shows Deluded Toilers the Error of Their Ways.

Frank K. Foster, of Boston, in an address recently delivered under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, of Brockton, assumed the role of a member of the Citizens' Alliance. He said in part:

I apprehend that you have come here this evening expecting to listen to a repetition of those stale and superficial arguments by which so many workmen have been deluded into the support of trades unionism. I have some slight acquaintance with the speaker who was to have addressed you, Mr. Foster, of Boston, and by mutual agreement we have exchanged places for the evening, he going to address a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance in Worcester and I, who was to have spoken there, doing myself the honor to visit your union afflicted manufacturing city. It may be that you will not agree with much that I have to say, but I trust that you will hear me with judicial spirit and pardon the subterfuge by which I have gained your ear.

It is possibly needless to inform you that we of the Citizens' Alliance view your organizations of labor with profound distrust. In the words of the alliance, who is also the president of the National Bottlers' Association, the "union must be stamped out" if we are to have industrial peace in the country. I will tell you why this should be done.

Associations of labor are fundamentally unsound and inimical to the best interests of the country. There is a tremendous power in associated effort, and when this power is used with the prudence and wisdom exercised by business and professional men in the conduct of their affairs the community profits thereby. The great promoters of the organizations of capital, men like Harriman and Morgan and that truly good philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller, have rendered a great public service. They have eliminated unwise and unnecessary competition, correlated the antagonistic elements in an industry and brought order out of chaos. The people rise up and call them blessed.

But how different is all this when you come to consider the organizations of labor. Here you have ignorant and unthinking men, whose basest passions are appealed to by unscrupulous leaders actuated by no moral impulse, but stimulated by ambition for power and greed, for high salaried and luxurious official positions. What destructive doctrines are taught in your union meetings! What flagrant violations of law and order are practiced in your union methods! What lessons of social discontent are taught by your public speakers.

But possibly you will say that without social discontent there is no social progress. It is true that conditions do not change of themselves. But here again it is proper that we should rely on the thoughts of the wise and the acts of the great. Let a Moses lead, a Galilei and Newton discover, a Columbus explore, a Webster orate, a Roosevelt dictate, but let the shoemaker stick to his last and the wage earner listen to the injunction of St. Paul, "Servants, obey your masters."

I shall not assume that the trade union has not procured a substantial wage increase for its membership. If I did this the facts would be against me, and I desire to present facts only.

At a reasonable estimate I suppose that the union people of America are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars annually more than they would be getting were it not for the existence of their unions. But this, after all, is a small matter. "The love of money is the root of all evil," and the honest wage earner should find his most satisfactory recompense in the "joy of work" rather than in dollars and cents. And it is an open question, after all, as to whether high wages benefit the laborer. Is it not altogether possible, for instance, that the 10 per cent increase which has recently been added to the munificent wages of the factory operatives would be much more wisely expended if retained in the hands of the judiciously educated people who draw dividends from the mill stocks? There are great missionary works needed to be performed in foreign lands, there are gentle Filipinos to be educated, Hottentots to be clothed and universities to be endowed, and these funds, which the mill operatives will probably expend in riotous living, gaudy finery, automobiles, and some possibly for beer, might go far if retained by the people who know best how to use it. There are immense possibilities here when we think of the great increases in wages which the miners, the railway employees, steel, and Standard Oil workmen and many other classes of wage earners have received and which we of the Citizens' Alliance think they will not spend judiciously.

Again, you claim that trades unionism has reduced the hours of labor and given more leisure to its membership, I freely grant this, but deny the beneficence of the result. I shall not say anything about the impairment of our economic efficiency caused by the reduction. Theoretical rot and nonsense on one side, you know as well as I that a man can not do as much work in eight or nine hours as in ten or twelve hours, and the loss of this productive work leaves our country just so much poorer. This accounts in part for the terrible industrial depression through which we are passing, the impoverishment of our manufacturers and the slump in the market price of all manufacturing stocks.

But this material loss is of small moment compared with the moral ravages incurred in the workmen's life through the shorter workday. Very truly did that good old man Isaac Watts remark that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And Satan still chuckles with glee whenever he sees a notice for the establishment of the eight hour day. The colored man of the south was given his freedom before he knew how to use it, and a pretty mess the reconstructionists made of it. Now, is there any one here who will presume to assert htat the average man knows how to use the shorter workday? If so, let him stand up or remain forever silent. The trusted agents of our alliance have made a close examination of the subject, and they prove by irrefutable evidence that the contrary is the case. When a man is at work, you know he is not in mischief. There are some good men who like to work overtime who would pay for the privilege, but the average worker has no such virtue. You will find him in the saloon, and the saloons of Brockton are notoriously crowded to overflowing. You will find him on the street corner, in the billiard rooms and bowling alley, in the ballroom, sailing in his steam yacht or running down inoffensive pedestrians with his bubble buggy—doing, in fact, all of those things which should be reserved for the amusement of the propertied classes. You may even find him at home or in the public library, studying that pernicious literature of social reform which depends upon an exaggerated social indictment for its inspiration and draws the conclusion of a blatherskite social equality as within the reach of a lopsided human nature, or, worst of all, you may find him in the union meeting, where, with other half-baked intellects, he rails at the employers of labor and concocts nebulous schemes with the object of getting something for nothing.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

Sadly True.

"What labor paper do you take?"

"None."

"Why?"

"Hain't got time to read one. Take more papers now than I can read."

"Do you belong to any labor union?"

"You bet I do."

"When and where will the next convention of the State Federation of Labor be held?"

"Don't know."

"Has your international any organizers in the field, anyhow?"

"Don't know."

"Is your international doing anything?"

"S'pose it is; don't really know."

"Where is organization work most needed?"

"Don't know."

"What is the total membership of your union?"

"Don't know."

"What is it in this State?"

"Don't know."

"Is your cause making much progress at present?"

"Don't know."

"What good are you to the labor movement, anyhow?"

"Don't know—that is, I—well, you see——."—The Unionist, Mobile, Ala.

When purchasing from advertisers mention THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

Jerusalem, *May 21, 1907.*

Like all visitors to the Holy City, one of the first places we wished to see is the site of the ancient temple area. As this area is entirely in the hands of the Mohammeds, it is quite unsafe for Christians to enter this locality without a proper escort. Through the courtesy of Consul Merril we were accompanied by the Consular Kawass, a georgeously-costumed and well-armed guard. On our way we passed the Turkish barracks and there secured a soldier, who accompanied us as an official representative of the Sultan. In addition we had our own dragoman to point out and explain the various points of interest.

Of course, practically every vestige of the temples of Solomon and of Herod the Great have disappeared, literally fulfilling the prophecy of Christ, that "Not one stone shall be left standing upon another."

The temple area is now called the "Haram esh-Sherif," and is located on Mount Moriah. It is almost identical with the area that existed in our Lord's time. It is presumed that Solomon's temple was much smaller. We entered the Haram esh-Sherif by the "Gate of the Cotton Merchants," so called for the reason that it stands at the end of an old bazaar occupied by dealers in cotton. For three hundred years these bazaars have been without tenants and are sadly in need of repair. The street on which these bazaars are located is a covered one. Altogether there are seven gates to this locality, but the one we entered is the most convenient one and the one most used.

The dimensions of the temple area are about 1,000 by 1,600 feet. In one corner stands the tower of Antomia. Several moslem shrines were pointed out to us. The gem of this area, however, is the mosque of Omar, a magnificent edifice. We were compelled to put slippers over our shoes before entering any of the structures, for our shoes (Christian) would contaminate the buildings used by these dirty Moslems. Our guard took off their boots and went around in their stockings. Some of the columns used in the construction of this heathen temple are believed to have formed part of Herod's temple. There are many lovely mosiac designs, above which run texts from the Koran. The dome is magnificent in many respects, especially the holy rock, which takes up easily half of the edifice, and is separated from visitors by a wooden screen. By standing on the stone balustrade which supports a second or outer screen we could obtain a good view of this historical rock, for upon it Solomon erected the "Altar of burnt offering" in the open air. We entered a cave in this rock and were shown several altars where it is said Abraham, David, Solomon, and Elijah offered worship. We were also shown where the "veil of the temple" stood as well as the site of the "holy of holies." After seeing many other points of great interest we crossed a wide marble-covered esplanade and entered the mosque el-Aksa. This structure was originally erected by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century as a Christian church, but upon the conquest of Jerusalem the Kahlif Omar converted it into a Moslem mosque, second only to the mosque of Mecca. The work of art in this structure is admitted to be "Saladin's pulpit." The decorations of this pulpit are marvelous. Relics there are by the score in this mosque, as in all of them, but one shown here is claimed to be a footprint of Jesus, which I very much doubt, much as I would like to believe it.

After descending a series of stone steps we were shown into a vast subterranean vault, said to have been Solomon's stables, but which were at that time perhaps not so far below the surface. During the siege of Jerusalem many of the Jewish people took refuge in these vaults. There is no doubt of their having been at one time used for stabling horses.

Upon emerging into the sunlight again we were shown a column, built into the wall, upon which Jesus will sit, according to the Moslems, in the day of judgment. A little further along we saw the Golden Gate. It is believed that through this gate our Lord passed when He made His triumphal entry from Bethany. Near this gate is a sacred shrine of the Moslems, known as "Solomon's Throne," Moslem tradition also claiming this as the spot where the great Jewish king died.

We next visited the pool of Bethesda, owned by an Italian convent, the monastery of St. Anne. Continuing on our way back to the hotel, we came to the "Ecce Homo Arch," spanning the street. Near here is the entrance to the convent of the Sisters of Zion, which we entered and were shown the beautiful chapel, the prettiest we have ever seen. The sister who conducted us was one of the sweetest-faced women we ever beheld, and she was as nice as she was sweet. Built into the chapel is the continuation of the Ecce Homo Arch. It is believed, also, that this is the site of the principal entrance into the great court that stood in front of the governor's palace during the time of Christ. The sister showed us some interesting remains of a pavement of the Roman period which formed the Gabbatha, mentioned in the Bible. On some of these stones we could distinctly see the checker lines cut in the pavement, where the Roman soldiers played their games of dice.

We now entered what is called the "Via Dolorosa," or "Way of Sorrows." The various so-called "stations" are marked at intervals by tablets set in the walls. I hope it is true, for we walked over the entire distance our Savior must have walked if he went this road.

From Via Dolorosa we entered Christian street, occupied by native bazaars. By passing through one of these bazaars we looked into the "pool of the patriarch's bath," or what is better known as "Hezekiah's pool," referred to II Kings, xx:20. Christian street is one of the main thoroughfares of the Holy City, and much frequented by the many pilgrims who are always here. It is the main route to the church of the Holy Sepulchre from the Jaffa gate.

We witnessed a Russian funeral procession last evening. At the head of the procession walked a boy carrying the lid of the coffin on his head. Following him came a huge banner, then the priest, next the body, covered by a cloth and carried in the hands of several men, and finally the mourners, dismally chanting.

We shall be compelled to forego a visit to the Dead Sea and River Jordan, owing to the great heat. Those who have recently taken it say the fatigue and heat is almost unbearable, and only the very robust should attempt it at this season. We have seen them both several times from the top of the Mount of Olives.

The fact that the attitude of autocratic Russia and imperial Germany will interfere to a considerable extent with the promotion of peace at The Hague conference causes regret in all parts of the civilized world. The provisions for limited disarmament and for enlarging the scope of international arbitration will still remain as subjects of academic discussion. This will be a great disappointment to those who may have dreamed that the elimination of armed force as a means of settling international disputes was near at hand. Yet when they consider the change which has taken place in the popular view of war within a few generations, they have reason to rejoice. There was a time when the man who took advanced ground against wars between nations was looked upon as an idle dreamer, if nothing worse. Serious treatment of the subject was only tolerated in the poet, and he found his most profitable inspiration amid the barbarities of the battle fields. So broad-minded a man as President Lincoln, when arbitration was suggested to him as a means of settling the Alabama claims, said: "We are not near enough to the millennium for such methods of settling international quarrels." That was only about forty-three years ago, and since then the dream of arbitration has been approaching nearer and nearer to its full realization.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 179 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trades unionism.

Street car men went on strike in Albany, N. Y., Monday.

DID YOU EVER SEE?

(From Pattern Makers' Journal.)

A sheet from the bed of a river?
A tongue from the mouth of a stream?
A toe from the foot of a mountain?
And a page from a volume of steam?

A wink from the eye of a needle?
A nail from the finger of fate?
A hair from the head of a hammer?
A bite from the teeth of a saw?

A plume from the wing of the army?
A joint from the limb of the law?
And a race on a course of study?
Or a check that is drawn on a sandbank?

With fruit from the jam of a door?
And drink at the bar of a gate?
A boss who gives more money to the man who doesn't have nerve to ask?

—A Dream, by Breakbar Bill.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

Unions in Texas have a membership of 63,000.

The molders on strike at Lancaster, Pa., have won.

Fort Worth, Tex., is to be headquarters for the Farmers' Union of that State.

Pattern Workers' League of North America have organized a league at St. Joseph, Mo.

Twenty-three firms have signed agreements with the machinists union at Kansas City, Mo.

Plumbers of Kewanee, Ill., have secured an eight-hour day with an advance in wages.

The annual convention of Theatrical Stage Employees is being held at Norfolk, Va., this week.

The International Pressmen and Assistants' Union will make Indianapolis, Ind., its official headquarters.

The International Bookbinder says money is "that which speaks all languages and generally says 'good-by.'"

The Daily Unionist, of Boise, Idaho, has discontinued. The paper hereafter will be issued semi-weekly.

The Chattanooga Stave and Cooperage Company will hereafter use the label of the coopers on its output.

The corner-stone of the new labor temple at Kansas City, Mo., was laid July 4, with appropriate ceremonies.

The mill owners, of Memphis, Tenn., tried running their plants on the open shop plan, and gave it up as unsatisfactory.

The retail clerks, of Roanoke, Va., having started an early closing movement and are meeting with splendid success.

John B. Swift, well known in Washington labor circles, is making a red-hot paper out of the Unionist of Minneapolis.

A Central Labor Union was formed at Kansas City, Kans., Sunday, and will affiliate with the new State Federation of Labor of Kansas.

The State Federation Convention, of Minnesota, has indorsed the strike of the sheet metal workers of Minneapolis for a shorter work day.

General organized for the American Federation of Labor, Jacob Tazelaar, is planning a campaign of organization at Akron, Ohio, and vicinity.

The Ancient Order of Foresters, of San Francisco, have passed a resolution fining any of its members who ride on street cars during the strike, $10.

Striking street car men at Evansville, Ind., secured a reduction of an hour off their work day—from 12 to 11—and an increase of a cent an hour in wages.

By the way, does that scab cigar really taste good enough to repay you for that sick conscience every time some one mentions the union label.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks are taking a referendum vote as to whether or not they shall affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The Central Passenger Association has refused to give letters carriers reduced fares to their national convention to be held at Canton, Ohio, in September.

Oscar Stankey and William Mulconnery, both members of the International Union of Machinists, have been elected alderman to the council of East St. Louis, Mo.

The friends and neighbors of Congressman-elect William B. Wilson, treasurer of the United Mine Workers, of Arnot, Pa., celebrated "Wilson Day" at that place Wednesday last.

The rolling up of $1,500,000 to crush out unionism by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the odorous Manufacturers' Association, will have about as much effect on the American Federation of Labor as an attempt to stop an express train with the little ball of fertilizer propelled by the festive yet truculent Gympoyleurus Pilularius.—Austin Forum.

Out in Wisconsin a factory is to be started for the purpose of dehidrating potatoes. After they have passed through this process it will be possible to carry the full strength of a bushel in your vest pocket in tabloid form. Now, if some other fellow will invent a process whereby a man can get sleep, and yet perform labor while sleeping, the milennium for the open shop advocates will have been reached. Just imagine a man going to work on a machine, taking his steak, potatoes, coffee, sleep, etc., in tabloid form! Why, it will be possible for him to work 144 hours in a week, and still have Sunday for overtime. Wonderful!—Cincinnati Chronicle.

The manufacturer insist upon setting the price on the labor he buys and the goods he sells. That is called "business." The workingman asks the privilege of having a voice in setting the price for his commodity, labor, and wants to be protected against the rapacity of trusts and combinations. That is called "anarchy."—Bryan's Commoner.

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C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
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B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
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Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
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Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
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Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

WOMEN

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Aunt Olivia..

Woman's sphere—and tell us, thou
To whom our hearts in reverence bow—
  Thou who so well dost fill it here.
Say how could nobler sphere be given
This side the white-robed choirs of heaven,
  Than, rightly filled, is woman's sphere.

Where lieth woman's sphere? Not there,
Where strife and fierce contentions are;
Not in the halls of rude debate
And legislation, is her seat;
Nor yet in scenes of weak display
Of vanity, with its array
Of pride and selfishness—not here
Lieth true-hearted woman's sphere.

What, then, is woman's sphere? The sweet
  And quiet precincts of her home,
Home, where the blest affections meet,
  Where strife and hatred may not come;
Home, of her earliest hopes the shrine,
Around which all her heart-strings twine;
There, loved and loving, safe from fear,
Lies ever woman's noblest sphere—
To bless, in every stage of life
As mother, daughter, sister, wife.

As mother, sweet and holy be.
First known, best loved in infancy;
Her lessons the first precepts given
To form for earth and fit for heaven;
Her love, unselfish, ever known
To seek our interests, not her own—
Through all this changing scene extends,
With life begun, with death but ends.

As daughter! 'Tis upon her laid
To be the aged mother's aid;
Repay in thousand gentle ways
The love that crowned her childish days.
From thousand cares of age to ease
And smooth life's pathway to the grave;
And Heaven's benignest gifts are shed
Even on such a daughter's head.

As sister; he who doth not prove
  Her kindness, can not know its worth.
Playmate, companion, up from youth,
  Gentle and sympathizing friend.
Whose lips like hers, with faithful truth,
  So well can kind persuasion blend?
A pious sister, who can tell
  How oft to her it may be given
To ease a brother's feet from hell,
  To lead the wandering steps to heaven.

But, more than all, 'tis hers, the wife,
  To wield her mightiest influence still:
To check and temper manhood's strife,
  And mold his purpose to her will.
O woman hath in every phase
Controlling influence o'er his ways.
But chief, as man's companion high,
'Tis hers to guide his destiny.
And from that day our parents erst
  Were driven from Eden's blissful shade—
When both had fallen—yet woman first,
  Man by her weakness then betrayed,
All potent still, for good or ill.
Hath been the force of woman's will.
And mightier with each added year
Grows woman's power in woman's sphere.

"Gold and Rubies."

Perhaps one of the most indispensable and endearing qualifications of feminine character is an amiable temper. Cold and callous must be the man who does not treasure the meek and gentle spirit of a confiding woman. Her lips may not be sculptured in the lines of beauty, her eyes may not roll in dazzling splendor, but if the native smile be ever ready to welcome, and the glances are fraught with clinging devotion or shrinking sensibility, such must be held as far above "gold and rubies." A few moments of enduring silence would often prevent years of discord and unhappiness, but the keen retort and waspish argument too often break the chain of affection link by link, and leave the heart with no tie to hold it but stern and frigid duty.

Perhaps there is no country in the world where women are more completely domestic, than they are in our own, and none where female influence is more generally felt. This is a most happy circumstance. And it affords a powerful argument in favor of female education. It is trite, I know, but very important to remark, that when ladies are distinguished for domestic habits and virtues, their material influence is very great. They mold the hearts, and to a great degree form the understandings of the future fathers and mothers in our country. Now, they who have in their hands so great a part of early education, certainly ought to receive that cultivation of heart and mind, which would fit them for the discharge of the very important duties of their station. This is no easy work. It demands skill and judgment, as well as attention. Surely preparation ought to be made for it, that it may be well done. But female influence is not only felt in domestic life: it reaches to every part of society. Every where it ought to be salutary. Our ladies ought to be intellectual as well as sensitive, intelligent as well as affable, good as well as pretty.

One Woman in Five a Worker.

The Census Bureau has issued a report showing that in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and other outlying territories, there are 4,833,630 women at work. The totaal number of women 16 years of age and over in continental United States in 1900 was 23,485,559, which makes one woman in every 5 a breadwinner. Of the number reported as divorced, 55.3 per cent were supporting themselves wholly or in part by their own earnings. It has been suggested that the increase of divorces is partly attributable to the more independent position of women.

The census shows that 5 females were employed as pilots; that on steam railroads 10 were employed as baggagemen, 31 as brakemen, 7 as conductors, 45 as engineers and firemen, and 26 as switchmen, yardmen, and flagmen; that 43 were carriage and hack drivers, 6 ship carpenters and 2 roofers and slaters; that 185 were returned as blacksmiths and 508 as machinists; that 8 were boiler makers, 31 were charcoal, coke, and lime burners, and 11 were well borers.

Spending Money.

Women have been credited with a natural economic strain in their mental equipment, and as a sex they are more prudent than men in money matters. Men who let their wives manage their household funds find that they go further, as a rule, than if they themselves tried to run the home, and many a man can truthfully say that he owes his first success in life to the careful expenditure of his wife, so far as the home expenses were concerned in the days when money was scarce. But women are extremists in this, as in some other matters, and when a woman is extravagant she is likely to be a spendthrift without rhyme or reason. She can not be trusted with money; it fairly vanishes from her purse, and yet she has nothing to show for her spending. Now, it is just this having something to show for money spent that counts far more than the mere hoarding of earnings through living a sordid life, full of sacrifice and painful self-denial, with the object of saving a sum which sometimes goes in one lump for some foolish get-rich-quick speculation or other scheme that appeals to those who make money a sort of fetish. Quite different from this type is the woman who, on what she spends, manages to have a happy home, some comfort, perfect cleanliness and an absence of that bare, cold atmosphere that suggests poverty.

For the Girl Who Wins.

She has so much to do that she has no time for morbid thoughts.

She never thinks for a moment that she is not attractive, nor forgets to look as charming as possible.

She is considerate of the happiness of others, and it is reflected back to her as in a looking-glass.

She never permits herself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain, and body, age does not come to her.

She awakens cheerfully in the morning, and closes her eyes thankfully at night.

She believes that life has some serious work to do, and that the serious work lies very close to the homely everyday duties, and that kind words cost nothing.

She is always willing to give suggestions that will help some less fortunate over the bad places in life's journey.

She is ever ready to talk about a book, a picture, or a play, rather than to permit herself to indulge in idle words about another.

Would Cut Out Dan Cupid.

A certain learned savant of Boston called Christian by name has declared that unless there is State supervision in the matter of selection of husbands and wives the American people will degenerate into idiotic imbecility. What a pity the State had no hand in it when the learned doctor's parents were selected. Dan Cupid has been attending to this thing for a long time now and will continue to do business in the same dear old way despite the declarations of the doctor.—Machinist's Journal.

Pin Money.

The use of the term pin money, if not the thing it represents, dates from the fourteenth century, when pins were invented. They were allowed to be sold on only two days, the first and second of January, and were so expensive that only the wealthy could use them regularly. After a time it became a custom, however, when a woman was to be married, to give her certain sums of money to be used for the purchase of pins.

A Glass Dress.

One of the latest novelties in dress material is reported to be a cloth made from spun glass, and it can be had in white, green, lilac, pink, and yellow. The inventor of the fabric is an Austrian, and he declares that it is as bright and as supple as silk, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled.

WOMEN PLAN BIG ORGANIZATION

Three Meetings Will Be Held in Chicago, Boston and New York.

An effort to give greater solidarity to the women's trade union movement throughout the country will be made simultaneously in New York, Boston, and Chicago July 14, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, Chicago.

Women unionists throughout the country will gather then and discuss ways and means of accomplishing that aim. The program for the Chicago convention has not been completed, but it is expected that some general scheme will be presented.

As there are only three State organizations of women's unions now in existence—those in New York, Massachusetts and Illinois—it is said to be likely that a strong impetus will be given to their formation in other States.

Miss Mary McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement is chairman of the program committee for the Chicago convention. Mrs. Robins made public the plans of the league at a meeting of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League held in the afternoon at Bowen Hall, Hull House.

"We are hoping that some very beneficial results will accrue from these conventions," said Mrs. Robins. "It is purposed to invite women unionists from the environs of each State in which the convention is held. The Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts State leagues will have charge of the invitations respectively for the Chicago, New York, and Boston conventions, and will defray the expenses of one delegate from each woman's trade union that is represented.

"It is hoped that each woman's union in turn will be able to send another delegate. Men prominent in the trade union movement will be asked to deliver addresses, and we are hoping that much can be accomplished in the way of making stronger the unions of women workers throughout the United States."

DAUGHTERS OF TOIL.

The Number of Breadwinning Women Increasing Rapidly.

The department of commerce and labor has just issued a special report on women workers in the United States. As is the case with most government reports, the statistics presented are several years old. But as it is well known that the percentage of women wage earners is constantly growing the figures covering the period 1880-1900 will be understood as not fully representing present conditions. The report under this head says:

"The extent to which women are engaged in breadwinning pursuits is increasing. At the census of 1880 the number of women sixteen years of age and over reported as having a gainful occupation was 2,358,988; in 1900, it was 4,833,630, an increase of 2,479,642, or 105.3 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work more than doubled in this interval of twenty years. Of course the increase was in part the result of the growth of population. But this accounts for not much more than one-half of the total increase, and it is probable that there were over a million women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 who would not have taken up such ocupations if conditions and tendencies had remained the same as they were twenty years before. The increasing participation of women in industrial pursuits is indicated by the increase shown in the percentages. Of the women sixteen years of age and over 16 per cent were at work in 1880, 19 per cent in 1890 and 20.6 per cent in 1900."

A Good Suggestion.

Would it be unreasonable to suggest a "standing committee" whose duty it should be to make a careful investigation into the cost of living twice each year? If we had a record of the cost of all the essential things that enter into the average family's expenses that we could refer to from time to time, this to be taken twice each year, say in the spring and fall, it would be a much less difficult matter to adjust wages to meet the increase in cost of living. We know that rents, foods of all kinds, clothing—in fact, everything, has advanced this year, and that there has not been a year for the last ten years when there was not some sort of an advance. Perhaps it would be asking too much to suggest that the city should appoint a committee to make these reports, but certainly organized labor should have such a committee. Nearly every craft keeps a record, but these records have never been added together to get a cost of the whole.—Fort Worth Banner.

From Harry Orchard's Dairy.

July 4—Went out and blew up Pike's Peak, using a No. 8 bomb made with a short section of water main filled with: Radium, 1 part; gun cotton, 2 parts; chloride of potassium, 2 parts. The spectacle of the peak going over the horizon was one of the most inspiring of my career.

July 5—Didn't blow up anything. Thought of going out and blowing Denver off the map, but stayed at home and put the blower on in the bomb factory.

July 6—Started on a job in Nevada. Took four bombs, one for No. 3 mills; one No. 7 for altering the topography of a section of country about the size of Yellowstone National Park; one No. 1 for individual surface work, and one No. 15 for shooting a hole in the moon.

July 7—Reached Silver Gulch, Nevada, and changed the rather rugged surrounding country into a level plain. This hitherto barren section will some day make a fine grazing country. I find this work of altering the complexion of the map very pleasant.

July 8—Visited Goldbug and blew the mining camp at that place around on the other side of the Panamint mountains, using an old boiler filled with 1,500 pounds of giant powder, two tons of potash (I always use potash in a pot shot like this), and four barrels of wood powder.

July 9—My attention having been called to the impassibility of the Rocky Mountains for railroad purposes between Grand Junction and the North Pass, I went over and opened four first-class gaps in that range, using the regular bomb for deep gash work—the No. 9 sugared.

July 10—It now being within five days of the open season for mine bosses in Colorado, I returned to that State to blow a few of these over the Great Divide.

July 11—On train. Sat by the window with my pockets filled with small hand grenades, and amused myself blowing up stations along the way. I think the most amusing thing I ever saw was the town of Sidehill, Colorado, when I hit it in front of the post-office with a tin can filled with liddite. It got up as one building and ascended to a height of about half a mile, alighting upon the back of its neck in a nearby gulch.

July 12—Dull day. Took a wheelbarrow load of small No. 6 bombs up town and tried for a few State notables, but no luck. Saw Sherman Bell and hit him in the back with a hodfull of: Dynamite, 7 parts, nitro-glycerine, 2 parts; and sulphuric acid, 1 part; but I think he had a suit of armor under his clothes. At any rate, after lighting about a quarter of a mile distant, he walked off as if he had tripped.—Clark McAdams in St. Louis Dispatch.

Tax on Bachelors.

Baltimore (Md.) is planning to increase its revenues through taxation, and during the discussion by the commission in the City Hall to-day Mayor Mahool advanced the suggestion that a tax be levied on bachelors.

"I should think that $1,000 a year would be the right assessment," said the Mayor, "in fact, the rich ones should be levied upon to the limit."

Attorney General Bryan said he thought the scheme of taxing a bachelor four times as much as a license for a saloon costs was burdensome, to say the least.

Care of Books.

When borrowing a book, it is wise to put on it a thick paper cover. Then accidents are not so likely to happen. In marking the place where you have left off reading use a slip of ribbon or paper, never under any circumstances a knife or pencil. Either will spring the back. A month is as long as a borrowed book can be decently kept. If you want it longer speak to the owner. Before returning it be sure that you have slipped into it neither telegrams nor notes. Family secrets are thus sometimes passed along.

SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
  The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
  And as things have been, they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fear may be liars;
  It may be, in yon smoke concealed
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
  And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
  Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
  Comes, silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
  When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
  But westward, look, the land is bright.

A. H. Clough.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; D. Douglass Wilson, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America. International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical temple third monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest.
Secretary, E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Jennings Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 9, 23; May 7, 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 2, 16, 30; May 13, 27 June 11, 25; July 9, 23.
Secretary, W. H. Saunders, 119 Eleventh street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. J. Ford 3211 Sherman ave.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, J. F. Bradengeyer, 474 K street southwest.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W. Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, C. A. Pfau, 1207 Sixth street northwest.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8193:
Meets third Monday in each month, at the homes of members.
Secretary, Catherine Costigan, 1234 Tenth street northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets 827 Seventh street northwest every Wednesday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Garment Workers, No. 11 (Special Order):
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, at Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Kushner, 484 F street southwest.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, Wm. M. Ellis, 909 Eighth street southeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, George Edmonds, 423 Queen st., Alexandria Va.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street n. e.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Julius Staats, Kensington, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. B. Egloff 614 G street n. w.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street n. w.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Thursday at 719 Sixth street northwest.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets at Arion Hall, No. 430 Eighth street northwest, first and third Mondays.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Pettus, 3515 O street n. w.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, B. McCollum, 524 Tenth street northwest.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

That newspaper chase for John D. Rockefeller having concluded, the "papers" can now utilize their large black types for seaside-society sensations and Sunday-edition ads.

* * * *

Albert Reid, "Pard" Bloomer, John J. Miller, J. A. Scott, W. A. Mitchell, Allen E. Cowles, W. F. Leatzow, Frank D. Smith, and Dr. James A. Armstrong are Proof Room leave takers who commenced the pleasing performance early in the new fiscal year.

* * * *

In the same newspaper I saw these two items: "Dan R. Hanna has just married his third 'divorcee' wife," and "Dan R. Hanna has just ordered a costly monument put over the grave of a favorite prize bull." In other words, Dan has scored a doubleheader on damphoolishness.

* * * *

"Johnny" Adams, who for the past five or six years has been a Government Printing Office compositor, and whose last service there was as a mergman on the Record, is now located at his old home in Pittsburg. Johnny's numerous friends here will be glad to know that he is doing well there, a gentleman from that city giving me the intelligence a few days since that he is working regularly on the Dispatch.

* * * *

Things are all in shipshape for the journey of Columbia Union's delegates (and such friends as may accompany them) to Hot Springs. The trip will be by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and the remarkably low rate of $30.85 for the round trip has been secured, good from August 8 to 25, both dates inclusive. The party will travel on the splendid train leaving here at 11.10 p. m. This is a very cheap excursion—in fact, about the lowest out of Washington this summer—and to printer people and their friends will be a most enjoyable one. I should like to be at the Springs on the occasion of our convention, but fear that certain little rather irritating inconveniences will hold me back, though if some of the numerous admirers of the Bits should deposit a free railroad ticket in the Bittery the Bitster might appear at that great gathering. Any of the delegation will gladly furnish you any other particulars which you may desire.

* * * *

Charles H. Ennis (affectionately known as "The Judge" by his familiars hereabouts) is troubling the waters some in his new habitat in the far Northwest. He has settled down to the practice of the law in Seattle, and letters to friends here indicate that he is doing well. He is earning a comfortable income for a beginner, and incidentally making a good name as an active and progressive citizen of that Coast metropolis. Charlie Buchanan showed me a huge poster the other day (of the 3-sheet variety it was) advertising a great Fourth of July celebration in one of the big suburbs of Seattle, and of the heavy lines thereon was one reading "Charles H. Ennis, orator of the day." I feel sure "the Judge" handed out an oration on that occasion that was all to the good. Charlie's old-time friends and workmates (I am one of both) will be delighted to hear of his going forward and upward. May he keep up the pace till he returns to spend some time as a Senator among us.

* * * *

James B. Watts, an honored member of Baltimore Union, and who had been employed on The American for more than forty years, died in Baltimore on June 24. At the funeral, I learn from The American, "Father Reardon, in his address, after referring to Mr. Watts' many beautiful qualities as a Christian gentleman, took occasion to speak of labor organizations in general and Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, in particular. Father Reardon said that he had ever been an advocate of organized labor, and that when a union such as that of which Mr. Watts was a member stood by its brothers in sickness and distress it proved a lasting benefit and deserved the highest praise." One of the most encouraging signs of the times, from the trades-union standpoint, is utterances like the one above quoted from Father Reardon. More and more are enlightened and fair-minded priests and preachers adopting this view—that unions are right and proper, that they are good for the nation, and are a wonderful help to their members.

* * * *

Another good man scored when July commenced business last Monday. Matt L. Allison, for several years past a valued employee of the Main Proof Room of the Government Printing Office, was on the date named transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where, I learn, he is to occupy a responsible editorial position in connection with the publication of the Daily Consular Reports. Allison came here first along about 1891, and it was some time thereafter that I met him and became his alleymate on Specifications. He was a joyous one and a splendid to work alongside of, and his unfailing good nature always kept things very pleasant, even in the stress of effort which surrounded the strenuous piecework performances of those days. After tarrying for a year or two in that swift company (typographically speaking) he became "separated from the service" and returned to his native Pennsylvania, where he engaged in newspaper work and also conducted a job printing plant of his own. Later (I think it was about 1899) he came back to Washington, resuming operations in Uncle Sam's Printshop as a compositor, but soon found his way into the Proof Division. Allison will, I make no doubt, acceptably fill the position to which he has been assigned. He has the mentality, the technical training, and the industry to make him entirely successful. The good wishes of many friends will accompany him to his new station of duty. If he don't prove a valuable acquisition to the Department of Commerce and Labor he will fool everyone of us.

* * * *

If it please the court—I certainly would not like to offend it, for fear of being put in jail for contempt thereof—the decision in the case of Johnson against Seattle Union strikes me as mighty poor law. Logically applied to churches, lodges, etc., it would decimate the most of them in a short time. Here is the newspaper telegraphic account of it:

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—Even though not incorporated, labor unions may be held responsible for damages inflicted as organizations, according to the ruling in the Federal district court here. The question was raised in the suit of D. E. Johnson, a printer, who was awarded $3.500 damages against Seattle Typographical Union, No. 22.

Johnson was expelled from the Seattle union for an infraction of the rules. By reason of his status he was forced to surrender a good position and was unable to obtain work in Seattle. As a result, he went to Los Angeles and accepted a position in a nonunion office Johnson considered himself humiliated and damaged in such a degree that he sued the union for $30,000 damages.

The suit was resisted on the ground that the union was not incorporated. The defendants also demurred to individual suits on the ground that an organization was the offender.

I believe the higher courts—of course it will be appealed—will reverse this decision. Certainly I hope so.

* * * *

A matter of great artistic and much general interest was the annual recital of the pupils of Mrs. Bessie N. Wild, which took place recently at Pythian Temple. Although the humblest of laymen in matters musical, I yet have enough knowledge of the soothing art to enjoy sweet and harmonious sounds when I hear them. Hence I enjoyed myself much at this pleasing performance. The programme, which consisted of about thirty numbers, was a good one and its rendition excellent. Even to the uninitiated it is plain that Mrs. Wild (who, I believe, is a former pupil of Professor Bischoff) possesses the great essentials of a successful teacher—a full knowledge of her art and the rare gift of successfully imparting it to others. Among those taking part were many young people directly connected with employees of the Printery—Misses Deborah L. Hickman, Nettie Smith, Florence Gompers, Yolande Burchfield, Edith Williams, Mr. George Edwin Proudley, Master Charles Proudley, and doubtless others whose names now escape me. The performance showed industry, care, and ability on the part of the teacher and earnest work and intelligent conception by the scholars. The performance of Miss Deborah Louise Hickman, both of hand and voice, was excellent, and naturally attracted attention in an assembly where so many people connected with our profession were present; for Miss Hickman comes from a printer family, her father being Harry Hickman and her grandfather the late W. H. Hickman. Mrs. Wild's good work entitles her to success and her helpfulness to Columbia Union (of which her husband is a member, being a well-known attache of the Printing Office) in its various musical entertainments of late years entitles her to our kindly interest and consideration. I wish her continued success in her work, and doubt not she will achieve it.

"Some people get results if kindly encouraged; but give me the man who can do things in spite of hell," shouts Elbert Hubbard. In the case of the printer, kindly encouragement is forever wanting; for success in our field is won in spite of hell and tne devil, and then some.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Samuel Gompers, jr., is now attached to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Miss Annie Wilson has been spending several weeks at Tuscaloosa, Iowa, her father being seriously ill at his home in that city.

John E. Hogan will be confined to his residence for some weeks, suffering from a dislocated hip, caused by a fall from a bicycle.

Eugene Andrews, somewhat disfigured by a "squirt" on the mergs, is possessed, however, of sufficient will power to continue at work.

In the elevator: "Here comes the all mark," as Joe Cross was the last to enter. "I'd rather be the all mark than the query," was the retort courteous.

On every hand I hear commendation of the TRADES UNIONIST, a goodly portion of which I am going to place as being due to the untiring efforts of Brother De Nedrey.

T. F. Ellis, chairman of the badge committee of the Elks, was in Philadelphia this week. Mr. Ellis reports the Quaker City enthusiastic of the coming gathering of his order in their city.

Julian Johnson, having been advised by his physician to seek a climate akin to that of Colorado, will avail himself of the recuperative advantages at Colorado Springs offered to the craft.

Between Miss May and Mike, the Sutton family manage to keep their name in caps. The little lady having vanquished British royalty in tennis, sighs for greater worlds to conquer, while the equine namesake develops the habit of being in the money so often that bulletins and dope sheets keep "Mike Sutton, second," a standing line.

When the pressmen delegates were en route to their recent convention in New York, they naturally took in the "big shop"—their brother typos assisting in the honors. In one of the divisions a member of a far western delegation turned to his guide: "You ought to know so-and-so," said the visitor. "There is one of the men I made the Washington trip expressly to call on." "I used to know him," was the reply of the local. "Since he has neglected to pay his dues I have forgotten him." The individual in question was working on the next floor at the time, yet he was not aware an old-time acquaintance came to Washington without looking him up.

Were I a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Housing Commission I would at once condemn the triangle bordered by Ohio avenue, Fourteenth and D streets, razing all buildings thereon with the exception of the Emergency Hospital and the engine house. Reasons: A mammoth white structure like the municipal building should have a surrounding of green, it would provide a park with seats for contractors, laborers, and the public awaiting audience with the District Commissioners or the heads of their respective bureaus; frame shacks would give place to an extension of the parking system. The Emergency Hospital should be allowed sufficient ground upon which to erect their annex, overflowing with an adjacent block. Then, when the mayor and members of the city council throughout the Union visited Washington to inspect a model municipal building I would take them across the street and exhibit a model engine house and hospital properly named, in the heart of the business section.

H. S. SUTTON.

June Record of Building.

The following is the report for the month of June, 1907, of the building operations in the District of Columbia. Permits were issued for the number and character of permits as follows:

141 brick repairs and additions	$153,598
54 frame repairs and additions	5,926
80 brick dwellings	300,100
67 frame or third class dwellings	212,965
3 store and dwellings, brick	14,075
16 stores, brick	44,500
2 apartments, brick	42,000
1 office building, brick	20,000
1 chapel, brick	2,500
1 temple, Masonic	344,000
1 church, frame	2,600
1 warehouse, brick	23,000
1 warehouse, frame	3,000
1 stable and warehouse, brick	50,000
1 gas holder, iron	30,000
1 workshop, brick	4,600
8 elevators	18,425
11 motors	1,075
3 gasoline engine	196
2 heating apparatus	865
1 boiler	100
7 stables, brick	16,600
3 stables, frame	4,045
76 sheds, frame	2,882
Total	1,297,052

Brick buildings, 113; frame buildings, 72.

The following summary will show the distribution of improvements in the different sections of the District, and the value of same: Buildings—Northwest, $601,050; County $347,700; Northeast, $149,381; Southwest, $19,500; Southeast, $17,375. Repairs—Northwest, $139,028; County, $10,421; Southeast, $6,363; Northeast, $3,872; Southwest, $2,362.

Carriage and Wagon Workers.

The prospects for the carriage and wagon workers throughout the country is extremely bright. Mr. John H. Brinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union of North America installed officers-elect of a very large organization in Philadelphia, which was recently organized by general organizer, J. L. Rodier. When the international office first took up the matter of organizing the carriage and wagon workers of the Quaker City the prospects for a strong organization were not so good, but when Mr. Rodier got into the field he aroused the latent spirit of the workers there and was successful in bringing together a great number of carriage and wagon workers into Local Union No. 64. The international officers believe that the Philadelphia local will prove to be the banner local of the international for some time to come, and that it will prove a mighty factor in the labor movement of Philadelphia.

In Wilmington, Del., where there are a large number of carriage and wagon workers, general organizer Thomas Flynn has been instructed by the American Federation of Labor to organize the carriage and wagon workers there, and the indication point to an organization in that city.

Mr. Rodier left Philadelphia for York, and while he could not remain there but one week, he brought together a large number of carriage and wagon workers, and the international office will grant a charter to them within a few days. From the carriage makers' point of view, York seems to be an excellent field, and it will be worked to the very best advantage.

Carriage and wagon workers of Scranton, Pa., feeling as if it is absolutely necessary for them to get together, if their conditions are to be ameliorated, have communicated with the international office with the object in view of obtaining a charter. This field, being located in the mining region, looks bright for a good organization, and will have the undivided support of the great organization of miners as well as other organizations in Scranton, Pa., and in places in proximity thereto.

The American Federation of Labor is taking a deep interest in the organization of the carriage and wagon workers throughout the country, knowing that if they could be organized it would add to the American Federation of Labor over 100,000 of the most skilled mechanics in the United States. Indeed, the future sems bright for the carriage and wagon workers. Their internationl secretary-treasurer, Mr. Brinkman, whose knowledge of the labor movement is conceded to be great by all actively identified with it, is proof positive that the organization will take on proportions excelled by few international unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Bakers Union, No. 118.

Bakers Union, No. 118, at its last meeting made nominations for international officers, two local members being placed in nomination, John Weber as delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, and J. G. Schmidt as assistant secretary and treasurer.

The claim made by this union at the time the new agreement was under consideration, that the bakers in Washington are more skilled and work harder than in other cities has been practically proven, as there have been several bakers come here, who soon left the city, claiming the work is too hard.

The question of C. D. Mills (homemade bread) will be taken up, as to the point of having that firm to be fair to organized labor between the Bakers Union, No. 118, and the Bakers Drivers Union, No. 33, and the public will then be informed as to the status of that concern which is now declared unfair by the Central Labor Union of this city, and the matter is also to be investigated in other cities where they do business, by the International Bakers Union.

A committee of Cigarmakers union was admitted during the meeting who appealed for moral support of the bakers by being consistent in buying only union label cigars. The members will support that union to the fullest extent.

Another eight-hour shop is now recorded in our craft of this city, the Connecticut Pie Company having decided to use machines and grant the eight-hour day.

The raffle of the graphophone of William Maier, of Union No. 118 has taken place, and the lucky winner was a member of Barbers Union, No. 239, Brother A. Floria, 829 Seventh street northwest. J. G. S.

Representative Business Houses.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

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John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

BANKS

Washington Exchange Bank, 710 Fourteenth st. nw. Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Organized 1814; Capital, $800,000; Surplus and undivided profits $700,000.

The Lincoln National Bank. Safe deposit vaults, $2.50 up.

The National Savings and Trust Co. Capital, $1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fifteenth and N. Y. ave.

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Acme Repair and Bicycle Co., J. E. SHAW, prop. 1749 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Bicycles, gas appliances, drop lights, and roller skates.

Lewis Cycle Exchange. Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanics' tools. A large assortment of second hand bicycles always on hand, 1833 Pa. ave. nw.

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Elgin Creamery Co., Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees. 220 Ninth st. nw.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Daniel Loughran, 1347 Pa. ave. nw.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERIODICALS, ETC.

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NOHE'S Twenty-four Hour Cigar Store. Papers, Magazines, and Laundry Agency. 507 G st. nw.

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J. B. Kendall, 485-87 Mo. ave. nw.

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McChesney & Joachim, Pharmacists, 200 E st. ne.

Theo. A. T. Judd, Druggist, Cor. Seventh and F sts. sw.

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Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.

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E. Hume Talbert, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents McGill Bldg.

Gustave Ayres, Mechanical Engineer. Formerly Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, Professor of Mechanical Engineering Columbian University. Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Associate Member American Society of Naval Engineers. All inquiries answered promptly, 1006 F st. nw., Washington, D. C.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 5 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Lockout of Building Trades Considered and Support Pledged

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP ADOPTED

Committee Appointed at Request of American Society of Equity Looking to the Organization of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia—Resolutions Calling for Union Reporters Introduced—Indorsements—Credentials Received.

Central Labor Union called to order in regular session at 8.15 p. m. by President John H. Lorch. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. F. M. Ryan, President International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was introduced and invited to seat on platform.

Chas. K. Melhorn, representing District No. 6, I. A. of M., of Pittsburg, Pa., asked for the privilege of the floor for a few moments, which was granted. Mr. Melhorn made a plea for financial assistance for machinists now on strike in Pittsburg. Request, on motion, was referred to the executive committee.

CREDENTIALS.

The following credentials were received and delegates seated:

International Union of Brewery Workmen—Rudolph Theile, Otto Jaeschke, Richard Schmidt, Chas. Kaiser, and Ben Lorch.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—J. J. Purcell, Robt. Dickson, B. A. O'Leary, H. Oliver, and R. H. Keliher.

Tile Layers and Helpers International Union—Wm. Miller, Thos. McNeilly, Walter Thompson, James Vaughan, and Milton Clarke.

Beer Drivers and Stablemen—W. H. Schaefer, J. J. Binder, H. M. Sears, W. Roberts, and W. S. West.

Cement, Granolithic and Construction Workers—Thos. Johnson, Jas. Adams, and Stewart Mason.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The special committee appointed to make reply to letter issued by Employers' Association, submitted the following, which was adopted as the sentiment of the Central Labor Union.

Whereas organized labor in the District of Columbia is to-day, we believe, confronted with a conspiracy on the part of the employers' association of the building trades to enforce the open shop principle, and through its instrumentality, accomplish the disintegration and destruction of the trade-union movement of Washington, one of the cleanest and most efficient movements of labor that can be found anywhere in the world. It would indeed be criminal if the representatives of labor did not give this matter the consideration it demands, for while the percentage of employers is small, yet we believe their alliances are such as should cause grave concern among the labor forces of the District. We maintain that the letter this association forwarded to the business men of Washington is a misstatement of fact, and the resolution adopted by their organization uncalled for and unwarranted. They have endeavored to prejudice the public mind against organized labor by stating that it was engaged in a campaign of obstruction of building operations and business in general, when the fact is the building trades have only assumed that position in the economic world as seemed to them to best protect their interests and their homes. Not only have they been interested in themselves alone, but realizing the fact that the wage-earners are the greatest distributors of the wealth they create they have endeavored to prohibit a reduction in wages, knowing full well that such reduction would precipitate financial stagnation in which all would share. Organized labor can not view the open shop in any other light than the disintegration of the workmen's organizations, and that proposition they will combat and fight to the last ditch. We maintain that the plumbers have been eminently right in the position they have assumed in refusing to work for any employer who employed nonunion labor and that their fellow workers in other trades pursued the right course when they refused to work with their building trades workmen who did not carry cards in their respective organizations. The decision of the tribunal that arbitrated the differences between the journeymen and master plumbers can not be distorted to mean that union plumbers should work side by side with nonunion plumbers under varying conditions and for varying compensation. That decision plainly stated that those shops that worked exclusively union men, previous to the lockout were to continue working exclusively union men, and that the contracts of June 9, 1902, and April 14, 1903, with the shop rules adopted thereunder dated November 6, 1903, are held to be in force notwithstanding the departures therefrom by either of the parties thereto. Those contracts never for a single moment contemplated the open shop, or, in other words, nonunion men working for the same party with union men, whether on one job or upon a different construction where nothing but nonunion men were employed. The journeymen plumbers' organization was willing to live up to that award, but the master plumbers were not willing to stand by the decision of the arbitration tribunal and endeavored to compel union plumbers to work in the same shop beside plumbers who were not members of their organization. When the building trades workmen who were allied with their respective organizations rebelled there is little wonder, because it is one of the cardinal principles of organized labor that only union men shall work with workmen who are listed in the same category.

It has been the object of the District labor movement to deal fairly with the public and at all times merit their commendation. In very many instances it has been supported by the best citizens who have given unstinted consideration to all economic matters, and it is to this class of thinkers we appeal, yet realizing that in the last analysis labor has supported itself in every trial and has measured up to every emergency. No one should be more interested in us than we are in ourselves, and we must depend upon the patriotism of our members and their conception of their duties to their organizations, their families, and posterity. Every organization has a responsibility to discharge, and it should not hide behind subterfuge for the purpose of dodging that responsibility, but should enter the fray upon equal terms with every other body of workmen. It is a notorious fact that while many organizations have been importuned to respect their contracts made with their employers yet it can not be said that those same employers are not in league with combinations having for their purpose the destruction of trade unions. It can not be said that when these contracts were entered into there was knowledge of the fact that the parties thereto should not combine with their fellows to maintain their respective locals and reap the benefits that flow from them. There is not an organization in the city of Washington that can stand alone but depends upon the sympathy and cooperation of other

Continued to eighth page.

COLUMBIA'S COMMITTEE

Appointed to Plan a Systematic Label Campaign.

President T. C. Parsons, of Columbia Typographical Union, has selected and announced the committee, as recommended by I. T. U. general law, to be known as the label campaign committee.

The committee will meet monthly at Typographical Temple, on the third Sunday, at 2 o'clock. An executive committee, to look after the details of an extensive systematic plan of campaign will hold meetings as often as the work requires.

It is urged that all members of the committee attend the meeting on Sunday, July 20, at 2 o'clock, when proposed legislation and methods of carrying on the work will be considered.

The committee appointed by President Parsons is as follows: Thomas A. Bynum (chairman), Samuel Saloman. D. V. Chisholm, W. J. McEvoy, E. W. Morcock, Geo. B. Tallman, W. H. Bailey, D. J. Marvin, of the Government Printing Office; Harry C. Knapp, Evening Times; S. H. Willey, Heydler's machine office, and the chairmen of the various chapels.

President Parsons, in a letter to the chairmen of the chapels, comments as follows on the work of the label campaign committee and points out to the membership of No. 101 the importance of the work in hand, as follows:

"About three months ago the union authorized the appointment of a label committee of five members whose duties were to try and secure the label on the printed matter of all secret and fraternal orders. After considering the matter it was deemed advisable to have the committee enlarged, and therefore at the meeting of the union in May the president asked that authority be granted to appoint nine members on the committee. This authority was given, but it was soon seen that the scope of the committee would be very large, and that it should in reality embrace all printed matter, of whatever kind, and consequently at the last meeting of the union the president asked that authority be given to make the committee as large as the needs of the work warranted, which authority was granted.

"Now, it is essential, in order to systematically reach our entire membership and have it cooperate with the committee in its label campaign, that a representative from each chapel be a member of the committee, and I have therefore appointed the chairman of each office in the city a member of said committee."

VISIT MEMPHIS, OF COURSE

Printers There Plan to Show Visitors En Route a Good Time.

The entertainment committee of Memphis Typographical Union has issued a circular telling those who are to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union at Hot Springs, Ark., of the royal time they will have and the good things in store for visitors who stop over in Memphis town en route to the big show. If the program as prepared by our Memphis brethren is carried out the statement that they "made good" will hardly fill the bill. True southern hospitality will be on tap for the travelers, and we hope many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity to make the entertainment committee feel that they have been repaid for their labor of entertaining. The rate from Washington to Hot Springs, via Memphis, will be $30.85. Anyone wishing to make this trip will give their names to any of the Washington delegation, so arrangements can be made for sleeping car reservations.

CUT OUT

The Marine Band Not to Make Soulful Sounds in Elks Parade.

A dispatch from Philadelphia states that members of organized labor, who are also members of the Elks, have refused to allow the marine band to play in the parade. The dispatch says that the band was engaged to lead the Washington lodge, but when the matter was laid before the Washingtonians they cut out that feature of their program in Philadelphia. The marine band has been declared unfair to the musicians union throughout the country.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

SUSTAINS SEAMEN

President Gompers Ends Dispute Between Sailors and Longshoremen.

William H. Frazier, international secretary of the Seamen's Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., has received from President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, his decision in the dispute between the seamen's union and the International Union of Longshoremen, in which the former claimed the latter were seeking as members sailors and other men who properly belonged in the seamen's union.

President Gompers sustained the seamen's union in every point. It was decided the longshoremen were not entitled to use the words "marine transport workers," which had been added to the name of their organization.

"THE SONS OF MARTHA"

Rev. Zed H. Copp's Discourse Tomorrow Night.

Mr. Frank W. Connor, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of this city and also an officer of Bethany Chapel, sends the following announcement for publication:

"Rev. Zed H. Copp, associate pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Chapel, corner Thirteenth and C and Ohio avenue northwest, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock will preach on the theme, "The Sons of Martha." His discourse will be in the nature of a criticism of Rudyard Kipling's poem bearing that title, and will bring out the true apportionment of labor. Labor union men would be pleased to hear this discourse, I am sure, and I hope you will be kind enough to announce the service."

Rev. Copp is the man who has made the discovery that hell is located in the sun, and no doubt will be interesting on the subject of labor.

With the Knights.

A. F. Bloomer, of the Government Printing Office, proofreader, is attending the conclave of the Knights Templar at Saratoga, N. Y.

Telegraphers to Strike.

President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers has decided to order a walkout of operators in Chicago Sunday. It is expected the tieup will be complete.

He'll Treat You Right.

James S. Hays calls the attention of THE TRADES UNIONIST readers to the fact that he has removed his stock of crockery and housefurnishing goods to the handsome store at 3426 M street northwest, by placing an ad in this paper. Friends of the paper should bear Mr. Hays in mind when making purchases of anything in his line.

Carpet Mechanics in Line.

The Carpet Mechanics of this city are among those who know how to appreciate a good thing. This flourishing and enterprising organization, believing its members should be kept fully informed in an up-to-date manner as to what is taking place in the world of labor has subscribed in a body for THE TRADES UNIONIST. Who'll be next?

Good Luck to Him.

H. Shearer, delegate to the Central Labor Union, from the carpet mechanics, left Washington Thursday for Oakland, Calif., where he will make his home in the future. Mr. Shearer was a member of the contract committee of the central body and by his uniform and courteous treatment of those with whom he came in contact in the discharge of his duties made him many friends. We commend him to the good offices of brother unionists on the coast, knowing he will make good.

Talked to Barbers.

W. E. Klapetzky, editor of the Barbers Journal, and one of the American Federation of Labor delegates to the British Trades Congress, spoke to barbers at a well-attended meeting held Thursday night in Cadet Armory at 708 O street northwest. Barbers were present from both locals as well as from the Master Barbers' Association, and many who were not members of either. Mr. Klapetzky is a pleasant and forceful speaker and handled his subject in a manner that showed he was thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the barbering craft. Much good is expected to result from this meeting.

ALEXANDRIA LABOR ITEMS

STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET

Adopt Resolutions Declaring Lockout on Alexandria Road.

Division No. 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, held their regular meeting Tuesday evening in the Trades Council Hall. Several members of the Alexandria Trades Council were present. There was also a committee from the Central Labor Union of Washington present. The action of the president of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, in refusing to reinstate any of the former employes, whom it is alleged, were discharged for becoming affiliated with the labor movement, was discussed at length, and the following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to the Alexandria Trades Council, of this city, and to the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., with a request that they indorse the same:

"Whereas the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company have locked out or discharged many of its employes, without known reason other than that they have become affiliated with organized labor by forming a union of their craft; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That Division No. 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, in regular session assembled, do, after repeated efforts on the part of committees appointed by Division 465 of said association acting with like committees appointed by the Alexandria Trades Council, and the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the unwarranted discharge of members of said Division who were employed by the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, request the Alexandria Trades Council, of Alexandria, and the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., to indorse the action of said division in declaring the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company unfair to organized labor.

E. M. DAVIDSON, *Pres't.*
CHAS. A. MOWBRAY, *Sec.*

Trades Council's Action.

The meeting of the Alexandria Trades Council Thursday night, called to take action in the dispute between the street railway men and the Washington-Alexandria road, adopted resolutions declaring that a state of lockout existed, and declared that the road was unfair to organized labor. The council pledged its moral and financial support to the men.

The Central Labor Union, of Washington, will be asked to follow the same course, and in the event it does the road will be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

Stove Exploded.

Brother Harry Edwards, of the glass blowers, met with a rather painful accident at his home in this city, Wednesday afternoon, July 10. He was attempting to light an oil stove when it exploded burning him about the face and hands.

Conductors Hold Meeting.

Potomac Division, No. 450, of the order of Railway Conductors held their regular meeting Saturday evening, in their hall over the Alexandria National Bank. Third vice president, Brother W. M. Clark, was present, and gave a very pleasing address on subjects pertaining to the good of the order. As usual, there was a good attendance.

Recitation and Song.

W. R. Hearst Lodge, No. 580, of the International Association of Machinists, held their regular meeting Friday, July 5, in the Trades Council Hall. Owing to the fact that the lodge held a smoker there was a large attendance. Brother Tatsapaugh gave a very pleasing address on labor conditions, and Brother James Harmon sang a solo. Brother Samuel Walker gave a recitation entitled "Asleep at the Switch," which was heartily applauded. Brother W. H. P. Kelly, the recording secretary, also sang a solo, entitled "Sweet Marie." This lodge is one of the strongest in the State.

Kept the Financial Secretary Busy.

Local No. 1665, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held their regular meeting Friday evening in the Trades Council Hall. Owing to this meeting being the first of a new quarter, Brother C. A. Howard, the financial secretary, was kept rather busy issuing working cards for the ensuing quarter. The following officers having been previously elected, were duly installed: W. R. Hamilton, president; Edward Cary, vice president; Thomas R. Fones, recording secretary; C. A. Howard, financial secretary; Alphonso Lucas, treasurer; James I. Upton, conductor; John Hunter, warden; John T. Harrison, Charles Hantzman, Edward Cary, trustees; Raymond Cleveland, Walter Kerrick, auditors.

Installed and Smoked.

Local Union No. 1058, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, held their regular meeting in the Trades Council Hall Wednesday evening, July 3. The following officers having been previously elected, were installed: Arthur Warring, president; James A. King, vice president; Frank Schafer, conductor; James Herndon, warden. After the regular meeting had adjourned the members held their semi-annual smoker. Brother Fred Birrell gave the boys a fine recitation, and Brother Harper, of the cigarmakers of Washington, gave a fine talk on trades unions. These smokers are always looked upon with a great deal of pleasure by the members.

In Alexandria.

The oldest wholesale and retail drug company in this part of the country, E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, of Alexandria, Va., appreciating the value of THE TRADES UNIONIST as an advertising medium have placed an ad in the paper. Our friends will bear this in mind when in need of drugs.

Another Alexandria firm which knows a good thing is the M. Schuler Beef Company. Good meats and the freshest of vegetables is the firm's pride, and we feel no hesitancy in advising the readers of this paper to give the M. Schuler Beef Company liberal patronage.

H. J. Baker, of Alexandria, the tailor, desires publicity of the right kind, and hence has placed an ad in the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST, in which he tells the public where they can purchase union Elgin shirts and Bell brand collars and cuffs. He is located at 714 King street, Alexandria.

Notes.

R. B. Cook, for fifty years a resident of Alexandria, has moved to Washington. He is employed in the quartermaster's department. Mr. Cook is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Michael Creegan has been appointed administrator of the estate of his son, William, who was killed by one of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company trains in this city some time ago.

Local Union No. 1058, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers held their regular meeting Wednesday evening, July 10, in the Trades Council Hall. Brother Proctor was kept rather busy issuing working cards for the ensuing quarter. The meeting was well attended.

It is understood that the contract for the building of a large apartment house at the corner of King and Columbus streets has been given to our friend Mr. J. D. Knight. It is proverbially known that Mr. Knight will not employ any but union labor on any of his work and as a consequence has his full measure of success in all his undertakings.

Mr. Percy Clift has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company. Mr. Clift has been promoted from a foremanship at the powerhouse to his present position. We hope he will be able to give Superintendent Colvin a few tips on how to run a railroad, especially in regard to the treatment accorded his employes.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Among the recent promotions in naval circles, I find the names of several old acquaintances, men with whom I was associated in the Naval Gun Factory several years ago. Among them I find Commanders Badger, Nicholson, and Reynolds promoted to captains. Also Lieutenant Commander A. A. Ackeman to commander. They were all good men when they were in the yard as inspectors, and I rejoice with them in their deserved promotions.

I think it a proper time for labor writers, editors, and the industrial worker generally to express their preferences as to whom, in their best judgment, will carry out the wishes of the great producing element in the great campaign that is facing us. I have selected as my candidates: For President, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice President, William Sulzer, of New York. Has any trade unionist a better ticket to present. If so I am open to conviction.

Printers are like every other branch of mechanics, not infallible, and the employes of THE TRADES UNIONIST are not excepted from the rule. I noticed several errors in the last issue particularly in the Navy Yard Items, which changed completely the meaning of a sentence. For instance, in the paragraph reporting the meeting of the East Washington Citizens' Association I stated that a republican form of government is not a popular one when men are taxed without representation, but which read a republican form of government is "but a popular one," etc.

One of the serious questions that worries the department is what will it do with E. L. Adams, of Columbia Lodge of Machinists. Just as soon as he has untangled one knot in conjunction with the officials he immediately finds another of a more or less serious nature. We all know that just at this time the Secretary of War has matters of a serious nature to contend with, and notwithstanding this, we find President Adams, of District No. 44, and President O'Connell, of the Machinists, waiting on him to try and adjust serious complaints, coming from the machinists of Springfield, Mass., and Rock Island, Ill., arsenals, wherein the charge is made that the army officials at these posts have discharged skilled machinists not on account of a scarcity of work, but simply because they were members of the International Association of Machinists. President Adams never makes a charge unless he has sufficient proof to back the complaint, and when he moves somebody is going to get hurt, and generally it is not Adams.

It is a serious matter to confront the heads of the Government Departments in trying to adjust differences between the supervising forces and the mechanics, but that is a small matter compared to interviewing the immaculate trio, the board of commissioners, and yet we find that President Adams has had the audacity to wait on these gentlemen and request that the machinists employed under the district government be granted the same privileges given to the clerks—the Saturday half holiday. At present it looks like the commissioners are determined that the machinists are to be debarred from the benefits of the half holiday, but bigger men than the commissioners have changed their minds, when they have been convinced of their error, and it is hoped that they will be no exception to the rule. One thing I am sure, that if the order is not changed there will be no peace of mind among the commissioners during the summer months, owing to the fact that President Adams will be on hand, early and late, in his efforts to have granted to the mechanics the same privilege as that given to the clerks.

It is now Admiral E. H. C. Leutze. The title of captain expired July 7 and on the 8th Rear Admiral Leutze raised his flag as such over the commandant's office in the yard. The probabilities are that he will remain in charge of the Washington yard for some time, unless an emergency occurs, in which he will go to sea in charge of a squadron. There is no doubt in my mind but that he will not only be missed, but that the department will have some trouble in finding as his successor, one who has the executive ability of this strict and blunt disciplinarian. He started out years ago with but one object in view, to make the Naval Gun Factory the greatest gun producing plant on earth. Inch by inch he has fought down opposition; step by step he has carried to perfection the plans he laid down when he first came to the yard as executive officer, and now, when he has reached the climax, the highest position to which he may aspire (unless death should remove Admiral Dewey) he can look back with pleasure, feeling contented that the greatest desire of his life has been obtained—the perfection of the great Naval Gun Factory. When he leaves the yard to ented on whatever duties that may await him he will carry with him the best wishes of the conservative employes, at least, and that element constitutes the great majority in the yard. It is not known who will succeed him, but the probabilities are that Commander Bowyer will be the man. At least that is the desire of the employes.

TIM'S PARAGRAPHS.

Both swords and guns are strong, no doubt,
And so are tongue and pen.
And so are shares of good bank notes
To sway the souls of men;
But guns and swords and gold and thought,
Though mighty in their sphere,
Are often poorer than a smile
And weaker than a tear.

The best music at the Hague. Overtures of Peace.

Why do men thirst for great virtues, when they make no attempt to acquire the smaller.

An individual in the Naval Gun Factory declares that "it's working between meals that's killing him."

If there were any tears shed by the employes of the yard, on the retirement of Captain R. G. Davenport, they were of the crocodile order.

One thing passes my understanding, why an intelligent man parts his hair in the middle, or a bald-headed man carries a gold-headed cane.

It is amusing to see a man who has been in the habit of wearing a six and five-eighths hat, as a workman, immediately order a Daniel Webster size as soon as he joins the supervising forces.

After a big discharge of employes in one of the great manufacturing establishments of this city, a petty, five-eighth boss remarked to the remaining forces: "Now, that we have discharged all the incompetents, and the agitators, we will proceed to conduct this establishment on the safe and sane order." A Webster hat for him. TIM TICKLE.

A NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

Act of February 20, 1907, Is Now in Effect.

The law of February 20, amending the immigration law, became effective the first, and in several important respects changes the terms on which immigrants are admitted to this country. Under this act the head tax is increased from $2 to $4. This tax will be assessed against every alien except those who have resided in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, and Mexico for one year prior to their application to enter the United States.

The sum of $50,000 is made available for the enforcement of this law, which includes in the excluded classes imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, persons afflicted with tuberculosis, those certified upon medical examination to be mentally or physically defective to such an extent as to affect their ability to earn a living, and persons who "admit guilt of crime."

Section 10 makes the decision of the board of special inquiry final, not only as to the rejection of aliens afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. or with mental or physical disability bringing them within the excluded classes, but also as to persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

Under the new law a division of information has been established, in order to promote a distribution of aliens among the several States and Territories desiring immigration.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, formerly commissioner general of immigration, has been made chief of the bureau of naturalization, with Mr. Peter J. Donohue of Brooklyn, until recently private secretary to Commissioner Sargent, as his assistant.

The law creates the position of assistant commissioner general of immigration, to which place Mr. Frank J. Larned of Maryland, for many years chief clerk of the bureau, has been appointed.

Wise Clerks, These.

Retail Clerks' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, has adopted a plan for making it to the interest of people to ask for a union clerk. Members of the union have been furnished with a coupon book and when a customer asks for a union clerk he will be given a coupon. At the end of the contest the person having the largest number of coupons will be given a gold watch.

THE PLOT EXPOSED

Western Federation Responsible for San Francisco Earthquake.

[By THOMAS P. MURPHY, in Miners Magazine, with apologies to FINLEY P. DUNNE.]

"I see by this marnin's paper that they have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, through the confession of Harry Orchard and the corroboration av his testimony that, that the Wistern Federation av Miners caused the earthquake in San Francisco," said Mr. Dooley.

"And how could they prove that?" asked Hennessey, "sure thot was caused by nature."

"Oh, you're way out o' date," said Mr. Dooley, "what has natur got to do with it? I tell ye they have proved be conclusive evidence that the thing they called an earthquake was not an earthquake at all, at all, but was the result of a foul plot on the part of the Inner Circle of the Wistern Federation av Miners, led by them turrible villyans, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and discovered be that king of sleuths, McPhartland. Here it is, I'll rade it fer ye:"

"'Harry Orchard this mourn' confessed as follows:

"'"Twas a dark and stormy night—"

"Lawyer for the defense: 'What year was it?'

"'Orchard (indignantly). 'How should I know?'

"Sinitor Borax. 'I object to that question, yer honor, the witness can not be made to complicate himself.'

"Attorney Darrow: 'And why not?'

"Sinitor Borax. 'The honorable attorney need not make any sneering remarks in this court-room. I am the only one who shud be allowed to do that.'

"Orchard proceeds with his confession. '"Twas a dark and stormy night, as I said before, and I was sittin' on the steps makin' bombs. I had just put forty pounds av dinamite into an ould boot that was once worn be Bill Haywood, and was sittin' on a barrel of powder lightin' me pipe, whin I got a letter be special messinger from Pettibone sayin' that there was a special train comin' to San Francisco containing ten members of the Mine Owners Association, and that I was to blow up the city when the ferry boat arrived at the wharf so as to make a clane sweep av it and let no wan escape.'

"There was a great commotion in the court room upon hearin' this blood thirsty tale, and it was observed that the defendant turned pale, and it was some time before the witness could proceed. And then, amid breathless excitement, the gruesome recital continued:

"'I thin retired to me room on Washington street and made twenty-five more bombs, usin' nitroglycerine and dinamite and saltpeter taken from one of Armour's best hams. I then repaired to the foot av Folsom street with a wagon load of deadly missives dhriven be a man be the name av Smith.'

"Lawyer for the defense: 'Where is Smith now?'

"Orchard. 'He is dead.'

"'Well, I stayed up all that night and planted thim bombs all along the wharf, underneath, in the water, and I had a cork attached to the bottle of acid and a string attacked to the cork, so that when I would pull the string it would spill the acid and blow up everything. Well, to make a long story short, I seen the ferryboat comin' up to the dock with a load of passengers in the morning, and I knew they must have come off the thrain, for I thought I seen a Pullman check in wan of their hats, so I just pulled the string and blew everything to smithereens, and everybody thought it was an earthquake that done it.'

"Lawyer for the defense. 'Did you succeed in killing the members of the Mine Owners' Association?'

"Orchard. 'No, sir; they didn't come on that boat.'

"Well, now, there you have it; what do ye think av it?"

"Well, but can they prove it?" asked Hennessey.

"Oh, that's easy," said Mr. Dooley, "they have already proved it beyond the slightest fear av contradiction."

"And how?" asked Hennessey.

"They have discovered a piece av the cork in the room on Washington street known to have been occupied be Harry Orchard," said Mr. Dooley. "And the damning part of it is that there was a piece av string attached to the cork, and the cork had a union label on it."

At Fall River, Mass., the textile workers council asked the manufacturers' association to shut down the mills one week in August in order that the operatives might have a brief vacation. The request was refused.

THE CAUSE.

Disease in the District
Is awful—dreadful bad.
You think it's in the water
That's not to be had?

For in every section
That dear old pump
Is to be condemned,
And—up the ice will jump.

It may be in the milk?
Of a tubercular cow;
But if that can't be bought
Then, tell me where, how,

What am I, poor devil, to do?
I can't buy beer,
And soda is not always best
For babes this time o' year.

You have a plant to filter,
And inspectors to inspect
The water and the milk,
The beer, too, I don't object.

But let me find the trouble,
If ever you're in doubt—
There's worse things than this to dope
I've long since found out.

The filtering's on the Treasury,
The plant is very fine;
The inspection's on the order
Of "I got mine."

The man who is susceptible
If caught, is diseased;
If not, a discoverer
That the germ is in the breeze.

And when they get a meter
And attach it to the air,
I'll discard my aeroplane
And stay right down here.

But disease is of the mind—
Hunger, clothe, and want,
Caused by poorly paid Government clerks,
Altho' they say they don't.

—W. H. ANGLIN.

MAKING WHITE SLAVES

Labor Contractor Said to Be Responsible for Peonage.

Labor agencies in New York and Philadelphia that furnish labor for contractors in the south who practically hold their men in peonage will soon find the Department of Justice investigating their methods and looking into the question whether they can be prosecuted. There are said to be a number of them in the two cities, and others in Pittsburg, Baltimore, and elsewhere. It has been determined that peonage can not be exterminated as quickly as the Government desires unless the labor agencies can be prevented from furnishing the men. These agencies, it is declared, make the most willful and diabolical misrepresentations to newly arrived immigrants as to the prospects, pay, and care they will find when they arrive at the places where work is open to them. They tell the ignorant foreigner that a fortune awaits him; that his work will be easy and lucrative, and that he will never wish to leave. They paint a glowing picture of the land he is going to. He finds out differently on arrival. He is put to work in a turpentine camp, cutting trees, or in a swamp, building a railroad, or getting out lumber. When he protests and tries to leave his contract is brought out on him, he is told he is heavily in debt and he is detained against his will.

Charged With Peonage.

At the instance of the department of justice E. A. Kline, a contractor on the Raleigh and Pamlico Southern division of the Norfolk and Southern railroad, arrested at Granville, N. C., July 1, on a charge of peonage and released on $2,500 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Federal district court at Newbern. Twenty foreign laborers brought by Kline from New York quit work and left the State. At his instance the men were arrested and kept in jail until they agreed to return to work, to which they agreed in preference to confinement. The twenty foreigners were committed to jail as witnesses against Kline.

Look for the Laundry Workers Label.

A letter to the chairman of the Label Committee of the Central Labor Union, from General Secretary J. J. Manning, of the Laundry Workers International Union states that his organization is having a hard fight against the open shop on the Pacific coast, and also urges that the union men of Washington be requested to pay more attention to their label. In the near future his organization intends to make an aggressive campaign against the nonunion shirts, collars, and cuffs sold in Washington. The trades unions of this city can give the laundry workers the aid they are so eloquently appealing for by demanding their label on their purchases.

Refuse to accept a cigar which is handed you in a glass. Insist on seeing the box, and then look to it that the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union is on that box. This is the only way you will know positively that you are getting a union cigar, and the union will derive great benefit from such an agitation.

IN INTEREST OF MINERS

Government to Experiment With "Permissible Explosives."

In order to protect miners from gas and coaldust explosions the Government is going to begin experiments, probably at Pittsburg.

A station is to be established, consisting of an explosive galley, rescue room, observation house, lamp-testing rooms, and explosive laboratory. The gallery is to be made of boiler plate and will be in the form of a cylinder 100 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. A series of safety valves on hinges will be arranged along the top to allow the escape of gas following an explosion.

Port holes along the sides, covered with half-inch plate glass, will allow those in the observation house to see whether an explosion has taken place in the gallery during the tests. The cylinder will be filled with firedamp and air or coal dust and air and the explosives will be hurled into the gallery by means of a steel mortar fired by electricity from an observation house 60 feet away. The maximum quantity of each explosive that can safely be used in mines will be published under the head of "Permissible Explosives."

A pressure gauge will be used for measuring the actual pressure in pounds per square inch developed by the detonation of various explosives. The analysis of the products of combustion will also be made. The heat of decomposition of all explosives in terms of calories will be ascertained by detonating large quantities in a bomb.

The explosives will be fired from the mortar at night and the length of the flame will be determined by photography. The time of the flame will also be determined by an electrical apparatus.

The rescue room will resemble the interior of a mine and during tests will be filled with smoke. The efficiency of all apparatus for sustaining life will be determined by a series of tests. Miners will be shown how to rescue their fellow miners.

The experiments will be under the direction of Joseph A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch of the Geological Survey.

About Martin P.

The defeat of Martin P. Higgins by the Printing Pressmen's International Union is one of the most important events that has taken place in the labor movement for a great while. Personally Mr. Higgins did not merit consideration, but the Higgins open-shop policy was all important, and that went down with Higgins, hence the importance of his defeat.

The Era has contended all along that the pressmen were good union men and that they would fight under brave and competent leadership, but that even Spartan courage would be of non-avail under the direction of such a man as Higigns.

With the stepping down and out of this uncourageous labor leader (?) the bottom fell out of Typothetae stock, and the star of hope forever set upon their banner, for the pressmen were their last hope.

Good-bye, Higgins; and may no craft of trades unionists ever again fall into the hands of such a leader.

The new president represents progressive trades unionism. For this we congratulate the pressmen.—Industrial Era.

Conway Pleases Luna Park Visitors.

From the Tannhauser "Pilgrim Chorus," to "Everybody Works But Father," sung and played by Conway's Band, is quite a stretch. Both are acecptable and enjoyable, but the audience that greeted the Ithaca Band Monday night last in the spacious music pavilion apnlauded and yelled their approval so vociferously that the popular bandmaster was compelled to give from two to three encores to every number. It must not be thought for a minute that Conway plays nothing but the ultra popular and eschews the classical. His programs show a discerning understanding of the tastes of people and he has on every program some of the works that are classical and favorite among those who love the works of the great composer. It is the encores, however, with which Conway is so liberal, and he is on to that latterday kink of giving the public that style of music which they seem to prefer. Conway is especially strong in the solo work of his band. His soloists are musicians of merit, and he has them in almost every branch that could be wished for. The Ithaca Band, under the artistic guidance of Patrick Conway, will unquestionably be included in the list of bandmasters who have become local favorites at this popular retreat.

"Alfreno," the premier aerialist, the man who walks as if he wore wing slippers, will slide over a stretch of wire two hundred feet in length and fifty feet high, the coming week. One of Alfreno's stunts is that of carrying any one who cares to go across the wire upon his shoulders. His is a comedy act, and he goes about his work with the agility and grace of one upon a ballroom floor. His performance must be seen to be appreciated and as a free vaudeville feature he will differ perceptibly from anything of the kind ever seen in this section of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Week Beginning July 15
CHARLOTTE WALKER
IN IBSEN'S
"A Doll's House"

GO TO
CHESAPEAKE BEACH
ALL AMUSEMENTS
BOARDWALK
EXTENDED PIER
HALEY'S BAND
DANCING
Saturdays, 25c. / Other Days, 50c. } Round Trip
Train Schedule in all Daily Papers

Luna Park
Convenient Cool Captivating
Management, CHARLES J. GOODFELLOW
Here until July 20, the famous
Ithaca Band
PATRICK CONWAY, Conductor
Free Vaudeville and a hundred other forms of amusement.
Coming week of July 15, the famous and most daring of all wirewalkers
"Alfreno"
Capers, the like of which have never been seen, he performs fifty feet above the head of the spectators.

VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

GREAT FALLS INN
CARL BLAUBOCK, Prop.
(Opposite Dancing Pavilion)
MEALS SERVED TO ORDER
Regular Dinner 12 to 5 p. m. at City Prices

NORDLINGER'S
SHOES
Are Fair to Organized Labor
3130 M STREET NORTHWEST

There is no better
Nickle Cigar than
Labor Queen
IT'S UNION MADE

"FORGET IT!"

By the Rev. CHARLES STELZLE.

No man can accomplish great things unless he is an optimist. But what does that mean?

There are some folks who call themselves by that name—although there is usually another "ism" attached to their beliefs—who have adapted mottoes something like the following:

"Forget it."

"There is no evil."

"Look happy and you will be happy."

"You can conquer any situation if you smile enough."

"God is in His heaven, all's right with the world."

Sounds rather pretty, doesn't it? There is a certain amount of truth in these little "Sunshine" opiates, but what are the facts?

In the first place, there are some things which it would be criminal to forget, because there is evil. Looking happy and smiling is a very fine antidote, but we can't all be "Happy Hooligans," and most of us don't want to be. We'd rather be real men, leaving the tomato can and the scrubby beard to those who enjoy that sort of a thing.

There is sin in the world. There is tragedy. There is suffering. There are hundreds of thousands of children who are in the mills and factories who should be at home or in school. There are slums, with their hell-holes. There are saloons, with drunkenness and brutality, there are underfed and overworked men and women in our great cities. Will the rosy, posey doctrine of the long-haired man and the short-haired woman doctrinaire smile these away?

"God is in His heavens"—yes; all's not "right with the world." It's going to be right and that's why we can well afford to be optimists. But not the kind that expects to usher in the millenium by a smile. There is work to do, and fighting, too. It is a work and a fight that requires red-blooded men. It is a task that has the assurance of success, because God is in tne heavens. It is a great thing to realize that it is His task, working through us. We are commissioned to it. That should give nerve to the arm, and power to the blow of every fellow who has taken upon himself his share of the task of helping redeem the world from the particular evil which he sees most.

Do Not Be Deceived.

A perusal of the "want ad" department of the big daily newspapers will reveal the fact that the Coyne "school" game is stil being worked. The advertisement now running is as follows:

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing or bricklaying trades. Pays $5 to $6 a day, position secured after three months' instruction. Coyne School, St. Louis.

True the plumbing and bricklaying trades pay from $5 to $6 a day. And true, perhaps, that the Coyne people will secure pupils positions after three months' instruction. But you will observe that the Coyne people do not promise to secure positions paying $5 to $6 a day. A young man with brains enough to be able to distinguish the difference between a lead pipe and a trowel ought to be able to realize that neither of these trades can be learnd in three months—or three times three months. This same "school" has been caught in the act of trying to make young men believe that a certificate from the "school" is good for membership in the union. The circulars sent out are so worded as to give this impression, but when the time comes the "joker" is discovered and the victim has no legal redress.

The young man who wants to learn a trade must serve an apprenticeship at actual work. It is as easy to learn electrical engineering by holding the handles of a galvanic battery as it is to learn to be a plumber in a Coyne "school."

Kept at Bread Line.

The thinker has long maintained that the wages of the laborer are always near the bread line—that is, he is paid only as much wages as it requires to reproduce himself in good working order, the employer well knowing that he must keep his workman supplied with food, shelter and raiment sufficient to protect him and his family and allow reproduction in order to keep the mines, factories, farms and so forth running. I say the thinking man has long recognized the above as a fact.

I have before me a prospectus issued by the board of trade of a Southern city that ought to convince any one of the above contentions, if any proof were necessary. This prospectus is issued for the benefit of the business interests of that city. It is sent to different manufacturers throughout the country to induce them to locate there. The prospectus is well got up; it shows skill and taste in its arrangement. It has a number of fine cuts of the principal features of the city and surrounding country, giving in detail all that one might reasonably want to know in such cases.

But what strikes the writer as being so cold blooded is its article headed "Labor," of which the following are the exact words:

"Labor at reasonable cost is the boast of this city. The source of the labor supply is the native white population surrounding the city, the most prolific in family production in the United States. The laborer is capable and contented. Strikes are unknown. The low cost of living and the mild climate, making the cost of fuel and clothing less than in many other cities and permitting of outdoor work every day in the year, render it posible to maintain a lower wage scale than prevails in like industries in the North."

As an example of some of the wages paid the following is quoted: Common laborers, from $1 to $1.50 a day; carpenters, $2.50 to $3; printers, $2.75 to $4; painters, $2; plumbers, $2 to $4; paperhangers, $2.50 to $3; brick masons, $4.50 to $5; plasterers, 35 cents an hour; teamsters, $1 a day; textile mill hands, 50 cents a day and up.

The prospectus boasts of having one of the largest cotton mills in the South and also the largest woolen mill in the world, hence the quotation of textile mill hands at 50 cents a day and up.

What does the above convey to the reader? Only this—that whatever advantages nature has given the laborer in that city are taken from him by the manufacturer. If the climate is rigorous, he is paid sufficient wages to purchase fuel and clothing. If these are unnecessary, they are not furnished in wages by the employer. In other words, the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location make for him by the reason of his living in a mild climate, but they are absorbed by the employer.

If some wizard of an Edison should discover a food the value of 10 cents' worth of which would be sufficient to maintain the laborer in working condition, do you not know that the wages would at once fall to the bread line? Of course they would, and wages have remained and always will remain near the bread line sometimes above and sometimes below. So long as the present system is in vogue the above condition will prevail.

You will note in the wages quoted in the prospectus that those trades which are best organized receive the highest wages and that those unorganized receive the lowest.—Thomas B. Farmer, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Five Cent Unionist.

The worst enemy of the labor movement is the cheap unionist who gazes furtively down the street to see that no one is looking before he slides into a nonunion barber shop to save a nickel on a haircut—the fellow who chews scab tobacco and smokes scab cigars, who never wears the union label in his hat or has the union stamp upon his shoes, and wears clothing manufactured in a sweat shop. We have seen this fellow and so have you, and we know him for what he is—as the worst kind of a knocker where unionism is concerned. He spends his money to knock union men and provide employment for scabs. He is ten times worse than the private detective whom the Manufacturers' Association smuggles into the union, for the latter is never suposed to have any principle and can be guarded against.

Now, Mr. Union Man, just size yourself up and find if you are in the cheap knocking class. Do you shave in a union barber shop? When you use cigars or tobacco, do you call for Blue Label goods? Is the union label in your hat or on your shoes and are your clothes measured up to a good square union cut? We don't have to tell you where you belong. Just think yourself up and you will know that without any assistance on your part. Now, don't get mad and blame us. If you are on the crooked road, repent and get square and start out on the straight and narrow path of trade unionism. Cease the knocker act and try to play the man, or else be decent and get out of the union and associate with the crowd to which you properly belong. This is a straight tip.—Industrial Banner (London, Ont.).

The output of the eight shoe factories at Columbus, Ohio, amounts to $10,650,000 per annum.

ANOTHER VIEW OF TRADE UNIONISM

A Mortuary Feature That Has Been a Great Success and Aid.

In an interview appearing in an eastern paper recently, James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, gave some interesting information as to the mortuary feature of the organization.

It seems to be almost an instinct with man to provide for his burial after death. Men have been known—those in poverty—to laboriously collect and cling to a small sum for burial purposes, depriving themselves of the necessaries of life in order to retain this money, because of the horror of "filling a pauper's grave." Many associations provide for the interment of their members by a burial fund, and especially is this true of trade unions—perhaps all or nearly all of them. It was to be expected that, as intelligent workingmen, the printers would be found in the lead in such a movement. While the greater number of their local associations have burial funds of their own, from which to provide for decent interment of their members, the International Typographical Union sends out from its home office in the Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind., to the officers of each subordinate union $70 for each death of a member in good standing reported to it. While this is but a modest amount with which to pay the expenses of a funeral, yet, added to that provided by the local union, it makes a very acceptable sum—in some cities as much as $500—which may be regarded as life insurance as well as a burial fund.

The disbursements in this way of this one parent union from May 1, 1892, to May 1, 1907, amounted to $443,105, and in the year 1907 to $39,270. By this burial fund every member is guaranteed a respectable funeral—not as an act of charity, for each members pays his share—and there is enough left at least to enable his dependents to live until plans can be made for the future.

The death rate in the International Typographical Union for the year ending May 1, 1906, was 1.14 per cent of the average membership, or a little more than 11 per 1,000. The average death rate since the establishment of the burial fund has been 1.21 per cent—about 12 per 1,000.

The death benefit features of trade unions perhaps do not cut much of a figure in the statistics of economics, but investigation will develop that very considerable sums are devoted to this purpose, and it is also greatly to the credit of the printers that it is very rarely that a member of their society or his family becomes a charge on the public, living or dead.

A Kid's Natural History.

This is a chicken. He chickens is called roosters 'cause they roost at night, and she chickens is called hens 'cause they live in a hennery. Chickens has mixed ancestors. One hen lays an egg and another hatches it. Who's the mother? Maybe the egg gets put in an incubator and the chicken is born an orphan, which is tougher. Roosters are Mormons and have many wives. Spring chickens is born in the spring, but if you get them in boarding houses it's hard to tell just how many springs they've seen. Roosters is only ornamental, and their recreation is crowing and fighting. Hens is very useful and lays eggs and raises large families for us to eat. Chicken croquettes is no relation to chickens. Colored people is superstitious for chicken—Eddie.

Mr. Dooley on the President's Letter

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "th' My'er an' Haywood situation is comin' to a climax soon now." "Do ye think so?" said Mr. McKelvey. "I can't think any other way," said Mr. Dooley. "Did ye read th' Rosa-velt reply to th' illegal unions?" "No," said Mr. McKelvey. "I read his story about th' winnin' of th' west—an' then swore an oath I'd never read another of his wur-rks." "Well, sor,' said Mr. Dooley, unfolding a newspaper clipping, "listen to this: It's not only the wur-rk, it's a wur-rk of art." "Gwan," said Mr. McKelvey. "Aftther writin' a whole page full of long sentences, th' President sez that if My'er an' Haywood are guilty they surely ought to be punished," said Mr. Dooley. "That's a big truth, accordin' to th' law, ye know," said Mr. McKelvey, "but what th' h—— has it to do with th' schrap 'twixt Rosa-velt an' Harriman?"

"Don't ye get excited," said Mr. Dooley; "don't put yer foot in a lime-throf because Rosa-velt did. Listen to this effusion: He sez th' illegitimate labor unions are thryin' to influence th' courts of justice," "Th' courts of what?" said Mr. McKelvey. "Never mind what," said Mr. Dooley, "but hear this one: He sez that men like Debs, My'er an' Haywood have abandoned th' legitimate movement for th' upliftin' of labor."

"Does he mean th' Ray-publican party?" said Mr. McKelvey. "I don't know what he means," said Mr. Dooley, "but I know he's a great friend of any conservative, sane, flatheaded labor leader than can influence a drove of sturdy horny-handed laddibucks to vote their bosses' ticket.—Selected.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

The pusher will beat a kicker to the goal any old time.

'Frisco's Labor Clarion refers to General Funston as "Foolish, Furious, Freddy Funston."

Amalgamated Woodworkers, by vote, have refused to be merged into the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Iron Molder's Union of North America is nearly half a hundred years old, having been organized in 1859.

Judge Chytraus, of Chicago, has "unconstitutionalized" the anti-cigarette law of Illinois. Ha! Another anarchist uncovered.

W. H. Bellows, "labor agent" for the Mont Lake coal mines in Tennessee, shot and killed Len A. Reynolds Tuesday. He was arrested.

The Majority, Wheeling's snappy exponent of all that's good, has been injuncted along with almost everybody and everything by "hizzoner" Judge Dayton, union buster.

Railroad commissioner of Kansas, Ryker, walked over one mile of track belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railroad one day last week, and counted 807 rotten and broken railroad ties. Sure, ballooning is growing in popularity.

The State Federation of Labor of Georgia, which has just closed its ninth annual convention in Savannah, was well attended, and the work mapped out for the following year shows clearly that the movement in the south is destined to grow.

McDonough Cravin, commissioner of the street cleaning department of New York has been removed from his position by Mayor McClellan because of his threat to discharge men who went on strike against his methods of bullyragging the men under them.

Modern Solomon on Bench.

A judicial decision which rivals some of Sancho Panza's rulings in his island is reported from Valparaiso, in the correspondence of a German newspaper. The case was that of the wife of a fisherman and coastwise sailor who was deserted by her husband shortly before the birth of their first child.

The woman complained to the authorities and the police were ordered to keep a lookout for the truant. They got him after a few months, and he was haled before the alcalde and confronted with his wife, who carried the baby in her arms.

The facts in the case were undeniable; the defendant did not attempt to deny them. It seemed as if nothing remained for the magistrate but to assess the amount of alimony.

He paused, however, and reflected solemnly for a while. Then he asked the young woman:

"What was your occupation before you married this man?"

"I was a servant girl, Excellency," she replied.

"And what used you to earn in those days?"

"Ten pesos a month, sir."

"How have you supported yourself since your husband disappeared?"

"Since the birth of my boy, Excellency, I have taken a situation as a wet nurse."

"And what may be your wages in that position?"

"Thirty pesos a month, your honor."

"Ah, so! Well, it seems to me the merits of this case are very plain. In becoming the husband of this young woman the prisoner has tripled her capacity for earning a livelihood. He has plainly conferred a great benefit upon her, for which it is only fitting that he should be compensated. I therefore rule that she shall pay him every month ten pesos by way of honorarium; this still leaves her twice as well off as she was before marriage. Next case!"

THE TRADES UNIONIST PUBLISHING CO.

IS LOCATED AT

617 F STREET NORTHWEST

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ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY PRINTER IN THE CITY

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO WORK OF LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE TRADES UNIONIST

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THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

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SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

IT SEEMS that sea dogs also have their dog days.

NOR is John D. Rockefeller as white as he is painted by the Rev. Dr. Aked.

THE "tyranny of organized labor" is the bugbear of industrial anarchists.

IF UNCLE SAM keeps on rocking the boat somebody may get wet yet—what?

THE labor movement lives not only for our time but for the future.—*Samuel Gompers.*

THE spring poets might take advantage of the dog days writing pert doggerel about "Pete."

IF THE Navy is to be doubled as a guarantee of peace, why not make the pond lily our national flower?

DISCONTENT is the plow with which the social soil is from generation to generation upturned for future cultivation.

H. H. ROGERS said he lost every bet he made returning from Europe. He is more at home playing with Standard Oil dice.

THE Chicago News thinks our trust magnates should be required "to wear bells so that they may be found when they are wanted." But, then, they are always in the ring anyhow.

THE dirty fling of an editorial writer on one of the morning papers in reference to the celebration to be held in Washington on September 2 of this year, places him where he belongs—among the cads.

THE administration finds it hard to understand why some people should object to sending the battleship fleet around the horn when we are amply able to build several more like it around the horn of plenty.

THE Ohio Sun, published at Columbus, celebrated its first anniversary last week by presenting to its readers a mammoth edition setting forth the greatness of Ohio's capital. Like most things in Buckeyedom the Sun is a success—may it shine forever.

SAM DE NEDREY, secretary and organizer for the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., and an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is now editing THE TRADES UNIONIST, official organ of the Washington trades unions. We congratulate the UNIONIST and its readers.—Austin, Tex., Forum.

WITH the union man on the farm and the union man in the city organized and cooperating, and their women folks with the union dollar in their hands and the union label in their heart and mind, there will be something doing right along for the enemy of the masses of the people. Think it over.

MORE and better organization means more and better labor papers, and a greater publicity to the ills we are heir to and a better opportunity to relegate to the rear those who are responsible for those ills. Mr. Union Man, had you really given this matter a serious thought? Wake up a little and attend the next meeting of your union and start the ball to rolling.

THE newly elected Representative from the First Congressional District of Georgia, Hon. C. G. Edwards, in an address before the State Federation of Labor, which met in Savannah, Ga., last week, came out squarely and emphatically in favor of organized labor and what it represents. In his address before that body he pledged himself to loyally support all labor legislation while serving as a member of Congress.

EVERY union man who knew Sam De Nedrey in Roanoke will be interested to learn that he has recently assumed editorial charge of THE TRADES UNIONIST, of Washington, D. C. Sam has talent and a superabundance of energy, and we predict for him a useful and honorable career in the journalistic field, in which he has had considerable past experience.—Roanoke, Va., Industrial Era.

THIS paper is published in the interest of Labor Unions and their membership. We would like for all union men to bear this in mind, and when making purchases, occasionally mention THE TRADES UNIONIST. The merchants whose ads appear in this week's issue ask for your patronage, and the more of it you can give them, the better impression they will have of organized labor.

"PROSPERITY! What a shameful plea that is which your American platform-makers address to the voters. They do not say, 'We will give you an honest, righteous government,' but they say, 'We'll make you all fat and sleek. If you vote for me you will have a double chin.' And no one arises to say, 'What will your full dinner pails profit you if, while gorging your bellies, you lose your immortal souls?'"—Tolstoy.

Well and Truthfully Said.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed, and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.—*Samuel Gompers.*

Same Here.

There is a mummy in the Washington Museum that has been dead 5,000 years. If that mummy stayed dead 5,000 years more, it will not be half as dead as some of the merchants in this town that advertises on the soap boxes in their cellars.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

There with the Goods.

A Walthamstow barber, who has just opened his shop, announced himself as a "tonsorial artist, physiognomical hairdresser, facial operator, cranium manipulator, and capillary abridger. Hair cut and shave with ambidextrous facility."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Don't Stay Here Long.

A Pittsburg newspaper, commenting upon the large number of foreign workmen who come over every month to that section, says: "But all these aliens do not remain. Many of them, after hoarding their earnings, return to their native countries and live in affluence. From Homestead alone the average number of these foreigners returning home during the past two months has been thirty daily."

Women's Convention.

A call has been sent out simultaneously in three cities for a convention of women workers on Sunday by the Women's Trades Union League for the purpose of discussing the organization of women workers, and for their representation in national and State labor bodies. The three cities are New York, Chicago, and Boston. It is estimated that about 1,000 women workers, including delegates from the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, will be present at the New York meeting.

Is the General Converted?

General Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, known as the most bitter opponent or organized labor, recently said in an editorial in that paper:

"The open shop is imposible, because the unions will not let it remain open longer than while they can shut the door.

"There was an American, a man among the number of tnose giant intellects who have passed away, that said: "'This country can not remain half slave and half free.'

Commenting on the above, the San Antonio Dispatch, says:

"A greater truth was never uttered. A man is only free as he unites with his fellows; a slave of the open shop can not live in this country side by side with the free union man. A union of States made America; a union of wageworkers will make free Americans."

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

J. H. McLaughlin goes to the Audit Division.

Queries for "Blue copy" were propounded this week.

Another transfer to the Audit Division is Brother Nelson, of the Record.

Charles S. Gunn returns from another business trip to New York in the interest of the big shop.

Ralph M. Hugdal, after serving six months in the Post-office Department, receives a promotion.

Jesse Grant is assisting the Washington commanderies to carry off trophies in the contest at Saratoga.

The Fourth contributes three of the detail to the Proof Room, Messrs. Rohm, Young (Willis), and Wilson.

In the recent civil service examination for computers, in which many printers contested, a female entry stood at the head of the list.

Four printers—Messrs. Whitehead, Ellis, Parsons, and McClennon—are in charge of the outing tendered the orphans by the Elks.

Another foremanship pulled off this week—this occasion in the person of A. H. Jaeger, of the Job Department, placed in charge of plates.

Walter T. Roche, with pardonable pride, exhibits a postal from a friend over in the States—the design being a stork carrying an infant, in celebration of an event taking place at his home in Hyattsville last week.

Messrs. McKeon and Birchfield, after being carried on maker-up pay for some months in the Jacket Division, have been raised to $1,800 with the assurance on further "making good," of an additional increase.

H. S. SUTTON.

She's Seventeen.

Frank A. Kennedy (Sadie McGuire) celebrated the seventeenth birthday of his paper, the Western Laborer, Omaha, last week by telling its readers that he had published the paper in the interest of organized labor, had been fearless, and was going to continue to be so; that he had experienced some pretty rocky times, but that the paper was now making a decent living for its editor and his family and future prospects bright. THE TRADES UNIONIST rejoices that his paper, which has done so much in the interest of the toiler, has placed him in a position where he can tell the butcher and baker to come along and get their money. The success of Mr. Kennedy is deserved.

HITHER AND THITHER

The Glass Bottle Blowers are holding their general convention in Toronto, Canada, this week.

Numerous complaints are still heard on all sides daily of the way the schedule of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company is disregarded.

The committee on supplies of the San Antonio, Tex., school board have ordered 8,500 desks for the schools of that city, and they are to bear the union label of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. More "union tyranny," eh?

Frank Chaney, in the St. Joe Union, says: "Just as long as men and women are forced to toil excessive hours for inadequate wages, just so long as little children are exploited in mill and factory, just so long as sweatshop conditions continue to foster vice and disease and the toiling masses are subject to unjust conditions, just so long will the flag of trade unionism float from the flag-staff to inspire the hearts of heroes to do and dare and battle for the uplifting of oppressed humanity."

Early Closing.

Mr. L. Karpeles, writing to the Washington Herald on the subject of early closing, says:

"The movement which has been inaugurated for the early closing of downtown retail stores is one which should appeal to the humane instincts of every citizen of the District. In a number of these stores the closing hour throughout the summer has been set for 5 o'clock five days in the week and 9 o'clock Saturdays. I am now making an effort to have these hours changed to 5 o'clock for five days and 6 o'clock on Saturdays. All of the F and G street stores close early, and several of the other large houses, such as Kann's, Lansburgh's, Parker, Bridget & Co., and many others have agreed to establish these early hours if all the stores will agree to close at the same time.

"I therefore appeal to the patrons of these stores to assist in securing these early hours. We believe it to be only fair to the clerks during the hot, wearing days of summer to have a few hours respite from the tiring task of standing behind the counter ten hours a day. The number of cases of sickness and overwork has been especially frequent this summer, notably on Mondays, after the long stretch of thirteen hours work on Saturday.

"Public demand would go a long way toward securing this much-needed change, and I rely a great deal on the influence which can be brought to bear upon the proprietors by the patrons of their stores."

THE TRADES UNIONIST indorses the proposition. Early closing should prevail.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

EQUITY AND LABOR

The Greatest Movement in World's History.

The secretary of the American Society of Equity says in a letter to the editor:

"There is rapidly developing in this country, under the guidance of the American Society of Equity, a plan of cooperation and controlled marketing among farmers and members of organized labor that will revolutionize present methods of marketing farm products and forever remove from the control of speculators and market manipulators the power to set prices on such products.

"The farmers are really establishing a selling organization of their own. This is commendable and desirable, but it calls for an auxiliary buying or receiving organization to act in harmony with their selling organization, lest we, as consumers, be crushed beneath the excessive profits and expenses of the self-appointed ministers of distribution.

"Unquestionably farmers can compel profitable prices for their productions. We should be willing, in fact our own prosperity demands, that they receive profitable prices. We know the greed of capital, and under the new plan that is surely coming we see no protection to ourselves against exorbitantly high prices unless we get in shape to cooperate with the organized producers to reduce to the minimum the expenses of distribution and cut out, to the last degree, unnecessary profits.

The Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to interest farmers of Maryland and Virginia, and soon it is expected that farmers from the nearby counties of these States will be affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

Wanted to Bust Unions.

The great manufacturer visited the famous astronomer, and throwing down a $10,000 bill, said:

"I want you to devote a year or two to the work of ascertaining whether Mars is inhabited."

"I will gladly undertake the task," said the astronomer.

"And if you find that Mars is inhabited I'll give you ten times that amount if you'll find some way of establishing travel between us."

"That, I fear, will be impossible," said the astronomer.

"Well, you prove that Mars is inhabited and we'll do the rest."

"Why, may I ask, are you so anxious to establish travel between the two planets?" queried the man of the stars and asteroids.

"Just this," snapped the great manufacturer. "We've got to find more children for our mills, and we've made up our minds to bust these labor unions, cost what it may. You get us into communication with Mars and we'll frame up a scheme to get her kids and ignorant men and women into our mills. Then we'll be fixed on the labor question for another hundred years.—Bryan's Commoner.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



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UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Suits Made to Order with Label
Everything that a man wears that is made with the Union-Label finds a place in our stock.
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ELGIN SHIRTS,
BELL BRAND COLLARS,
EAGLE SUSPENDERS,
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LIGHT AND DARK BEERS
Are Good Beers, Well Brewed From Selected Materials and by Union Labor.

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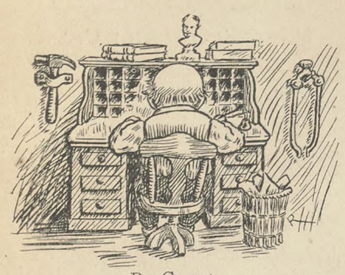
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And Ice Cream Manufacturer
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In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in
Need of Glasses
Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
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PEN POINT PERCOLATES



By CYCLE.

Rockefeller, too, has a "don't know" memory, which serves him well when the court asks fool questions.

* * *

Printer delegates to the International Convention may reasonably count on a hot time at Hot Springs in August.

* * *

The casualty list for the Fourth of July was not of a nature to cause the Fool Killer to abandon the explosive scheme as altogether unprofitable.

* * *

"Satan finds something for idle hands to do." Husbands never realized in full the truth of this old saying until the introduction of shirt waists which button down the back.

* * *

The July number of the Typographical Journal is full of encouragement to "all in good standing," and it contains some things which ought to induce the backslider to slide back. Mr. Bloomer is again in the harness as a Washington contributor, which alone is worth the price of the paper. THE TRADES UNIONIST readers would give him a glad welcome back as a weekly contributor.

* * *

Union men and women of Washington naturally feel a glow of pride in the progress made by THE TRADES UNIONIST, which has survived many discouragements, but is to-day one of the best equipped printing plants of the Capital City, and a sturdy competitor in every line of job printing. Its marvelous success marks the growth of union sentiment, and is a testimonial to the loyalty of those who have given years of earnest, unflagging support.

* * *

Some good hunting, fishing, and snake stories come from Pennsylvania, and some of them are vouched for as being true. This one is in the neither class, and rather out of the ordinary. It appears that a man named Smith, a fisherman, while eating his lunch, swallower an ant, which lodged half way down his throat, clinging to the membrane by its maudibles. Frightened nearly out of his wits, the fisherman ran to the village. Two doctors were unable to release the ant's grip and Smith was being slowly tickled to death, when a brilliant idea occurred to a shoemaker who was present. A waxed thread, coated with honey, was worked down Smith's throat, and the ant, seizing it, was pulled out. Whew!

Meeting of Auxiliary To-night.

There will be a general meeting of the Auxiliary of Bakers Union, No. 118, at 610 G street northwest. Every member is expected to be present.

Sick Child.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stein, will be glad to know that their infant son, who has been quite ill, is now out of danger.

For a Day of Fun.

Columbia Lodge, No. 484, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, are out for a good time at Chesapeake Beach Monday, and of course you are invited.

Installed Local.

Secretary-Treasurer John H. Brinkman went to York, Pa., Thursday, where he installed a local of his craft in the evening—the Carriage and Wagon Workers.

Off to Chicago.

Messrs. J. Murphy and S. Scharack, delegates, left to-day for Chicago to attend the general convention of the International Union of Steel and Copper Plate Printers.

A Pittsburger's Visitor.

Mr. Chas. K. Melhorn, of Pittsburg, Pa., representing District No. 6, International Association of Machinists, is in the city this week. He reports 1,900 machinists on strike in the Pittsburg district, and the outlook for them winning to be good.

Installed Officers.

Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at its meeting held Thursday night, installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Chris Yeabower, president; John J. Purcell, vice president; W. F. Kelley, recording secretary; Thomas E. Bessman, financial secretary; John Hebberd, treasurer; H. Oliver and E. Bateman, inspectors; James Brian, trustees; J. J. Purcell, William F. Kelley, T. E. Bessman, O. H. Ross, C. Burke, and Ed. Nothnagel, executive board; C. Burke, C. Titchnor, and John Tasker, examining board.

Condition Good.

F. M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who has been in the city for several days past, returned to headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday. Mr. Ryan, in speaking of his trade generally, reported that but few were out of work.

Nordlinger's Shoes.

Nordlinger, a name which is familiar to many of our readers, appears in the business columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST, in connection with the announcement that the shoes he carries in stock at his store, 3031 M street northwest, are fair to organized labor. Keep this fact in mind when you are in the market to purchase shoes.

Off to Convention.

D. F. Manning, president of Retail Clerk's Protective Association, left Friday for St. Joseph, Mo., to attend the annual convention of the clerks, which meets in the city by the "Big Muddy" next week. He has been placed on the committee on laws by President Conway, and will take an active part in the proceedings of the convention.

This Flour Makes Good Bread.

That bread is the staff of life is not disputed by one nowadays, and as all of us are desirous of having the staff of the very best quality, Mr. E. M. Harriss, successor to the Northwestern Supply Co., to keep all informed as to where that quality can be obtained, has placed an ad in the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST, which deserves the attention of all our readers.

After Critchlow, Faker.

Jacob Tazelaar, general organized for the American Federation of Labor, is working in Ohio, and incidentally showing up that prince of labor fakers, W. T. Critchlow, whose sole desire seems to be to secure from the deluded worker his hard-earned dollars. The labor press should pass Labor Faker Critchlow along the line that people may know just what he is.

Will Meet To-night.

The special committee appointed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union Monday night will meet to-night (Saturday) at the office of John H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth street, to plan the work assigned to it in connection with the local lockout. Every member should be present, and be prepared to suggest something to aid in bringing about normal conditions in the building trades.

At the G. P. O.

The Public Printer has made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for several pressmen. The Public Printer, in an interview, states that there is little likelihood of any of the recently discharged bookbinders being reinstated before Congress meets.

Public Printer Stillings, it is said, will make investigation hereafter of alleged carelessness on the part of proofreaders before fining them.

Grocery Clerks Elect Officers.

Retail Grocery Clerks elected officers for the ensuing six months at their meeting Tuesday night. President, J. D. Schamel, fourth term; first vice president, W. H. Hoover; second vice president, J. S. Reed; recorder, C. L. Langly, financial recorder, Charlie Butler; treasurer, L. B. Marmaduke; guide M. C. Graves; guardian, A. B. Watkins; delegates to the Central Labor Union, C. A. Pfau, M. C. Graves, C. L. Langly, L. Hayes, and W. H. Hoover.

The Queen of Smokes.

What is more soul comforting after mingling with the busy world through the hours of the day, than at home after a dinner, a delicious smoke? It quiets dispeace of mind, and removes quiets displace of mind, and removes the burdens and cares incident to the strenuousness of the times. Such a smoke is the "Labor Queen," an all Havana union-made cigar lately put on the Washington market. The cigar is made by the Suesskind-Schatz Co., of New York, and as a smoke is all that its manufacturers claim for it. Notice the advertisement in another column, and try the cigar. You will like it. Call for it at your dealers. Mr. Union Man, it's up to you!

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

With much regret I hear that James L. Harper, of the Night Proof Room, is undergoing a trying illness, being absent from the city, stopping at a Virginia resort. I trust that his indisposition will be of short duration and that he will soon be among us again in the best of health.

* * * *

Clair C. Barnes has folded his tent (this is correct—he's a military man) and shouldered his arms and gone hence from a laborious life in the Day Proof Room to join old companions in Comrade Eli Wheat's Division of nightly "correctors of the press." At which event "Banesy" is much pleased and Comrade Wheat is in no wise cast down.

* * * *

From several esteemed contemporaries I learn that my good friend Frank A. Kidd is on a tour of the principal cities in the interest of the new style manual for the Government Printing Office. "The Public Printer intends having a manual of style that shall become the standard for correct printing throughout the country." An excellent idea. If Brother Kidd can make it possible to drop into Hot Springs, Ark., while the International Typographical Union convention is in session at that place, the aggregation there will, I feel sure, hand him a sufficient bundle of style to hold him for a while.

* * * *

Harry C. Hayne is happy. He has been transferred from the Main Proof Room to night work of the same class. He can now Indianize by night and disport himself with joy (and some perspiration) by day over his beloved walks along the Avenue. He can likewise draw more of what the late Wilkins Micawber called "stipendary emoluments"—by the which he will be the better enabled to make his annual invasion of the State of Ohio, of which Commonwealth both the said Harry and one large and juicy William Taft are natives.

* * * *

Harry H. Humble has changed his habits—of sleep. From alongside this now lonesome scribe he has gone into the higher-priced realm of night-time readers—in other words, he has been transferred from the Day to the Night Proof Room. As the change is to his liking (as well as to the fattening of his envelope), far be it from me to wail or to even slightly groan, but, really, I was just getting the good-natured and long-suffering "Stuff" trained to my kinks and obedient to my whims "when he was called away." Which shows that I have lost a fine side partner and Foreman Wheat has annexed a good reader.

* * * *

Public Printer Stillings conveyed glad tidings to quite a number of compositors last Monday afternoon at 4.30, when he directed them to report to Foreman Robinson as readers on Tuesday morning. Here is the list of the lucky ones: Joel W. Cross, John B. Dickman, William W. Frye, Constantin E. La Vigne, Ernest Le Grys, George P. Phillips, Joseph B. Swinburne, Frederick M. Werneke, of the First Division; George R. Merriam, Charles Wilhelm, Aaron R. Nathan, Edwin C. Rote, of the Third Division, and Edward L. Rohm, John C. Wilson, Willis E. Young, of the Fourth Division. I believe most of these gentlemen have had service in the Proof Division before. I extend them greetings and congratulations.

* * * *

John Onyun returned from the West a few days since. Along with other good things, he brought a bunch of fine union-made cigars, for the author of the Bits, from a famous factory at his old home in Peoria, Ill. Turning for the nonce from my well-scented pipe—strong companion of my back-stoop reveries these sultry evenings—the delicious reminders of my friend's thoughtful kindness were much enjoyed. The "Gate Post" and "El Veretta" are two choice and honest-value brands put on the market by this strictly union firm. Many of the places here in Washington where union cigars seem somewhat shy might with advantage to their trade and pleasure to their customers procure a supply of these goods. Sprenger Bros., Peoria, Ill., are the manufacturers.

* * * *

The first Saturday half holiday was not enough to compensate me fully for another happening which eventuated on that day. My former side partner and at that time alley mate, Oscar D. Hyler, was yanked from my horizon. By orders from the front, he was haled before the proof-reading court sitting in the glare of the electric lights, there to assault the restless comma—and hear the glad welcome of Master Workman Wheat; to pursue the ill-placed semicolon—and marvel at the laugh of dear old Harry Murray; to strike the out-of-place dash—and hear the gleeful grunt of Ed Thomas as that artist leaves his gory marks of "referee" terror on the bottom and top and sides and front and back and all other parts of the printerman's proof; to sling the coy colon where'er it belongs—and listen to the joyous prattle of "Bull" Bullock as that renowned suburbanite of deepest Riverdale tells of his wondrous performances in agriculture and his mighty triumphs in chicken raising; to proudly place the full point in its own correct and particular stall—and glory in real baseball lore from the wisest of wise masters, Jack Connolly and Ed Huse; to wrestle with the perapatetic paren—and feel the charm of Zack Jenkins's Camden yarns; to locate the beastly bracket—and listen to Doc. Cowles as he reels off a "toothful" thesis; to spear the noisy exclamation point—and hear Viles tell "what a time he had" when he and Billy O'Brien were bench mates; to pile bunches of question marks where they really ought to be—and list to the words of wisdom (and occasionally something else) which proceed from the kindly-visaged Bloomer; to corral the out and write it in with a ghastly gloat—and hear John Huston tell of the things that'll be doing down Hot Springs way when the August sun gets hot; to spring nimbly onto the ill-mannered doublet—and hear the cheery stories and scientific wonders dripping from Doc Atkinson's well-filled brain and active tongue; to shoot the Specification-learned hyphen into the comp's proof with dreadful accuracy and remorseless persistency—and do a little backcapping of a wholly denatured kind with Frank D. Smith, of Pennsylvania and Northeast Washington. Yet, oh, departed Oscar, we shall meet again, I ween. When the brown October leaves are falling, and the brown October ale (or beer, I should say) is flowing from countless Swampoodle spigots and tankards and things we shall form a junction, I hope. Surely, at furtherest, I shall meet you and I'll greet you when the Congress comes again. Till then, oh, friend and pard of many a typographical engagement, I must say, as would the renowned William D'Orsay in his most pure and liquid Castilian, Adios!

* * * *

In the "Death roll" printed in the Typographical Journal of July occurs this paragraph: "At Cleveland, Ohio, May 22, 1907, of sepis, Charles B. Church, aged 78." So is written the last entry in the life of one of the most remarkable printers this country has ever known. I never had personal acquaintance with Mr. Church, but thirty years ago, when I was making my earliest efforts at the art, the name of "Charlie" Church was heard and known in every printing office of any importance in the land. He was one of the fastest compositors the world has ever produced. Like most swifts of his time, he was a rover, and few were the newspaper offices where his marvelous performances had not been witnessed.

While not exactly of the shiftless tramp printer kind of his day, the exigencies of "the road," even with all his swiftness, occasionally found him a little "on the pig"—minus the coin and shy on raiment. On such an occasion he landed in this city. Going to the Government Printing Offlce he located an old side partner in the person of E. M. Wheat (a gentleman, by the way, who had a great liking for Church and has many charming reminiscences of the great swift). Greetings over, Church got down to business in this wise:

"Wheat, you got a pretty good job and doing quite well?"

"Yes; I have and am, Charlie," replied E. M.

"Well, then, you got two things I want you to give me."

"What are those two things?"

"A clean shirt and a five-dollar bill." Of course Church got both. I think it is a matter of history that the V was returned, but as Wheat and Church wore different size shirts I hardly think the garment ever came back.

"I well remember the time," said Joseph W. Fritz (a well-known old-time print of the New York-Philadelphia contingent, now anchored in the Nation's Printery) "when Church (who was a friend and acquaintance of mine) appeared at the office of a morning paper in Trenton where I was working. Charlie was getting old—he must have been around sixty then. The foreman was shy of help, but (as he did not know Church) he was dubious about putting the 'old man' on. I put in a good word for him, but didn't tell the boss who the stranger was. When strings were pasted next morning there was a wonder-struck boss and a surprised crowd of comps. The local 'swift'—and he could print some, let me tell you—hung 10,100 on the hook; Church's dupes called for 16,700. To quote a fearfully overworked phrase, Charlie certainly 'made good' in that shop."

"On one occasion," said Pard Bloomer, "I was a colaborer with Church on a morning paper where they had about two or three hours of afternoon composition. Church failed to turn up one afternoon, and when he appeared for night composition the others had the edge on him for three or four thousand ems.

"'You'll hardly lead to-night, Mr. Church,' some one remarked.

"'Don't care to,' said Church. And then he told stories an hour or so, whistled some, and danced occasionally, while his type setting seemed to be a matter entirely on the side—to those who didn't know him well. When measuring time came, Church led the room by something like 2,000 ems. After that performance no one around that place ever thought of topping Church's string."

Fritz tells me that in his younger days Church was an actor of ability far above the average. He was in those days the husband of Charlotte Cushman, often playing leading parts in the company of that talented actress. He was likewise, Fritz says, a writer of great ability, his best efforts being those of a sarcastic nature, though his love for printing was so great that he never devoted that attention to authorship which might have made him a great success therein.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

Will Have Outing.

Members of the Brewery Workers Union and their friends will have an outing at Young's Place, Twining City, August 4. All are invited to join with them in having a pleasant time.

The Man's Store closes at 5 p. m.
Open Saturday evening

Busy All Over the House

selling that special purchase of straw hats at NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Three Special Bargain Lots at 95c. $1.45 and $2.15

Every fancy suit in the house at honestly reduced trade-making prices.

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Wiener Beer
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Insist on Having the Label on all Printing that Invites Your Custom From Merchants and Dealers Generally. This is It
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

CLOSED SHOP POLICY

A Principle That Is Accepted in Business Life.

WHY IS IT WRONG FOR TOILERS

Organized Labor Must Control Workers if It Would Keep Contracts with Employer—Why Trade Unions Refuse to Become Incorporated.

The principle of the so-called "closed shop" is accepted in everyday business life. Why may not an organization of workingmen similarly make a bargain with an organization of employers?

The dealer will agree with the manufacturer to handle only a certain kind of goods. This is considered perfectly legitimate. Why does it seem unconstitutional when precisely the same bargain is entered into between the employer and his employees? The labor union says to the employer: "We will agree to furnish you with competent men at so much per day. We can control the men in our organization. They will abide by the contract that we shall make. We can not control the men who are outside of our organization, so we ask you to employ only our men, thus making your shop a union shop. If these outside men will agree to make the same contract with you that we have made, we shall be glad to have them come into our organization, thus giving them the same privilege that we enjoy."

The average employer who fights so strenuously for the "God given right" of the nonunion workingman to exercise his privilege of remaining out of the union if he so desires, declaring that his shop be an open shop for free men, will usually debar the men who exercised the same God given right by becoming a member of the trades union, so that practically his boasted open shop policy means a closed shop to the unionist.

But, it may be argued, the trades union is unincorporated, so that an employer can not hold it to its contract, while he himself is liable to damages. This is not true. It is well known that an unincorporated concern can neither sue nor be sued, so that both the employer and the trades union are on an equality before the law in this respect. Furthermore, if the trades union was to become incorporated it would be a comparatively easy matter for an unscrupulous employer to hire a spy to commit an act of unlawfulness which would involve the destruction of property whereby the entire union would become involved. A successful suit for damages would practically disrupt the organization. If all the employers were absolutely honest, the incorporation of the union might be insisted upon, but for the reason given above organized labor is naturally cautious about taking a step which would bring it practically no advantage, while it would lay itself open to the assaults of its enemies.

The right to run one's business as he pleases must have its limitations. Great changes in the conception of personal and property rights have come as part of the democratic evolution. In some respects a man can run his business as he pleases, but in other respects public opinion, and frequently public law, steps in and limits his exclusive control. In the matter of employment it is being recognized that there are two parties instead of one. A man may do as he pleases in so far as that liberty does not injure the well-being of his fellow man. One may not set fire to his own house, nor may he sell cigarettes or whisky in some States, because the exercise of that privilege might injure somebody.—Boiler Makers' Journal.

What the Label Book Says.

On my desk in front of me lies a book. Surely that is nothing strange. Yet the little booklet has started a train of thought which I shall give to you for what it is worth. I address the result of the binder's art and ask, "Little book, what is your mission in life? Why have you come from your far-away home to take up your abode with me?" In my reverie it seemed to answer and say:

"My friend, in my far distant home and in other places there are men and women to whom the dollar seems larger and of more value than the health and lives of frail women and children. These women and children work from early morning until late at night that they might receive pittance enough to keep body and soul together. How hard they must toil to earn their meagre stipend, a daily wage of about 30 to 50 cents for sixteen hours' incessant effort! How I wish you may go with me to that which these miserable specimens of humanity know as home. What are its comforts? Listen! Here is a room with a ceiling that is low, and one window to furnish light for a space 10 feet square. This window is encrusted with dirt, the accumulation of years. No time can be found there for such things as cleaning up. It is bread and rent that must occupy their attention, and the efforts to secure the means of procuring them their time. Should you go with me into this home—which is a type of many others—you may see a teapot sitting on the back of the stove; a loaf of bread, with a streaky lump of butter, on a small table; filth all around, and the butter, such as it is, and the bread accumulating their share of the filth. In a small apartment adjoining you would find a bed, merely a mattress black and dirty from age. This is the resting place for the few hours the women can spare from their incessant toil.

"It is my mission to tell the world how these wrongs may be righted, how men and women who have the welfare of their fellow beings at heart may do their share toward making it impossible for the dollar-blinded men who compel others to toil as we have described to do so any more. Many have been the plans adopted to control the avariciousness of men, but they have failed. The boycott, or unfair list, has been tried, without results adequate to the circumstances. It has resulted, in fact, in an undue advertising of the firms who have done the wrong, and has attracted others to them.

"I have a cut of the emblem of fair pay, short hours and sanitary conditions represented upon and withing me. You may find the original of this cut sewed inside of the pocket of every garment made under the conditions which honest men would call fair—i. e., fair to the maker, the employer and the consumer. Now, should you desire to see women and children emancipated from a condition worse than slavery, buy the clothing alone that has the label of the United Garment Workers of America attached. Should you do this, the dollar-blinded men that I have mentioned will see that they must meet the demand for fair play by giving their victims fair pay, shorter hours, and sanitary conditions and allow them to join the ranks of organized labor, so that all their products may bear the emblem of cleanliness and health. Do you know, dear friend, that much of the contagion that springs up in a community from unexplained sources can be traced to the fact that the United Garment Workers of America emblem is missing? The clothing has been made in sweatshops and has brought the contagion from such places to the fireside of the consumer. This is the lesson I would teach and explains my mission in life, and why I left my far-away home to take up my abode with you."—Rev. J. Barnet, Doon, Iowa.

Letters of Manila Workingmen.

Very curious are some of the letters received by the officials of the Manila (P. I.) Street Railway Company from their employes. One letter reads:

"Dear Sir: Do not trouble yourself I did dare to make a letter to your superior outhority according my some business with you; Now, sir, I announce you that I am sick, my sickness is headache & seasickness. Today I want to find and asking cure and healing, by or with the phisician for I be healthy and sound, because I can not suffer this illness. Now, sir, I entreat you and pray to permit me about six days, before I do my duty I first like being ready and robust. Hereby, I deseech you again to concede me your permission in six days, so that I shelter and crouching under your attentive protection. Therefore, I will be in good spirits if my letter will receive favorable consideration. Your student, "_____."

Another workman, apparently troubled with fever and headache, wrote: "I have the honor to write to you of the few line, because on my time Report I did not come this morning why I feel sick my back fiver and with taid. So I didn't coming here to complete my service. I did not send to you very early of this letter because nobody can take of your precence. I hope to meet my letter with your concediration.

Very sincerely, "_____."

And another: "My Dear Sir: Please to be excused me from work this morning for I can not leave out on house, because my mother she can not work for her food for she is sick. Yours, respectfully, "_____."

THE FEDERATION'S PRESIDENT

Tribute to Samuel Gompers, "The Grand Old Man."

The following editorial is taken from the Atlanta, Ga., Journal of Labor and shows with what confidence and esteem the president of the American Federation of Labor is held by the people of the South. This but reflects the universal estimation of the man who has guided the destinies of organized labor for a quarter of a century:

"One of the remarkable men of this age, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is our guest to-day.

"His life is an open book, without a blur, and draws the admiration of the whole country to him.

"His labors have been long and arduous and faithful, impelled by a splendid spirit and a great heart of love for the toiling masses of mankind.

"For twenty-seven years he has served as president of the American Federation of Labor, and during all those years he has been just to capital, true to labor, and honest with all mankind.

"In the world of organized labor he is indeed the 'Father of the Faithful,' and is lovingly known and referred to as 'the Grand Old Man.'

"His life has been a benediction, and his place in history will be high and spotless and bright, serving as a beacon light to millions of mortals yet to follow him, long ages after his great and good soul has rested with its Father above.

"Atlanta is proud to have him as her guest, and all the people feel honored to have him in our midst.

"We know we speak for all classes, vocations and conditions of our people, when we, with a full heart, give Samuel Gompers our hand, and bid him a warm welcome to our city."

Defined By the "Commoner."

Manufacturers combine to raise the price by limiting the supply of goods manufactured.

That is called "high finance."

Workingmen organize unions to prevent injustice and to elevate the standard of labor.

That is called "interfering with free and independent labor."

A trust is formed to buy up small and independent factories and close them down for the purpose of controling the supply.

That is called "business enterprise."

Labor unions seek to control the apprentice system, to the end that labor be not reduced to a starvation basis.

That is called "preventing the youth of the land from learning useful trades."

A financier steals a million entrusted to his care.

He is hailed as a "Napoleon of finance."

A workingman steals a loaf of bread for his hungry babies and is sent to jail for six months.

That is called "justice."

A band of rich men combine to prevent changes in administration that might injure their schemes.

They are called "conservatives."

A band of thoughtful men with no axes to grind associate themselves to bring about needed reforms in governmental affairs.

They are called "dangerous agitators."

A Rockerbilt social function cost $35,000, and $3,000,000 worth of diamonds are on display.

That is called an "evidence of prosperity."

Ten thousand idle workingmen apply for help.

That is called an "evidence of shiftlessness."

Clearly we are in need of a commission to reconcile the differences in our line of definitions.

Horse Sense, a la Josh Billings.

You never kno how many blame fules thair air in a place till yew start a brass band and find that aivrybody wants tew play a b-flat kornet.

Thair air orful menny gud bands in ther kentry, on payper; but wen it kums ter bizniz thair air orful menny poor uns, and the gud uns air thunderin skairse.

The more red taype it takes tew run a band the wusser for it. Red taype is a dedly enermy to band bizniz.

The best band ain't allus the one that hires a big leader at a big salery.

The best player never tells wot he kin du, but duz it.

A band ain't wuth a kuss wethout wun or tew gud lively kritters in it tew keep the fun agoin'.

I neved knu a band tew amount tew mutch wair rum furnished the heft uv the wind.

The chap with the biggest mouth ain't allus the best leeder, enny more than the gal with the biggest mouth is allus the best kook.

Sum bands is allus blowin' about wut they're gwine ter du, but nevver du it.

Wen a feller thinx he noes all about mewsik its putty neer time he begun to studdy it.

The goldarnest fule in the world iz the chap wut thinks thair is no utther band than the wun he b'longs tew.

The old proverb sez expeeriens iz the best teacher; but with bands she sumtimes duz a rotten job.

I allers thort a drum mayger wuz hired tew put on airz for the hull band, but he sumtimes hez lots er help.

Sum bands is like wudchuks; they krawl inter a hole and lay awl winter. Other bands iz like dorgs; they hang around awl winter, and stairt aout in the spring airly enuf to gobble up the wudchuk bands, bizniz and awl.

Two-Faced Janus.

The "open shop" arguments still bobs up here and there, but time is rapidly proving that such a condition can not prevail, and thousands of advocates of this system have tried it and abandoned the plan. In the first place, the citizen's alliance has not kept its promises to members. In a few places enemies of organized labor were supported, but in most places when an employer found himself against honest workmen he also found his fellow employers seeking to enter his field trying to take away customers. In the eight-hour contest of the printers, where there has been one desertion from the ranks of the employees there has been twenty from the ranks of the employers. And thus it always will be when people find themselves attempting to do a wrong thing.—Fort Worth Banner.

A Modern Lacenaire.

Anyway, that fellow Orchard isn't a U. S. product.—Waco Times Herald.

Allah be praised. Orchard is a demon, without pride, conscience, soul, or sentiment. According to his own confession he began his career of crime by deserting his wife and babes in Canada and eloping with another woman. He deserted his partner in guilt on this side of the border and then added the crime of bigamy to his achievements by marrying another woman. He was a thief, a murderer, a bigamist, a gambler, and a firebug before he had ever met Haywood, according to his sworn admissions on the witness stand. Out of his own mouth were spewed the words which brand him as a foul monster of crime. According to his own evidence he was in the pay of the mine owners and the miners at the same time. He was never molested by soldiers, secret agents or Pinkerton detectives during the deluge of bloody years in Idaho or Colorado and only came to the surface after the cowardly assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. "Every human society," says Victor Hugo, "has what is called in theaters a third substage. It is the grave of the depths—the cave of the blind. Man there becomes dragon. Hunger and thirst are the point of departure. Satan is the point of arrival. From this cave comes Lacenaire." Shortly before his execution, according to H. B. Irving in his book on "French Criminals," Lacenaire wrote: "I kill men. I change a man into a corpse; that is to say, into some kind of a thing; and after I have done that I sleep and eat well, and am no more concerned with it than with a piece of furniture." Harry Orchard is as fat and as sleek as a Poland-China hog; Orchard is as nonchalant and as self-sufficient as a prosy prig; Orchard sleeps like a child of innocence or a sweet sister in a cloistered convent; Orchard reads his Bible and his eyes glow with holy fire when he talks of the early Christian martyrs; Orchard has experienced religion and boasts of his soul's awakening; Orchard is given money by the mine owners, Governor Gooding and the prosecution to buy tailor-made suits, to feed on dainties and to send remittances to his bigamous wife. Bah! It makes a man sick to read the nauseating twaddle sent out by the official press agent of Governor Gooding anent the soul-soarings of this vile brute, this modern Lacenaire of the western world. If there is a hell, then Orchard should suffer eternal punishment and torments in that picturesque abode of lost and damned spirits. Haywood, Pettibone, and Moyer are to be congratulated on one point. Their accuser is a self-confessed monster of iniquity, a piece of human carrion with the shape of a man, the heart of a hyena, and the soul of a buzzard. This much "lest we forget," without expressing an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants now on trial for their lives.—Boise Unionist.

Get Less Than $2 a Day.

According to a bulletin issued by the census office, capital invested in the manufacture of electrical machinery and supplies increased 108 per cent from 1900 to 1905. The amount now invested is $147,000,000.

The annual value of the products amount to $140,000,000. In this line of manufacture New York leads, with Illinois second, Ohio third, and Pennsylvania, Masachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, and New Jersey taking rank in that order.

As 60,000 wage earners produced $140,000,000, each one produced $2,350 worth of the product. Allowing for the work of superintending this labor and eliminating profit, interest and rent, many people are foolish enough to think that each one of the 60,000 workers should have been paid about $2,000 a year. They got less than $500 a year.

Receive, But Give Nothing.

There are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join, because, as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they want to, as long as they want to and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence.

Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor.

The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it?

A man who is compelled to earn his living by hard work must accept work when and where and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor.

Organized with his fellows, he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in a tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor clings to this idea of personal independence (which he believes he would lose if he joined a union), and is used by his brainier fellow man, who urges this idea upon him continually.

It is possible to understand this type of man, but it is difficult to get an angle on a man who will take a fellow worker's place when offered a premium to do so in order to starve his fellow into submission. No lower animal will treat his own kind worse than this. But then man is the only animal that hunts its own kind.—Gray's Harbor Post.

Rank Ranting.

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.

"Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten.

"Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.

"Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

"Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter.

"Ye have condemned and killed the just; and he doth not resist you."

The above will be recognized as the frenzied howlings of the anarchist, the bitter wail of the socialist or the rank rantings of the modern labor leader, and Post, Parry, et als, are ready to denounce it as intemperate language. But when we say that it is the language of scripture and may be found in the fifth chapter of the epistle of James, some of our readers will be surprised. In our most rabid moments we have never written anything so bitterly denunciatory of the lords of all they survey.

We make the quotation to show that the haughtliness and overbearing spirit of wealth is no new thing on the earth. Wealth is not only haughty and cruel, but like all men in such spirit, it is the biggest coward on earth.

Wealth not only is the biggest coward, and begets a proud and haughty nature in the heart, but it encourages selfishness, the chief characteristic of hell. No wonder the Savior of men said: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven!"—W. E. Nichols in Industrial Era.

During the past four months the American Federation of Labor organized fourteen local unions and three central labor unions in Kansas. The good old Sun Flower State is coming into her own.

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Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.

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Washington Gaslight Co.
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JAMES S. HAYS has removed his stock of Crockery, Glass-Ware and House Furnishings to the large and handsome store **No. 3426 M Street Northwest** near the Capital Traction terminus, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage from his former friends and customers.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

H. A. Polen, 303 G street nw.
Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
G. A. Robinson, 1321 F street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
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Recording Secretary, H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
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H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
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James French, 614 K st. se.
W. D. Cronin, 1415 Thirty-sixth st. nw.
D. Donovan, 3531 O st. nw.
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Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

WOMEN

EVENING LIGHTS.

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

Softly over the river,
And softly over the shore,
The beautiful lights of evening
Their tender radiance pour.

I see on the rocky islet,
That lies on the stream above,
A stately beacon shining
Like the watchful eye of love.

I see on the stately vessel,
That's anchored just below,
Two sentinel stars of safety
Thro' the gathering darkness glow.

I see in yon distant cottage
A lamp that will cheer and guide
The weary fisherman homeward,
Who come with the incoming tide.

Up here in my neighbor's window,
The taper that gleams so mild,
Is trimmed by a tender mother,
Who watches her suffering child.

As I turn from these lights around me
To the starry lights above,
Where numberless angels seem keeping
Their vigils of care and love.

I think, with a grateful spirit,
That still, at the evening fall,
Somewhere there are beacons shining
To comfort and guide us all.

A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying, "I've lived long enough to know that one woman is as good as another, if not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to know that one man is as bad as another, if not worse."

Can we not bring up our girls more usefully, less showily, less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them from babyhood that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it is earned? Can we not put into their minds, whatever be their station, principles of truth, simplicity of taste, hopefulness, hatred of waste, and these things being firmly rooted, trust to their blossoming up in whatever destiny the young maiden may be called?

Girls, remember that a firm faith is one of the best divinities; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the only true policy, and temperance the best physic.

Remember, that the "Sermon on the Mount" is the best recipe for personal beauty, and the woman who practices the golden rule for half a century is certain to look handsomer than she who practices at the mirror for the same period.

Remember, that you can not fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be.

Nervous women, especially those who dread stoutness should remember that less food means temperance. Precisely this, nothing more. It doesn't mean the temperance reform. It means simply the avoidance of excess. It is the excess, or the little too much, that hurts. It is the feather that breaks the camel's back. And it is these so hard that this "little" can't be avoided. Yes; that is it. We must have a little more, because, as we believe, there is a little more room in the overcrowded stomach. And what is the consequence? Simply a little uneasy feeling. Sometimes this is all; but not always. It is, however, always a hurt that will be felt by and by, and more and more as the individual persists. But even for the present, with many women it is a bad thing. A person will feel stupid; she will have the blues, because the stomach, through the nervous influence, affects the whole system, makes the body dumpish, and the mind dull, and the individual anything but agreeable. We see it every day, every meal. Why not just cut off the little excess and thus become cheerful, be healthy? Many women do this. Reader, try it, and you will thank me. Remember it is not hard; the habit is soon formed, and then you will be in a new atmosphere. Think not you are the one aimed at. We all are more or less at fault. Much, much more happy as a race should we be if we paid more attention to diet.

MOTHER.

I have often been struck when reading the Bible that wherever the name of any remarkable man is given the name of the mother is also recorded, thus showing how important a mother's training is. It is then a great advantage and blessing to have for a mother a woman of sense, superiority, and goodness; with force of character; with talent and cleverness; of solid foundation; with tact, temper, patience, and skill; fitted to train and mold the mind, to implant principles, and awaken laudable ambition. But where are these to be found, and what is the reason they are so scarce? The fault lies in our system of education. Young ladies are not sufficiently grounded in science, or those branches which require reflection and mental discipline.

It is a fact that the destinies of the race depend more on its future mothers than on any one thing besides. All women should remember that they are born to be makers of future men; and all men should bear in mind that what they want in marriage are not merely mates for themselves, but mothers for their children. Clever women are of more importance to the world than clever men. I refer, of course, not to illustrious individuals on whom the world depends for advance in arts, in legislation, or in science; who extend the boundaries of knowledge, who receive and pass the torch of genius, perpetuate eloquence, or preserve truth. I speak of the culture and strength that may distinguish the general mind; the characteristics of the mass of individuals who constitute society, and from whom not only posterity, as a whole, will receive an impress, but among whom the individual hero, mental or physical, too, must be born and bred. It has been said that the mother makes the man. She has most to do with all that awakens the young spirit in its virgin freshness, and that makes that child that is to be "the father to the man," and she gives, perhaps, more of the impress of her whole being, physical and mental, to the original constitution and capacities of her offspring. As character and influence are both derived from Christianity, the foundation of that character and the exercise of that influence is the great and glorious part of woman.

Help the Girl Who Works.

Give unto all women a chance to earn a good living and 90 per cent of them will disdain to barter the virtue for gold. When you see girls standing behind the counters from 7 in the morning to 6.30 p. m. for six days a week and receive the small wage of $2.50 to $3, $4.50 and some few $5 a week, we need not hesitate to say why so many girls and women are at the rescue homes of the country. Do you think they are there as a matter of choice? No, my good sister, they are not. When these same girls go to their homes on Saturday night with not enough money to even pay their week's board, much less their room rent and laundry bill, say not anything of the incidental expenses of clothing and street car fare, then calamity howlers say, Oh, why don't you go to church on Sunday? Little does the one who ask this question think how can I go to church when I have been compelled to remain home on Sunday to patch and darn the garments that I might be able to wear the coming week. Then we call it a civilized world and preach foreign missionary work. Well, I guess not. If the most of the women in our city would see and hear the heartbroken girls tell their pitiful story, you would not wonder why the working girls do not get out on Sunday morning to church.

Let us each and every one stop and ask ourselves the question: What can I do to assist the working girls? And then do your duty. Don't stand back and say: Oh, I can not do anything. Just simply try; that is all.—Clothing Bulletin.

The Beautiful Home.

I never saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness or sit on a block all my life than consume all myself before I got to a home and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real hearty love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness the world can gather.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Manhattan branch of the Journeymen Stone Cutter's National Union have been given representation in the Central Federated Trades of New York.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

JERUSALEM, *May 20, 1907.*

To adequately describe the places of interest we have visited to-day would easily fill a large volume. During the forenoon we visited Mount Moriah the sight of the great Jewish temple as well as the temple of Solomon. A detailed description of this wonderful mountain will be postponed for a later letter, and I shall now proceed to give you an account of our visit to the Mount of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane, and Bethany.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon our dragoman (may God bless him) called for us with a carriage and we departed through the gate of Jaffa, the principal entrance to the city, and passed around the west wall of the city, stopping at the tombs of the kings, which are cut out of the solid rock and must have taken years to complete. While this is called the "tombs of the kings," there is no evidence that any kings were ever buried here. Indeed, many places are shown us that are based on traditions only. Some of them are unquestionably authentic, and some I am inclined to doubt. At any rate I want to believe in them all and shall write of them as they were told to us. After crossing the valley of Jehosephat we began to ascend the road leading to the top of the Mount of Olives, from where a beautiful panorama spreads out on all sides. Looking to the west we gain our first views of the Holy City in all its splendor, but not such magnificent splendor that our Savior gazed upon nineteen hundred years ago. The dome of the mosque of Omar looms up as marking the site of the temple, the pride of the Jewish nation. Altogether it is an inspiring sight and one that will never be effaced from our memory. If we see nothing more, we shall feel well paid for our visit, for it was here our Lord often went, and it was from here that he first had sight of the Holy City.

It was from here that we obtained a magnificent view of the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. It lies about 1,400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean and nearly 4,000 feet below the top of the Mount of Olives. While it was only 12 miles away as the bird flies, it takes about five hours to drive there. There are many buildings of interest on this historical mountain, among them being the Latins "Church of the Creed," so called because the apostles are said to have drawn up the creed on this site. Here, too, is the Church of Pater Noster, where Christ is said to have taught His disciples the Lord's prayer, although this, of course, can hardly be true, for the Lord's prayer, I am told, was first heard near the Sea of Galilee, a hundred miles to the north.

What is perhaps the most sacred spot on Olivet is the Church of the Ascension, which stands over the traditional site of the ascension, the very impression made by the foot of Christ, when He pressed the earth for the last time, being shown and thoroughly believed in by the thousands of pilgrims who visit Jerusalem every year.

We visited the Russian church on the Mount of Olives and listened to some impressive singing by the nuns, and then continued on to Mount Scopus, from which a very fine view of Jerusalem was obtained, and where Titus and his army obtained the first view of the fated city.

Dismissing our carriages at this point we made our way down a steep road, or rather path, and believed to be the path used by our Savior in passing from Jerusalem to Bethany, we entered the beautiful garden of Gethsemane, belonging to the Franciscan monks. This sacred spot is generally believed to be authentic, It is kept in beautiful order and is a delightful place. We tarried here for some time, a jolly old Italian monk presenting us with flowers and pieces of the trunk of an old olive tree which he said was there during the life of Christ. This good old man invited us into the home of the order and opened a bottle of fine wine made from grapes grown on the Mount of Olives, and told our dragoman to tell us he hoped to meet us in heaven. Before bidding him good-bye he presented us with some pictures depicting Christ praying in the garden of Gethsemane and then told us to be sure and come again. At intervals along the garden path are arranged the fourteen stations of the cross. Near the garden is shown what is claimed to be the Grotto of the Agony, and also the Tomb of the Virgin.

At this point we met our carriage, which had made a long detour to gain this road, and drove to Bethany, a trip long to be remembered for it opened up to our view a magnificent landscape, and we could easily understand why the children of Israel selected this location for building their wonderful city. Our view took in nearly the whole of the valley of Jehoshaphat, with its slopes covered with Jewish graves. The Jews buried here believe that when the Messiah comes he will first appear on the Mount of Olives and they will be the first to greet him. On the slope is the little village of Siloam, the natives of which bear the reputation of being rather wild.

On our way to Bethany we again catch a distant glimpse of the Jordan valley and the Dead Sea. We finally came to the squalid village inhabited by some of the dirtiest and most importunate beggars we have yet encountered, and beggars are met with on every hand.

We first visited the tomb of Lazarus, now a moslem shrine, but the place of our Lord's great miracle. We also visited the site of the home of Mary and Martha, and were much impressed and try to believe it is genuine. Near Bethany is a small Greek chapel over the traditional spot where Martha met Jesus.

This being the day of pentecost the Jews are out in their best clothes, the women dressed in gay colors, and all seeming to enjoy this great festival day. We met many of them during our drive. We returned to Jerusalem just as the sun was going down behind the castle of Antonia, presenting a brilliant scene, and reentered the city by the great Jaffa gate over against the tower of David.

THE NONUNION MAN

Standing in the Way of Advancement, He Is a Misfit to Society.

The nonunion man always gets preference for employment with a firm who desires to pay little wages, or reduce wages and increase the working hours at their will. As soon as such firm is satisfied that no union exists among their employees, conditions are invariably introduced which would make the black slave-owner of former years blush to think that it was necessary for him to give the best of care to his black slave in order that he might not lose him, when the independent white slave could be procured without cost and replaced without cost at any time when he outlived his usefulness.

His employment is a good business policy as he can be retired at any time and a cheaper man put in his place. His words are of no account, as advanced society does not desire his company, even for the good that he may desire to do, for they are attributed to selfish motives.

The nonunion man is usually an offspring of ignorance and conceit. He is a selfish individual and can not be relied upon. His existence or struggle for a living depends entirely upon the success of trades unions.

When he manages to get conditions and wages indirectly through the union, he brags of his skill instead of giving the union credit. When he loses his job, he expects to get a job in a good paying shop and feels indignant that union men refuse to work with him. Then he starts to assail the union until he is told that he is privileged to work where men of his independent spirit are employed and with very polite remarks is informed that trades unionists wash their own dirty linen and do not seek assistance from those who do not contribute their share financially and morally.

He is a misfit to society, continually standing in the way of advancement, usually encouraging unwholesome creatures to take the jobs in shops where men are battling for improved conditions.

He is the one man who can perform the wonderful contortionist feat of getting beneath himself by boasting of his independence in the streets and crouching and cringing like a whipped cur at the feet of his master. He is as dangerous to society as the sneak thief who is allowed to roam the streets freely.

When you meet a nonunion man sympathize with him and explain to him the necessity of joining a union. If you fail to convince him hit him in the place where the brains ought to be and kick him where they are. If you think his case is not hopeless, and he appears rational, give him another opportunity, until such time that you can point out the error of his ways and perhaps through that method you may be able to make a good citizen of him.

Within the last two months nearly 4,000 immigrants have gone from Ellis Island to Pittsburg to work for the United States Steel Corporation. They were principally Magyars, Slavs, and Roumanians.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; D. Douglass Wilson, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America. International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical temple third monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Jennings Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 9, 23; May 7, 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 2, 16, 30; May 13, 27 June 11, 25; July 9, 23.
Secretary, J. Berkbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. J. Ford 3211 Sherman ave.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, J. F. Bradengeyer, 474 K street southwest.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, C. A. Pfau, 1207 Sixth street northwest.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8193:
Meets third Monday in each month, at the homes of members.
Secretary, Catherine Costigan, 1234 Tenth street northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets 827 Seventh street northwest every Wednesday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Garment Workers, No. 11 (Special Order):
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, at Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Kushner, 484 F street southwest.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, Wm. M. Ellis, 909 Eighth street southeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, George Edmonds, 423 Queen st., Alexandria Va.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street n. e.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Julius Staats, Kensington, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. B. Egloff 614 G street n. w.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street n. w.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Thursday at 719 Sixth street northwest.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets at Arion Hall, No. 430 Eighth street northwest, first and third Mondays.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12.
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Pettus, 3515 O street n. w.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, B. McCollum, 524 Tenth street northwest.

REPLY OF ASSOCIATION

Denies It Is Fighting Organized Labor.

ALLEGES UNIONS ARE DICTATORS

The Old Cry of a "Fair Day's Pay for a Fair Day's Work" Again in Evidence—Wails About the Sacredness of Contracts, But Sidesteps the Real Question at Issue.

The Employers' Association, Tuesday, after reading the report of the proceedings of the Central Labor Union Monday night, as printed in the morning papers, hustled up its press agent and delivered itself of the following:

"The labor unions have at last come from under their cover and openly declared war for the closed shop, and, hoping to divert the attention of the public, assert that such action is in defense of the fight of the Employers' Association.

"The Employers' Association has never taken the initiative in any move against a labor union, but has and will resist all unions which endeavor to obstruct the building industry and to monopolize by restricted membership and decreased efficiency the supply of labor.

"A review of the present controversy shows without question that the employers have in no instance curtailed production, or have they raised their hand against any class of mechanics until every known means has been exhausted to promote continuous work.

"The employers agree that there is a conspiracy; but that it is that of the unions to resort by fair means or foul to extort from the public, through their monopoly, such toll as they may fix from time to time, whether it be by curtailment of output or by equal wage for the incompetent or slow workman and the expert mechanic.

"The statement of one of their officers, 'I believe in contracts, and believe that they should be lived up to; but I would never live up to any contract that had as its object by one of the contracting parties the destruction of the others,' shows clearly the union's idea of agreements, that the only party expected to adhere to the conditions is the employer, and that the unions will observe an agreement only when it is made in accordance with their dictation. The employers realize this condition, and base no hopes for the future prosperity on such one-sided agreements, nor do they feel that any conference can result beneficially with parties who have repeatedly violated agreements to abide by the decision of a disinterested arbitrator, and have gone to the extreme of openly advocating the disregarding of a signed written agreement."

Bakers Union, No. 118.

At the general meeting of Bakers Union, No. 118, July 6, election of officers was held with the result that John C. Franke was elected president, Harry Langley vice president, F. Otto Schulze reelected, John Geiger reelected treasurer, Con. Gottsman, Con. Mueller, and Pete Nielson trustees, and Christ. Lowenstein sergeant-at-arms.

Several propositions and two traveling cards were received and accepted, showing that the bars of Union No. 118 have not been let down as the claim has been made in the past.

The question of a Labor Day parade was taken up, in accordance with request from Central Labor Union, and the opinion was expressed to the effect as looking favorable upon a parade, but as the majority of locals appear not in favor of marching on that day the matter was ordered that no action be taken.

The agreement entered into some short time ago between Bakers Union, No. 118, and Engineers Union, No. 99, appears to become fruitful, as it is surmised that at least one bakery is to be interviewed by a joint committee from these organizations.

The committee on revision of by-laws submitted their report which is extensive, but very conservative, and will be acted upon finally at some future meeting.

An appeal on behalf of a disabled member was made to this union and a committee was appointed to look into his affairs, and submit a plan by which relief may be extended, and it is confidently expected that this organization can at least do as much for the unfortunate brother as the corporation for which he worked and in whose services he was disabled has done.

J. G. S.

The Sheet Metal Workers are holding their annual convention at Atlantic City this week.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Continued from first page.

unions. In this fight where the open shop is involved unions have not the right to stand upon ceremony if they wish to maintain their status in the labor movement and share in its benefits. As intelligent men we realize that this is not a fight upon the building trades but upon every organization of labor in Washington, and to resist the encroachment of capital upon our rights we must resort to every lawful means to protect our respective interests. The man or the organization that does not realize the magnitude of the situation or who will sit supinely by and permit this challenge to pass unnoticed can not help but merit the condemnation of all intelligent men, and should not request or receive that support that is rendered every true and tried organization. We lament the condition that has brought about this unhappy episode in the industrial affairs of the District of Columbia, and stand ever ready to enter upon peaceful relations with our employers, provided they respect our organizations and the rights we enjoy under them, assuring the business public of our interests in the development of Washington and in every enterprise that has for its object the betterment of the condition of its citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union, in regular session assembled, calls upon every constituent local organization to measure up to the requirements of the hour and refuse to permit any of its members to work upon any building construction in the District of Columbia with any other workman who does not carry a card indicating that he is a member in good standing of a recognized 'bona-fide organization, believing that to refuse would brand the organization or the individual member thereof with a cruel indifference and moral turpitude; and be it further

Resolved, That in this fight against the open shop the Central Labor Union pledges its undivided support, both moral and financial, and stands ever ready to defend the trades organizations to the last ditch against the introduction of the open shop in the industrial affairs of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed for the purpose of bringing the subject-matter of this resolution to the attention of the various unions and perfect a plan by which concerted action might be had upon every phase of the situation.

During the discussion of the above report the following letter from Local Union 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1907.*

Mr. SAM DE NEDREY,
Secretary Central Labor Union.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your letter of recent date, also copy of resolutions adopted by the central body, received and read at our meeting last Friday night. The same night we were also honored by a committee advocating our local to comply with the request contained in the resolutions. As this union, which is the largest of any in the building trades, has been placed (wrongfully, we claim) in an unfavorable light before the trades represented in the Central Labor Union, we desire to briefly state our position. It is not our intention, however, to reply to the unjust and ridiculous charges that have been levied against this local by a few individuals who by sensational hot air, "open shop" harangues, endeavor to create prejudice against all who do not agree with them. When the union plumbers of this city were locked out about a year ago, this local union was appealed to for moral assistance, which we unanimously agreed to give. Later on we were asked for a loan by the plumber's union, which request we, on constitutional grounds, could not grant, but called a special meeting, and at that meeting agreed to assess ourselves, and by doing so raised altogether an amount about four times that asked in the request for a loan. The amount contributed was about $800 and was turned over to the plumbers. Later on, when it was decided to call off all the building trades where nonunion plumbers were at work, we again responded and gave our business agent instructions to immediately call off any of our members working on those jobs. When it was decided to refer the plumber's question to arbitration all the trades were ordered back to work. It had been previously understood that no craft should return to work on a job unless all trades that had been called out on that particular job should also be put to work. But how was that agreement lived up to?

On the police court job, also on the other jobs by the same contractors, nonunion carpenters had been put to work. The other trades, however, went to work all the same and flatly ignored the request of the union carpenters when asked to live up to the agreement. This union has no assurance that it would not now receive the same treatment if it fully agreed to adopt the request of the Central Labor Union. It has been asserted that our members are taking the places of the locked-out men. This we emphatically deny. Two weeks ago we unanimously resolved that our members should not go, or apply for work, on a job where union men have been locked out, and up to this time not a single violation of that resolution has been reported.

In the meantime our national officers have been requested to inform us how far we can go in this affair. This union is of the opinion that, when a difference exists between union men and their employers, the central body should be asked to use its influence to bring about an amicable adjustment, if possible, and only as a last resort to request a general call off. The Brotherhood of Carpenters always favored, and still favors, a universal card system in the building trades, provided the system is put into operation in good faith, which has never been done up to the present time. Up to about three years ago the union carpenters were divided into about five factions; at the present time the number has been reduced to two, which is also one too many. It has taken years of hard work to bring the Brotherhood of Carpenters up to the present standard and we do not propose to jeopardize our interests unless we have some assurance that the trades making the request of the Brotherhood are loyal to the cause they are advocating; that is, that they are acting in good faith with mandates of the Building Trades Council. At the present time, and for some time past, very friendly relations exist between the union carpenters and their employers. We are as much opposed to the open shop as any trade or calling in the central body, and we honestly believe that our employers are also equally opposed to its introduction in this city.

Yours, fraternally,
E. B. BYRNE,
Recording Secretary Local Union 132.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union also submitted the following in connection with the committee's report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1907.*

This is the first time in the history of the Hod Carriers that they have even hesitated to comply strictly with trade union principles, and this hesitation is wholly from a busines standpoint. In all of our strikes and lockouts we have been discriminated against by the other building trades, and the Central Labor Union seemed to have been powerless to act in the premises; but we understand that a resolution is pending, demanding all affiliated locals to act unanimously in the present building trades controversy or be unseated in the Central Labor Union. So we are asking if such should be the ultimatum will it be applicable to the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers. As we have been deprived of such protection in the past, thus necessitates our complaining. With best wishes to obtain an immediate understanding in the matter, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
EUGENE TASKER,
JOHN TYLER,
WILLIAM H. WARD,
Committee.

It was moved that the secretary have resolutions printed and mailed to secretaries of affiliated locals.

It was moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to look after the recommendations made in the report of the committee. The motion prevailed, and the president appointed John H. Brinkman, J. W. Considine, J. J. Purcell, Frank McKenna, John G. Schmidt, C. W. Winslow, J. J. McCracken, N. C. Sprague, E. L. McLellan, and Sam De Nedrey.

The contract committee reported progress on cases in hand.

Special committee to visit Brotherhood of Carpenters reported through delegate Brinkman that committee had visited the local and laid the matter in hand before it. The committee having performed its task was discharged with the thanks of the central body.

Adjustment committee reported progress on cases in hand.

Special committee to visit Alexandria street railway was notified to visit the local Tuesday night. There being a vacancy on committee Delegate C. E. McClure was appointed to fill same.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from John Mulholland, of the American Society of Equity, asking the cooperation of the Central Labor Union in its work. The request was granted, and Delegates Sprague, Ring, and James appointed to investigate.

From Fiber Pressmens Union, of Lockport, N. Y., asking for financial aid. Referred to executive committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Delegate McLelland introduced resolution asking that labor news be given to union reporters only. Referred to committee on resolutions.

Delegate Ward introduced resolution requesting merchants advertising union label goods, to name article in such advertisement. Referred to committee on resolutions.

ROLL CALL.

Retail Clerks—Related that clerks had been fighting the open shop in the firm of Saks & Co., and that substantial aid had been rendered by Columbia Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who returned prizes donated by that firm to their excursion.

Stone Laborers—Asked for information regarding work of agitation committee, and urged that the committee take immediate action on matters in hand of importance to them. Also asked that a special committee be appointed to act with agitation committee. Request granted, and Delegates Sprague, Ward, and McLelland appointed.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals indorsed the action of the Central Labor Union in placing firms mentioned below on the "We Do Not Patronize" list:

Stationary Engineers—C. D. Mills Baking Company. Fine of $2.

Cigarmakers, No. 110—C. D. Mills Baking Company.

Cement Workers, No. 60—C. D. Mills Baking Company.

Electrotypers, Molders, and Finishers—The Elmer H. Catlin & Co.

Bills to the amount of $4.25 were ordered paid.

JUST ABOUT THE LABEL

Demand the union label. Acts count more than words.

The strike breaker who wouldn't put on a pair of overalls until he first cut the union label out of them was, to say the least, consistent. He knew he was a scab and he didn't propose to wear an article with the union label on it.

Don't go around howling against the open shop with scab tobacco in your pockets and nonunion shoes, shirts, collars, suspenders, and clothes on your back. Some one is liable to tell you that you are inconsistent.

The open shop advocates are making war all down the line on trade unions. The cap workers, the garment workers, shirt and collar workers, shoe workers, in fact, in every industry members of the Manufacturers' Association are making a determined effort to establish the open shop. And yet there isn't a member of the Manufacturers' Association whose goods go into the homes of the wage earners who would continue such a policy if the members of organized labor would pass his goods up. Every time a union man buys a nonunion article he is contributing just that much to force the open shop upon himself.

F. C. R.

Notice.

Mr. C. E. Hill, of 227 South Payne street, is the duly accredited representative of THE TRADES UNIONIST for Alexandria and vicinity.

ROSTER OF ALEXANDER UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Beer Bottlers—Trades Council Hall, first Sunday in each month, 10 a. m. E. J. Harrison, 510 Oronoco street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 312 N. Pitt street. S. J. Irby, secretary.

Electric Railway Employees—Meets every Tuesday in Trades Council Hall at 8 p. m. Cecil Hufty, 413 S. Royal street.

Railway Conductors—Meet first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in hall over Alexandria National Bank. R. H. Sherman, Wellington, Fairfax county, chief conductor; W. B. Smithers, 116 N. Columbus street, secretary and treasurer.

Representative Business Houses.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

BANKS

Washington Exchange Bank, 710 Fourteenth st. nw. Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Organized 1814; Capital, $800,000; Surplus and undivided profits, $700,000.

The National Savings and Trust Co. Capital, $1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fifteenth and N. Y. ave.

BICYCLE ETC.

Acme Repair and Bicycle Co., J. E. SHAW, prop. 1749 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Bicycles, gas appliances, drop lights, and roller skates.

Lewis Cycle Exchange. Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanics' tools. A large assortment of second hand bicycles always on hand, 1833 Pa. ave. nw.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Elgin Creamery Co., Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees. 220 Ninth st. nw.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Daniel Loughran, 1347 Pa. ave. nw.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Fuller's Cigar Store, Original Label News Stand, 60 H st. nw.

NOHE'S Twenty-four Hour Cigar Store. Papers, Magazines, and Laundry Agency. 507 G st. nw.

COACH FINDINGS

J. B. Kendall, 485-87 Mo. ave. nw.

CONFECTIONS

The Navy Yard Confectionery. Cokinos & Co. Ice Cream and Soda. 721 Eighth st. se.

"THE VELVET KIND"
Pure Ice Cream
Wholesale

DRUGGISTS

P. J. Duncan & Co. Everything up-to-date. Sixth and K sts. ne.

Kenealy Prescription Expert, Branch Post Office, Gas Bills Received, North Capitol and Eye, Opposite St. Aloysius Church.

Charles Hawkins, Prescription Druggist, Cor. Fourth st. and Virginia ave. se.

M. S. Fealy, Prescription Druggist. Eleventh and Pa. ave. se.

Astoria Pharmacy, W. Ashton Evans, Ph. G., Prescription Specialist. 3d and G sts. nw.

McChesney & Joachim, Pharmacists, 200 E st. ne.

Theo. A. T. Judd, Druggist, Cor. Seventh and F sts. sw.

Donn & Sanford, Druggists. Successors to J. W. McDonald. Cor. N. Y. ave. and North Capitol st. nw.

Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.

A. T. Bronaugh, Pharmacist, SW. cor. Seventh and P sts. nw.

Harry T. Smith, Pharmacist, Eighth and F sts. ne.

L. S. Day & Co., Pharmacists. Pure drugs, lowest prices. Fourteenth and P sts. nw., and cor. Fifth and G sts. nw.

W. S. Richardson, 316 Four-and-a-half st. sw.

C. H. Weiss, Pharmacist, Anacostia, D. C.

R. Clifford Hines, Pharmacist. Cor. N. J. ave. and Q st. nw.

Tyree & Co., Druggists, Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

DRY GOODS

Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 Seventh st. nw.

Wm. H. Burch, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings, Hoisery a specialty. 806-808 H st. ne. Phone East 946.

DYER

E. E. Wheatley, 1068 Jefferson ave. nw. Phone West 117-Y.

N. Gross, Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment; first-class altering and repairing; goods called for and delivered on time. Phone East 1265. 721 H st. ne.

ENGRAVING

Lanman Engraving Co., Halftones and Zinc Etchings. Washington Post Building. Phone Main 673.

FIRE INSURANCE

Fireman's Insurance Co., Seventh st. and La. ave.

The Peoples Fire Insurance Co. Cash capital, $100,000; surplus, $60,000. Office, 326 Pa. ave. se.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Julius Lansburgh, Interocean Bldg., 512 Ninth st. nw.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

Rudolph & West Co., 1332 N. Y. ave. nw.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

C. Auerbach & Son, Men's Outfitters and Hatters. We sell Union-Made Goods only. NW. cor. Seventh and H sts. nw.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

James Y. Davis' Sons, 1201 Pa. ave.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

McFall's Variety Stores, 814 and 1203 H st. ne. 5 and 10 cent Goods a specialty; Holiday Goods to suit the Season.

HOTEL

Try the Vendome Hotel, under new management. W. G. Miller, prop.

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W. J. McGinniss, Union-Label Men's Clothing and Furnishings, Ladies' Clothing, etc., cor. Ninth and H sts. nw.

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National Mortar Co., Office: Room 9, Ralston Bldg., 612 F st. nw. Office phone, East 688.

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The Eckert Lithographing Co., Lithographing and Engraving, 506-508 Fourteenth st. nw.

MACHINIST

G. W. Forsberg, Formerly with Forsberg & Murray, Elevator Boilers. Eighth and Water sts. sw. Phones Main 751 and 742.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

August Weber, Paints, Hardware and General Household Supplies. 813 Maryland ave. ne. Phone East 168-R.

The W. H. Butler Co., 607 and 609 C st. nw.

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Columbia Wall Paper Co., Paperhanging, Decorating, and Painting, 919 Ninth st. nw.; Phone Main 2438.

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Hervey S. Knight, Associate American Society Mechanical Engineers. Patents Obtained and Defended. 908-14 G st. nw.

Edward E. Clement, Attorney-at-Law, Patent Solicitor. McGill Building, Phone Main 1594.

D. Swift & Co., Patent Lawyers, Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

O'Meara & Brock (John U. O'Meara, Chas. E. Brock) Patent Attorneys, Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, 918 F st. nw.

E. Hume Talbert, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents McGill Bldg.

Gustave Ayres, Mechanical Engineer. Formerly Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, Professor of Mechanical Engineering Columbian University. Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Associate Member American Society of Naval Engineers. All inquiries answered promptly, 1006 F st. nw., Washington, D. C.

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Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers and Photo-Lithographers. Fourteenth and E sts. nw. Phone Main 1030.

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T. P. Culley, Pianos and Organs, 523 Eleventh st. nw. Phone Main 3659.

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The M. Lindsay Rubber Mfg. Co., Rubber Clothing, Footwear, and Specialties for the Sick Room. Rubber collars, 25 cents. Superior quality and finish.

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Moran & Funk, 29 H st. nw.

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Hindle & Bayliss, Funeral Directors; Modern Chapel; Invalid Carriage; Livery. Phone Main 537.

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Fresh Mined Rose Coal in abundance, at interesting prices, received daily at T. J. FANNON'S R. R. TRESTLE. Call up either phone.

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CIGAR AND NEWS STANDS.

C. A. Lochrey, 719 H street ne.
W. N. Ross, 418 Twelfth street nw.

DRUG STORES.

John C. Haley, 11th and East Capitol sts.
Tyree & Co., Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

UNION BUFFETS.

H. Cosgrove, 107 G street nw.
Bradley & Hanlon, 1004 Pa. ave. nw.
Harry Haight, 1008-1012 E street nw.
J. S. Dugan, 719 North Capitol street.
Jas. J. McCarthy, 1402 H street ne.
Mergner & Mack, 1425 H street ne.
Karl Hennige, 1421 H street ne.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 6 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907. | One Dollar a Year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Grievance Against Mt. Vernon Road Goes to Adjustment Committee

ATTORNEY CRANDAL MACKEY MAKES A REPORT

Resolutions Committee Report—Fifteen Members Added to Labor Day Committee—Cement Workers Agree to Central Labor Union's Request—Frank P. Hall Declared Unfair—Communications—Indorsements—Standing Committees Appointed.

Central Labor Union met in regular session, President John H. Lorch presiding.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials from the following organizations were read, approved, and delegates given seats:

From Paper Hangers No. 420—Harry J. Wells, Edwin A. Ashley, Joseph A. Jones, Milton D. Mettee, and Wm. F. Schmidtman.

Stationery Firemen No. 63—F. M. Nuse, vice James Russell.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 102—J. W. Considine, J. H. Steffy, J. E. Sweigert, J. E. Osborn, and M. Morris.

Bottlers Local Union No. 251—T. L. Seger, R. C. Dyson, W. H. Ryan, A. A. Grimes, and T. J. Woods.

Grocery Clerks No. 533—C. A. Pfau, M. C. Graves, C. M. Hoover, L. Hayes, and W. B. Langley.

International Association of Marble Workers, No. 5—Harry O'Brien.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Resolutions as follows:

To the officers and members of the Central Labor Union:

Your committee on resolutions submit the following report—

On the resolution offered by Delegate F. C. Roberts, and numbered 1 of this report:

Whereas a combination of employers known as the "Employers' Association of the Building Trades of the District of Columbia," have been and are now doing all in their power to foster and maintain the open shop in the city of Washington; and

Whereas in a number of instances members of organized labor have been locked out by employers of said association in order to enforce the open shop upon the union men employed among the building trades of this city; and

Whereas in every instance where the union busters have tried to force the open shop upon the work being done by James L. Parsons, he has steadily refused to give aid to those who would, if in their power lay, destroy every vestige of union principles among the building trades mechanics of the District of Columbia; and

Whereas organized labor having found in Mr. Parsons a true and tried friend, it is but just and proper that in the alleged suits that the Employers' Association of the Building Trades are said to have started against him, that this body, representing the trades unions of this city, go on record to stand by Mr. Parsons against any attempt to injure him on account of his stand against the open shop among the building trades of this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., in regular session, pledge to Mr. Parsons its moral and financial support, and stands ever ready to give him what aid lying in its power to thwart the plans of those whose only object is to break down and destroy organized labor among the building trades of the District of Columbia.

We report adversely and recommend that the same be not adopted as the sense of the Central Labor Union, because at this juncture it would, in our opinion, be unwise to proffer our financial support to an employer of labor whose interests are opposed to ours, however much he may be disposed to deal justly with his employes, this body deeming that justice should be exacted of every employer and charity asked from none.

On the resolution offered by Delegate S. J. Bryan and variously signed, numbered 2 in this report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

To the officers and delegates of the Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.

GREETING: Whereas the International Association of Steamfitters, Local Union No. 10, have ignored the request of this Central Labor Union to support the various building trades in a fight against the "open shop," thereby indorsing same; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Association of Steamfitters, Local Union No. 10, be unseated in this Central Labor Union until such time as they can support trade union principles.

S. J. Bryan, I. A. B. & S. I. W., Local No. 5; J. E. Keating, I. A. M. W., Local No. 5; H. Oliver, Electricians Local 26; Wm. T. Lewis, Painters, 368; W. E. Thompson, Tile Layers, No. 2; S. E. McCarthy, Plumbers, Local No. 5; James J. McCracken, Hoisting Engineers, No. 77; Thos. F. Ryan, Local No. 102, A. S. M. W. I. A.

We report adversely and recommend that the same lie upon the table, because the subject-matter therein referred to is within the scope of the special committee having to do with pending disputes concerning lockouts and strikes in the building trades, and because it is repugnant to the sense of justice entertained by your committee that any constituent member of this organization should be convicted of favoring the open shop upon ex parte statements, because the question of the advisability of breaking a contract should be referred to the organization making the same, and because the same action is not contemplated against other organizations in identically the same position. Further recommendation in the premises is refrained from because the special committee referred to has now under consideration, we believe, recommendations which will provide a means whereby in the future the entering into of ill-advised contracts, one-sided in their nature and tending to uphold the open-shop will be done away with.

On the resolution offered by Delegate McLelland, numbered 3 in this report:

Whereas it is customary in large cities for daily newspapers to publish labor news of interest to the community, said news being compiled by reporters who are members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the daily newspapers be furnished no news matter until such time that the reporter handling same be a member of organized labor, newspaper writers union, or otherwise.

We report adversely and recommend that the same lie on the table, because it contemplates star-chamber proceedings on the part of the Central Labor Union when it is the belief of your committee on resolutions that our sessions should be open and publicity sought for instead of avoided, and while your committee would be pleased to see a newspaper writers' union established in this city, yet it believes even if there were such a union in existence here it would be poor policy to confine the task of making reports of meetings of this body to such union, as bias would be suspected if it did not actually exist, and the contemptible creatures who are now in our ranks as Pinkerton spies would be given a wider scope for their perjured villainy. Moreover, while there has on more than one occasion for members of this body to complain at the attitude of certain press publications inspired by a known and avowed enemy of organized labor, yet the reporters for the press in Washington have shown a spirit of fairness and a desire to give organized labor an even break at all times and under all circumstances, even hampered, as at least one of them is, by a superior officer whose end and aim in life seems to be to distort everything done by members of organized labor into a crime against the State, and to charge every misdeed committed by the hirelings of detective agencies and the manufacturers' association to organized labor.

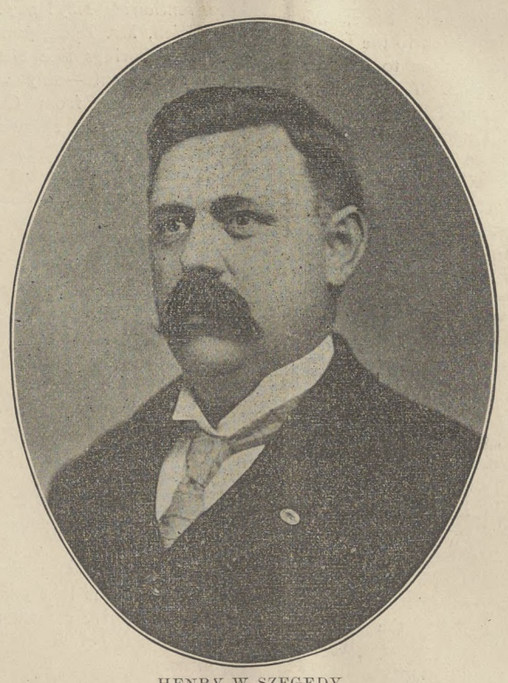
Respectfully submitted,

J. L. RODIER,
W. W. BEATTIE,
H. C. STEIN.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Special committee on the matter of the controversy between Division 465 of Street Railway Men and the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, submitted the request of the Division and the Trades Council of Alexandria to place the railway company on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. Fraternal Delegates Prettymen and Cleveland, and a committee from the Division spoke upon the motion to concur in the request, as did also several delegates of the Central Labor Union. The organizer made a statement of the exact conditions in

Continued on eighth page.



HENRY W. SZEGEDY
OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Henry W. Szegedy.

Henry W. Szegedy, who has lately been placed in charge of one of the printing divisions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at a substantial increase in salary, was for many years president of the Central Labor Union of this city, and to-day there is no man in the local movement who has more friends than he. For a long time he was the International president of the Plate Printers, and his advancement at the Bureau is a deserved one and Director Sullivan is to be congratulated upon being able to secure so capable a man as Brother Szegedy for the position to which he has been appointed.

THE LAWS COMMITTEE

Chosen for Arduous Duties Are Well Known in Printerdom.

It no doubt will be a matter of some interest to many readers of THE TRADES UNIONIST to learn that the president James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, has appointed the following well-known printers to serve as the committee on laws at the session of the I. T. U. to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., next month: George Tracy, of San Francisco; Wm. J. Hanafin, of Baltimore; Bert H. Bates, of Rochester; Frank Sniffin, of Cleveland, and T. J. Donnelly, of Cincinnati.

SUBSCRIBED IN A BODY

Steam Fitters Helpers Will Hereafter Read This Paper Regularly.

At the last meeting of the Steam Fitters Helpers' Local, of this city, it was decided to subscribe in a body for THE TRADES UNIONIST. This action on the part of this thriving local is heartily appreciated by the management and we feel sure that the Helpers will get the worth of their money. The quality of a labor paper is just what its constituency makes it, and THE TRADES UNIONIST must have the individual support of organized labor if organized labor expects it to accomplish much in its behalf. Recently the Plumbers, Butcher Workmen, Navy Yard Apprentices, and Carpet Mechanics have taken action along these lines, and now come the Steam Fitter Helpers. Who'll be next?

TRULY WONDERFUL

Fairbanks Eats Breakfast with Section Foreman in Oregon.

The Associated Press made the discovery Tuesday that Vice President Fairbanks, who is traveling in Oregon, ate breakfast with a railroad section foreman at Goble, while waiting for a train, and sent out an announcement of that fact. Truly wonderful, isn't it? But more wonderful had the section boss been invited to eat with Fairbanks.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

CHASED BY LIGHTNING

Nonunionists Employed on Academy Given Fright of Their Lives.

Wednesday afternoon during the storm lightning struck the tower of the Academy of Music, chased along the gutter of the roof, and descended through a pipe leading into the basement where several nonunion plumbers were at work, driving them out from their work and giving them a fright that will hold them down for sometime to come. This is only mentioned to call attention to the fact that even Divine Providence is on the side of the anti-open shop advocate.

CLAIMED TO BE THE DEVIL

Crank at Oyster Bay Looking for Congenial Company.

Says a dispatch from Oyster Bay of the 16th: "The usual summer visitation of cranks to Oyster Bay in the hope of reaching the President began to-day with the advent of a woman of 70 years who wanted to go to Sagamore Hill to present a claim for $11,000,000. The secret service guards intercepted her and placed her on board an outgoing train. They were unable to discover on what she based her claim.

"Just as she was leaving town an old man appeared at the village post-office and announced in a loud tone: 'I am the devil, and am going to see President Roosevelt.' He has not yet been apprehended by the President's guards."

COST $1500 TO FIND OUT

But Bridge Company Now Knows of Existence of Eight-Hour Law.

The Penn Bridge Company, constructing the new Piney Branch bridge, settled three fines amounting to $1,500 in the Police Court this week, the company having previously been found guilty of violating the eight-hour law.

The company was convicted several months ago and its attorneys took an appeal, which was recently decided adversely by the District Court of Appeals.

MECHANICS' COUNCIL

Business Transacted Tuesday Night a Rehearsal of Lockout.

At the meeting of the Allied Mechanics Building Trades Council Tuesday night, no business of especial moment was transacted, the time of the delegates being mostly employed in rehearsing the alleged lockout of its members, and considering ways and means to bring the controversy to a speedy termination.

Stopped Over.

Mr. C. E. Lewis, of Chicago, a brother-in-law of Mr. Harry J. Wells, president of the Paper Hangers, stopped over in Washington for a visit while en route to the Jamestown Exposition.

ALEXANDRIA LABOR ITEMS

TRADES COUNCIL NEWS

Its Committee Visits Washington's Central Body.

The Alexandria Trades Council met in regular session Monday, July 15. The meeting was called to order by Vice President Hulfish. As usual, there was a good attendance. The usual routine of business was transacted.

The two delegates appointed to the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., by the Alexandria Trades Council, were, together with a committee appointed by Division No. 465 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, in attendance on that body at its regular meeting in Washington, D. C.

The street railway employes complaint was taken up, together with the resolutions indorsed by the Alexandria Trades Council, and after much argument the matter was referred to the committee on adjustment, which had instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

Busy Mr. Knight.

Mr. J. D. Knight, contractor and builder, has been awarded the contract for the building of the Fairfax Apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of King and Columbus streets. The demolition of the old building has commenced, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Knight has gone to Philadelphia on business appertaining to this work. This will be one of the largest structures that has been erected in this city for years and it will prove to be a great improvement to that section of the city. Mr. Knight deserves much credit in taking hold of such a contract as this and the citizens are glad to know that the contract for the work has been kept at home. All wish Mr. Knight every success in his contract.

Will Come to Alexandria.

Sunday, President Lorch and chairman of the adjustment committee John H. Brinkman, Organizer Sam De Nedrey, and J. J. Purcell will visit Alexandria and confer with members of the Trades Council relative to what disposition shall be made of the alleged grievance against the Mt. Vernon Railway. The meeting will be public.

CARPENTERS HOLD MEETING

Committee on Business and Sick Members Appointed.

Local Union No. 1665, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held their regular meeting Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order by President Wm. R. Hamilton. The trustees made their report, showing a membership of 83 in good standing, and 3 in arrears, with $679.79 in the treasury. There was $40 paid out during the past quarter for sick benefits. There were three members appointed on the business committee—Brothers Jno. T. Harrison, C. A. Howard, and Joseph De Silva—and three members on the sick committee—Nelson Cradlin, Thomas R. Fones, and W. R. Hamilton. As usual, there was a large attendance.

Death of E. H. Hoover.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen report the death of one of their members, Brother E. H. Hoover, of Strasburg, Va., who departed this life July 4, after an illness of about two weeks. Brother Hoover was a very popular young man in his native town, and his absence will be felt by all who knew him.

Division 465 Meets.

Division 465, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, held their regular meeting Tuesday, July 16. Little business of importance was transacted, except to report progress of the work of the committees having in hand the trouble between the Mount Vernon Railway and the Division. The Association adjourned to meet again on July 23, in Trades Council Hall.

Painters.

Local Union No. 1058, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, held their meeting Wednesday, July 17. As usual, there was a good attendance. Nothing but the routine of business was transacted.

Notice.

Mr. C. E. Hill, of 227 South Payne street, is the duly accredited representative of THE TRADES UNIONIST for Alexandria and vicinity.

CRITCHLOW INVADES WASHINGTON

His Get Rich Quick Organization Organizes a Local of Ladies.

Last week we called attention to the warning sent out by Jacob Tazelaar, the A. F. of L. organizer at Cleveland, Ohio, regarding one Critchlow, who is selling stock to people through the medium of an alleged labor union known as the International Laborers' Union. The ladies of Brightwood have organized a local, and they are advised to investigate carefully what they are doing before investing money in the alleged union.

We clip the following from the Star of this city:

"At the request of Mrs. Martha B. Weatherless, 2402 Brightwood avenue, Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, district deputy organizer, International Laborers' Union, completed the organization of a union recently at the residence of Mrs. Weatherless.

"The name of the new union is Alpha. Mrs. Ida Richardson, attendance officer of the public schools of the District, was elected president; Mrs. Eugene Brooks, vice president; Mrs. Mamie Hilyer, recording and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara Tunnell, financial secretary; Mrs. Martha B. Weatherless, treasurer; Mrs. Catherine Sewall, Mrs. Lucinda Webb, Mrs. Rebecca Brent, trustees; Mrs. Carrie Grimshaw, warden; Mrs. F. Hughes, conductor; Miss Estelle Gray, journal agent, and Mrs. Carrie Milford, chaplain. Among the others present were Miss May Sewall, Mrs. Lucy Draper, Miss Mattie Gray, Mrs. Susan Kennedy.

"This union will be composed entirely of ladies."

This is a sample copy of this paper. You are invited to subscribe.

WHERE'S THE PAYMASTER?

Music Makers Ask Question and Echo Answers "Where?"

The band playing at Glen Echo Park last week are in the same position, it is said, of the fellow who went snipe hunting—holding the sack. The manager left there suddenly, it is alleged, and forgot to leave with them the salary due for music made. It's hard luck for the band, and a mean trick on the part of whoever is responsible.

HAVE YOU SEEN 'EM?

Alert Japs Escape Argus-Eyed Immigration Officials.

Fourteen Japanese laborers, who, under the immigration law, are not permitted to land in this country, evaded the authorities in Philadelphia and are at large somewhere in the United States. The men arrived in Philadelphia on the ship Erskine M. Phelps, sugar-laden from Hawaii, on May 29. They were a part of the crew of the vessel and were paid off in Philadelphia. In accordance with the law and regulations, they were taken before the immigration authorities by the captain of the ship. They could not be landed, but, as they indicated an intention to reship on another vessel, thus continuing their occupation as seamen, the immigration officials had no control over them. An inquiry into the matter was made, developing the fact that the fourteen Japanese simply disappeared into the country. Where they are now nobody knows.

Went to Philadelphia.

T. C. Parsons, president of Columbia No. 101, took in the Elks' convention at Philadelphia this week, and incidentally attended to business connected with his duties as organizer for the International Typographical Union.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Charles M. Robinson, foreman of the Gun Division, has returned to work after an absence of two weeks. The most of the time was spent in Philadelphia, inspecting machinery. On his return he informed Foreman M. A. Lynch of the gun carriage division, that just at this time Elk's milk was the new remedy in the Quaker City for all ailments. So impressed was Lynch with the story that he immediately applied for two weeks leave, and, acompanied by his better half, they hied to the city of brotherly love to prove or disprove the statement. After sojourning with his brother Elks for a time, they will enjoy the pleasures of Atlantic City.

Echoes from the outing given by the employes of the Navy Yard to the widows and orphans at Chesapeake Beach are reaching the committee daily from those who were their guests on that occasion. "It was the day of my life," wrote one poor woman who sews from morn to night to maintain herself and her little ones. "May God bless every one of you," was the way another mother wrote. "You bet I and my sister had a bully time," wrote a little boy of nine years. "It reminded me of the time when we, too, had a papa and mamma, and enjoyed ourselves like other children." "It was the happiest day of my life," said Andrew Johnson one of the committee, "although I was extremely busy during the day. Some one for a joke informed several mothers with small children that I was not only an excellent nurse, but was passionately fond of attending to the wants of the babies. The result was that I was overstocked and when the day's work was done and the committee had seen that everybody was safe in the cars homeward bound, I felt relieved and concluded that in the future some one else would have to perform the duties that was forced on me on that occasion."

The new organization, known as the "East Washington Citizens' Association No. 2," met in Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets on Saturday evening last and perfected their organization by electing as permanent officers August G. Herrmann as president; H. C. Emrich, first vice president; P. C. Gardner, second vice president; L. Fugitt, third vice president; Harry Gladman, secretary; R. H. Bagby, treasurer, and A. R. Ronspies as sergeant-at-arms. A special committee was appointed to draft a communication to the Rev. Dr. Hale relative to the statement made by him in Boston that the southeast section of the city was populated by negroes, "and when the letter is sent," said the member who offered the resolution, "I want it to be good and hot." This new organization, although but two weeks old, has more than one hundred of the most prominent citizens of the eastern section on its roster. "We mean business," said one of the prominent members to your reporter. "We are going to find out what we are paying taxes for; we are going to find out why the Commissioners go way out in the country adjacent the northwest and lay out streets, pave them, and lay cement sidewalks where there is not a house built, when our streets in the southeast are in a deplorable condition, and in the winter our children have to wade ankle deep in the mud to reach school. We mean business and no one will find it out sooner than the Commissioners."

Tim's Paragraphs.

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits.

Love is the sweet sunshine,
That warms into life,
For only in darkness
Grow hatred and strife.

Dearer than life—fashionable funerals.

A farmer gathers what he sows, while a seamstress sews what she gathers.

Look after the establishment of a worthy character, and leave it to others to read and estimate it.

It is said that the frogs of Kentucky have worn the skins off their noses in the vain attempt to find water.

Instead of complaining that the rose has thorns, I congratulate myself that the thorn is surmounted by roses.

The Public Printer says there is no room in the Government Printing Office for men who can not "make good."

To tyrannize where there be no resistance is the extreme of baseness. To make it more plain, to compel elevator conductors to stand in a sweat box for ten hours daily for the princely sum of $1 per diem is the worst form of tyranny.

It has been said that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That is true, particularly at the knees and elbows.

There are two directly opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they are not known, and the other because they are too well known.

A Washington tailor was startled the other day by the return of a bill which he had sent to the editor of one of the daily papers, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

A grain of sand is a small thing; yet it will destroy the intricate machinery of a watch, and convert a truthful timepiece into a treacherous friend. A lie seems small, but it will destroy the communication of the soul with its Maker and pervert the usefulness of God's noblest work.

TIM TICKLE.

OPERATORS REPORT

Somewhat Tinged With Open Shop Coloring, But Readable.

The following statement was issued by the Anthracite coal operators Tuesday:

"The board of conciliation, created by the strike commission of 1902 to settle disputes between the anthracite coal miners and operators, has at last a clean docket. Not a single case is pending. This marks a condition of industrial peace brought about by means which are probably unique in this country. It must be assumed that, if the miners have no complaints to make, they are satisfied with the way they are being treated.

"During the four years of the commission's existence 159 differences between the coal operators and their employes have been settled. The board itself—composed of three representatives of the operators and three of the miners—has disposed of 132 of the cases, and an even division of the board has made it necessary to refer only 27 cases to an umpire. Of these appeals he sustained the complainant in only 6 cases.

"Experience gained in handling the complex questions involved has enabled the board to render its decisions with increasing promptness, and of the 159 cases presented 49 were disposed of within less than one month.

"Of the grievances considered only one was presented by the United Mine Workers of America, as a body representing all the miners. Thirteen were presented by the operators, and 146 by the miners. By the board's decisions 29 cases were sustained, 115 not sustained or withdrawn and 15 settled "through the influence of the board."

"Almost every element of the miners' welfare is involved in controversies brought up for consideration. The discharge of an employe, failure of another to secure reinstatement, suspension of a contract for loading "dirty coal," requests for a half holiday on pay day, and scores of other questions come before the board.

"Questions affecting wages have been rarely brought before the board, for the reason that the anthracite strike commission, after exhaustive investigation, settled upon a minimum scale of wages, which was renewed for three years by the miners and operators at the expiration, April 1, 1906, of the original arrangement. To put the miners upon a profit-sharing basis the commission further awarded that for every advance of 5 cents above $4.50 in the wholesale selling price per ton of domestic sizes of coal at tidewater the wages of every man about the mines should be increased 1 per cent above the schedule.

"He Used to Be My Papa."

An instance of the complications that follow the numerous divorces obtained by rich residents of Newport was related by the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, in his sermon to the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, on Sunday afternoon. Doctor Tomkins vouched for the truth of the story and said the incident occurred at Newport last summer. Two boys were at play, when one pointed to a man passing in an automobile. "That's my new papa," exclaimed one of the boys; "I think I'm going to like him." "He isn't so much," remarked the other child. "How do you know?" indignantly demanded the first boy. "I guess I ought to," was the reply. "He used to be my papa."—Philadelphia Record.

Sheet Metal Workers at Toronto have been granted an increase of 2½ cents per hour.

LEXINGTON WANTS IT

Kentucky's Governor Invites I. T. U. to Meet There.

Lexington, Ky., is in the field and anxious to secure the next convention of the I. T. U., and in a letter to the Editor from Major F. C. Leaming, says that the effort being made by Lexington to secure the 1908 national convention of the International Typographical Union is being heartily endorsed by Governor Beckham and the other State officials. Recently Governor Beckham, on behalf of the State, addressed a letter of invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its meeting in Lexington. The invitation from the Governor will be delivered through Major F. C. Leaming, of Lexington, who is the delegate from that city to this year's international convention, which meets at Hot Springs, Ark.

The letter of invitation written by the Governor follows:

"Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department, Frankfort, July, 17, 1907.

"To the International Typographical Union, Hot Springs, Ark.

"GENTLEMEN: I am informed that the good people of Lexington, Ky., will extend to you, through Major F. C. Leaming, an invitation to hold your annual convention in that city next year, and I wish to join in sending your body a most cordial welcome to our State. Lexington is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in our country; her people are noted for their hospitality and generosity, and the city with the surrounding country possesses every attraction to make your visit there pleasant and agreeable. I therefore gladly join in this request to your honorable body, with the hope that you may find it possible to accept this cordial invitation.

"Very respectfully,
"J. C. W. BECKHAM,
"Governor."

"SADIE" HANDS "DUKE" A LEMON

Western Laborer Editor Somewhat Caustic in Reviewing Butte's Trouble.

The following from the Omaha Western Laborer will be interesting to printers as well as others:

"President Lanstrum, of Butte Typographical Union, has favored the editor of the Western Laborer with a copy of the appeal of that union against J. M. Lynch, J. W. Bramwood, and "Me-too" Miller, of the I. T. U. executive council.

"Mr. Lanstrum consumes forty-seven pages to tell the story to the delegates to the Hot Springs convention. Briefly, the story is—

"Last February (nine months after its scale had been adjusted) Butte employers closed their shops and informed the Typographical union that they would remain closed until the union agreed to accept a scale of prices drawn up by the employers and submitted with the ultimatum. The local union turned down the proposition. The I. T. U. executive council commanded the union to accept the employers' scale under pain of revocation of charter and a transfer of its members to Anaconda, a smaller union. The local union obeyed the command under protest and reserved the right to appeal to the convention. In the appeal Butte union declares, among other things, that the executive council's acts were "unjust, usurpative, vicious, actuated by motives debasing to the membership of this body, repugnant alike to the principles of unionism and American citizenship, and tending toward the creation of a system of quasi-peonage or involuntary servitude."

"With the customary self-importance the Butte brief declares: 'This case the most important ever presented to the I. T. U.' Sure! They all are 'the most important.'

"Here is the paragraph from page 42 that has aroused our interest in this case:

"'Fearing that the regular appeals committee appointed by J. M. Lynch might feel under obligations to him and thereby unconsciously incline to favor him, Butte will protest against its acting in this case and ask the convention to name a special committee to investigate and report on this appeal. According to no law has a judge who has a personal interest in the outcome of a case the right to appoint the jury to try his own case, and it would be unfair to ask such a thing.'

"When did Butte discover the injustice of such a custom? At the Toronto convention, 1905, William E. Purnett, delegate from Butte, voted to hang Shelby Smith, who was 'convicted' by a committee appointed by his prosecutor, J. M. Lynch. No word of protest has been heard from Butte on the executive council's 'unjust, usurpative, vicious,' and absolutely unlawful treatment of Shelby Smith.

"At the Colorado Springs convention in 1906 James McDonnell, delegate from Butte, voted to accept the word of members of citizens' alliances and whitewashed the management of the Home—he stood up and publicly thanked the hired superintendent for buying supplies for the Home from merchants who would not sell groceries to striking miners for cash. Did Butte raise any objection to this 'most important job of whitewashing ever done by an I. T. U. convention?' Nay! nay!

"Well, Mr. Butte, you will get yours at Hot Springs like Shelby Smith got his at Toronto—only worse, and the two delegates from Omaha will do more than their share to hand it to you.

"You will make a big noise from now until a few minutes after the reply to the address of welcome has been delivered at the Hot Springs convention; then you will take your medicine like good little men and return to Butte thankful that you are permitted to pay per capita tax and assessments.

"You need not bring any extra statesmen along for they will not be allowed the privilege of the floor.

"You are wasting your money in sending a delegate to the convention with that appeal.

"You will not get to first base with your little old 49 pages of hard luck stories.

"You will get short arm jabs from so many directions that you will apologize to the executive council in the name of Butte union before the convention adjourns.

"You will get stage fright the first time J. M. Lynch points the gavel at you.

"You will tremble like an aspen leaf and while you are shivering the Omaha delegates will be voting with the president to hand it to you in regular Shelby Smith style and you will like it.

"You will humbly apologize in the name of Butte union for charging dishonorable conduct to Lynch, Bramwood, and Miller.

"The centralization of power in the hands of two men is sapping the foundation of the union, destroying the spirit of unionism among the members until it is nothing but a meek dues and assessment paying mob.

"You contributed your share to this condition and you must accept your share of the results.

"You will like it, because the delegates from Omaha and elsewhere will make you like it, just like your delegate made Shelby Smith like it at Toronto."

Closed Shop For Lawyers.

Does there exist an inalienable right to work as one pleases, and without restrictions? If so, why can not anyone be employed as a lawyer before the courts? There are many who are not lawyers with whom it would be more safe to trust many cases before a court, or jury, than with many lawyers. Yet anyone employed who has not passed an examining board of lawyers would not be permitted to conduct or even plead the case. The job is a "closed shop" proposition. Yet the loudest denouncers of the unionism of labor are some corporation lawyers.—Weekly Bulletin.

Poisoned by Diamonds.

The jeweler replaced tenderly in its case the unmounted pear-shaped diamond.

"I could kill you with that," he said. "I could poison you with it. You would die in a few hours."

"But diamonds are not poisonous?"

"Indeed they are, ground up. There have been a number of suicides by diamond dust and death will ensue very quickly. The symptoms will be the same as though strychnine had been taken."—Times-Democrat.

Daily News Man Gets It in the Neck.

A representative of the St. Paul Daily News called on the secretary of the Expressmen's Union at the close of the meeting last Monday night to get an account of the proceedings for the labor column of his paper. The secretary asked the reporter very properly if he had a union card, and when informed that he had not, declined to give him any material for his story, stating that it was the desire of the union to have all knowledge of its doings reach the public through union channels of publication.—St. Paul Union.

If a man wearing a union button who goes into a nonunion store and buys non-union goods knew how clearly the merchant sees through his hypocrisy he would wear his union button on the inside of his undershirt.

CANDOIT—CONDUIT.

If you want to get full
And never get pulled,
You can do it!
There you may fight
Whether wrong or right
On the Conduit.
Your auto you speed,
No blue law you heed,
There's nothing to it!
Just get your gun
Kill a man for fun,
You can do it on the Conduit.

The hand-book, you know,
From the District must go;
They can do it.
For any game, they say,
The people can play
On the Conduit.
No vice, no crime,
No bail, no fine,
There's nothing to it.
Whether friends you meet
Or your enemies treat,
You can do it on the Conduit.

Why didn't The Hague
With their peace plague
Go to it?
Where did Spain
Blow up the Maine,
On the Conduit?
Let little Japan
Find this strip of land,
There's nothing to it!
Then, will we fight
To defend State's rights?
Oh, yes!

—W. H. ANGLIN.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW

United States Attorney Going After River Contractors.

"If we finish our contracts in time mean extra hours; and if we obey the law by working our forces only eight hours a day then we will be rewarded by being fined for not completing our jobs within the limited period—verily, it is a case of choosing the lesser evil."

That is the attitude of some of the contractors who are doing work for the Government along the rivers and who are threatened with prosecution on the charge of violating the eight-hour law by working their men overtime in an effort to get their work finished as per schedule.

United States District Attorney Dunkle admitted that strong pressure was being brought against the proposed prosecution of contractors who violate the eight-hour law while at work on Government jobs. He has been promised, it is claimed, that the cases brought will never stop short of the United States Supreme Court. While it is recognized that the eight-hour law has already been declared unconstitutional, attention has been called by some of the contractors to the mitigating circumstances affecting Government jobs.

Mr. Dunkle stated that three or four of the most flagrant cases of violation would be taken into court at the October term of the United States district branch. Some violations have been reported from along Lake Erie, in Erie county, as well as on the rivers in this immediate vicinity.—National Labor Tribune.

Heney's Opinion.

Francis J. Heney, the attorney who unearthed the graft machine in San Francisco, speaks well of organized labor. In delivering an address to the students of the California State University he said: "Some men accuse labor unionists of responsibility for all the graft and corruption, and the labor party is condemned. Men who attempt to place the responsibility for our municipal evils upon the labor unions are densely ignorant or else they speak from bitter and selfish enmity or base motives. * * * These men who earn their bread have the same fine sentiments, the same pure motives, the same high purposes and aspirations, the same affections that you college graduates have, and they are inspired by the same principles and the same love for our common country and its institutions. Men who work respect the law and they are entitled to the protection of the law. I have not the same confidence in the merchant class or the corporation class. Do not misunderstand me—I do not mean that all merchants or corporation men are corrupt. I mean that nine times out of ten labor votes on principle, with no personal interest, and nine times out of ten the merchant votes for his self interest and against moral principles."

Any one who has given much thought and observation to the matter will readily agree with Mr. Heney.—The Clarion (San Francisco).

"Orchard."

What a pleasant reptile a Gila monster is; what a companionable thing a rattlesnake is; what a joy to heaven and earth a vulture is—beside this atrocity. An "Orchard" of upas trees.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The Civic Federation Committee has reported adversely against municipal ownership of utilities.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Week Beginning July 22
CHARLOTTE WALKER
A Bunch of Violets

GO TO
CHESAPEAKE BEACH
ALL AMUSEMENTS
BOARDWALK
EXTENDED PIER
HALEY'S BAND
DANCING
Saturdays, 25c. / Other Days, 50c. } Round Trip
Train Schedule in all Daily Papers

Luna Park
Always Fifteen Degrees Cooler Than the City
Herbert's Grenadier Guards Band
FREE VAUDEVILLE
THE SENSATIONAL KIND
GRAND GUESSING CONTEST
$500 IN GOLD
To the one guessing closest to the number of electric light bulbs used within the Park's enclosure.
Next Week—Mlle Loubet's thrilling Loop the Loop

VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

GREAT FALLS INN
CARL BLAUBOCK, Prop.
(Opposite Dancing Pavilion)
MEALS SERVED TO ORDER
Regular Dinner 12 to 5 p. m. at City Prices

There is no better Nickel Cigar than
Labor Queen
IT'S UNION MADE

NORDLINGER'S
SHOES
Are Fair to Organized Labor
3130 M STREET NORTHWEST

POOR STRIKEBREAKERS

Arraignment of Their Dispicable and Nefarious Calling.

ARE YOU "TOO OLD" AT FORTY-FIVE

Strong Editorial From the "Cleveland Press" on the Trust Methods of To-day—Strikebreakers Forging Links in Chains Used for Their Own Destruction.

The following editorial appeared this week—not in a labor paper—not in a Socialist paper—but in a newspaper that is not afraid to speak an occasional truth about the industrial system under which we live. This editorial appeared in the Cleveland Press, and is here reproduced and commended to the thoughtful consideration of every man who, by taking the place of one who is striking to shorten the hours of toil and thus prolong his life and usefulness, is helping to continue the deplorable conditions predicted. After commenting on the fact that want advertisements invariably call for young men, the editorial continues:

The commercial and industrial world want young men. The pews want young preachers. It is hinted to the middle-aged surgeon that he has lost his "nerve." And teachers dare not grow old.

The corporations draw the line for activity at 45 years.

In the old days a man was good for service up to 65 or 70.

What are the reasons? In a word—*Profits, dividends.* The standard of a day's work is based on a large output at a low expense. The old man can not keep the pace the age sets for big returns.

Another reason is found in the fact that more and more are women and children offering to do the old men's work—and for less wages.

The labor unions have noted this tendency, and for years have been bracing the workers in the industrial ranks against it.

The labor unions—to their great credit—have constantly fought for *a shorter day's work,* for the prevention of *child labor,* for *a man's wages for a woman's work.* They have tried to call a halt on *immigration* and have opposed *piecework* because it sets up an inhuman standard for a day's work.

And this striving has been largely in vain.

Under present conditions men who would be good for 15 to 20 years of honest labor under humane provisions are everywhere set aside.

What will society, which is responsible for squeezing them out, do with these old men?

Shoot them, as it shoots the old horses?

Pension them?

They do not want pensions. They want work; work such as they are able to do, and, because of experience, able to do well.

Our prosperity is making a lot of men old before their time, which is economic waste—to say nothing of heart-break and suffering.

What is to be done with the old men?

The Press says "this striving" of union men for conditions which would enable working men to continue to earn their living after they are 45 or 50 "has been largely in vain."

And *why* has it been in vain?

Because *you,* Mr. Strikebreaker, have stood in the way.

Because you have proved a traitor to your own interests and the interests of your class.

You have insisted on maintaining and perpetuating the grinding hours of toil that makes you "too old" at 45.

You have done this not only for yourself, but for your children, your neighbor and your neighbor's children.

If you and the vampires who exploit you could have your way you would settle this condition of life-sapping upon humanity for all time to come.

Instead of assisting your brothers to lift themselves from the conditions that make them "too old" at 45, you have turned against them and helped to perpetuate those conditions for the benefit of men who may toss you away like a bundle of old rags because *you* are "too old" at 45.

You have worked and are working right square against your own interests and the interests of your posterity, and for what?

For a few paltry dollars offered you in the way of a bribe to become strikebreakers and traitors to your fellows, a pat on the back, and a smirking, hypocritical "jolly."

They flatter you with talk of the "independent hero!"

You are *not* independent, and you *never can be* independent so long as some one else owns the tools, requires you to beg for a job, and then names the price and conditions under which you must toil.

And *you,* Mr. Member of Society—you who stand indicted with "squeezing" these young "old men" out—what interest do *you* take in this state of affairs?

Are *you* helping to prolong this system of "squeezing them out" at 45 by patronizing the concerns that are making them, by long hours of nerve-racking toil, unfit for further usefulness after that age?

Why did you howl when Prof. Osler said you ought to be chloroformed at 60? He was putting the age limit too far, from the standpoint of the human vultures who are attempting to pick dry the bones of their workingmen before they are 45.

Do you know that the men who "squeeze them out" at 45 are the same men who are the most active in conducting the fight against those industrial forces, including organized labor, which are aiming to give men and women a lease on life *after* they are 45?

Do you know that if these men can get you when you are young and work you to a frazzle as long as you can stand it, they don't care a rap what becomes of you after you have become a 45-year-old "spav" and they have got back from you all they ever paid you, by compelling you to give it all back to get a small part of the goods you produced?

You, Mr. Strikebreaker, are forging the links in your own chain when you stand in the way of those who would liberate you as well as themselves. *You* are the *only real opposing force* these liberators have to contend with. Industrial conditions could be set right were it not for *you.*

And *you,* Mr. Member of Society, are helping the strikebreakers to do this, and continuing the 45-year "old man" system, by patronizing the institutions that refuse shorter hours of toil and more time for recuperation to their employes.—The People, Akron, Ohio.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

Buffalo Progress advises any of its readers who contemplate suicide to try a cream puff.

The Sons of Vulcan are on strike at Kittanning, Pa.

The police of Baltimore raided the noted barber shops of that city Sunday and placed the proprietors under arrest for violating the Sunday closing law.

Not because of the quality of the food, but because they do not get enough of it, the apprentice nurses at Bellevue Hospital, New York, threaten to go on strike.

The request of the American Society of Equity for cooperation in establishing a produce exchange in Cleveland, Ohio, has been denied by the Cleveland central body.

Life is full of ups and downs, full of bitter and sweet, and the sooner we realize this fact and decide to make the best of it, whatever it may be, the sooner will we be happier and more contented.

The man who talks against an employer in a union meeting and demands higher wages and then buys nonunion cigars, hats, shoes, or clothes, is a worse hypocrite than the man who robs a church collection plate.

Jere Sullivan, in the Mixer and Server of this month, says: "After you have discussed 'green bugs,' 'nature fakers,' and 'prevaricators,' possibly you might use a few spare moments urging that non-union acquaintance of yours to listen to several substantial reasons why he should fill out an application and become an active booster in the army of labor."

The Finsch Distilling Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers International Union because the firm uses nonunion made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

WHAT THEY SAID OF IT

Symposium of Opinion by America's History Makers.

LINCOLN GAVE THANKS TO GOD

Organized Labor Viewed by Statesmen, Professors of Economy, Theologists, and Others, and All Say It Is For the Best—Indorsed by National Builders.

"Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself."—Cardinal Manning.

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

"I look to the trade unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition ofthe working classes."—Thorald Rogers (Prof. of Political Economy, University of Oxford).

"We reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.—Thorough Unity—Declaration Convention of A. F. of L.

"Thank God," we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."—President Lincoln in a speech at Hartford, 1860, referring to the New England shoeworker's great strike.

"I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. * * * I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. * * * Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Howard Crosby (President Social Reform Club, New York).

"Organization, coordination, cooperation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."—Bishop Potter.

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. * * * I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

"It is eminently dangerous and destructive to the best interests of the individual wage-worker to proceed as if there were no other wage-workers; and infinitely to his advantage to seek for and adopt measures by which he may move so as not to jar and perhaps overturn himself as well as others. * * * We declare that not only are organizations of workmen right and proper, but that they have the elements, if wisely administered, of positive advantage and benefit to the employer."—National Association of Builders.

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-tasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the home more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

"It is clear that the working people of the State (New York) have reaped innumerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased; working time has been reduced; the membership rolls have been largely augmented; distressed members have received pecuniary relief; general conditions have been improved, and labor has been elevated to a high position in the social scale."—Commissioner Dowling (in Report from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Now that much is being said at present about the tyranny of organized labor in this part of the country and the open shop vigilantes are straining their voices in proclaiming the beauties and advantages of being a "free and independent workman," the editor submits for the benefit of those who might have missed their reading, the following opinions of some of the people who have helped make some of the history of this republic. Of course they were wrong in the opinion of the open shopper, but then let the reader judge. Incidentally members of Washington Employers' Association might with profit make careful perusal of these opinions:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth. That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."—Political Action—Declaration Convention A. F. of L.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendency due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

The call for the third annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is being sent out over the signatures of W. E. Trautmann, general secretary-treasurer, and M. P. Haggerty, assistant secretary-treasurer. The meeting is called for Monday, Sept. 16, at Chicago, the hall where the convention will assemble to be announced as soon as they raise the price to pay the rent.

Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Equality League of Self-supporting Women, said in a recent address before the women's commercial telegraphers' union in New York: "Don't be hangers-on, girls, benefiting by the efforts, the work and the sacrifices of others. Every one of you should join the organization and stand by it."

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SAM DE NEDREY, Editor.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

THE last issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official organ of the Central Labor Union and Alexandria Trades Council, was an eight-page paper of six columns running over with live topical labor news of interest to every labor man in the District of Columbia. Sam De Nedrey, the new editor, has shown his ability to make a fine paper and promises to do even better.—Washington Sunday Times.

THE end-seat hog is likewise subject to considerable nature faking.

A BARKING dog may never bite although he murders sleep at night

UNORGANIZED labor becomes a dangerous rabble in times of industrial strife.

THE only difference between peanut politics and jingo politics is in their labels.

THE European war cloud is still large enough to throw the dove of peace into the shade.

LOVERS of industrial peace are not in favor of the open shop with every man's hand against his brother.

SENATOR TILLMAN might do worse than follow the President's example and devote his pitchfork to bucolic uses.

IN THESE days of railroad-regulation decisions the law's uncertainties are becoming as conspicuous as the law's delays.

DON'T forget that the general prosperity of a community depends upon the spending capacity of the wage-earners.

A HEAVY armament being a guarantee of peace, the pistol-toter is at a loss to understand why he is so severely criticised.

Japan can never be really regarded as an enemy of theis country as long as she refrains from sending College Glee Clubs over here.

IT WILL be time enough for Uncle Sam to talk about "the mastery of the Pacific" when the mastery of Glen Echo has become an accomplished fact.

THE Baltimore Sun wants to know whether .Glen Echo has any rights. Pending the settlement of that question she has a pretty good substitute in Collins.

LET every trades-unionist always call for the label and labor's grievances will be reduced to a minimum, while strikes and lockouts will soon be noticeably infrequent.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON proposes to try once more for the cup, not necessarily for glory, but by way of advertising a certain brand of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates."

THE price of diamonds is still on the increase, and yet there doesn't seem to be a very wide-spread demand for an investigation as to whether a diamond trust is to blame.

THE President's letter of congratulation to the New York high-school boy who won first prize as a rifle shot was no doubt read with pleasure by a good many people. Yet it can not be said that it excited that lively interest in the galleries which is aroused by his letters to people who shoot off their mouths.

As a matter of fact the so-called tyranny of organized labor has been an important factor in the steady and healthy growth of building operations in the District of Columbia within recent years.

HUDSON MAXIM thinks that the improvement and manufacture of man-killing weapons should be encouraged in the interest of peace. There can be no doubt that his peace of mind would be somewhat disturbed if the great powers should agree on a policy of disarmament.

Tribute to a Paragrapher.

A few days ago the Allentown (Pa.) Morning Call printed a leading editorial headed "Stolen Editorials," in which the writer paid his respects to the newspapers with a habit of purloining the work of others. In the course of the article he has this to say about the Washington Post and John J. Ottinger, its paragrapher, who is known to nearly every printer in Washington:

"Pungent paragraphs from papers like the Washington Post are their particular prey, and these they palm off as original. The paragrapher of the Post is the best in the business, and, like all of his tribe, is good natured. But good nature has its limitations, and some time ago the Post man got tired of seeing the Montreal Star getting credit for some of his best thoughts, and he reminded the Star of the theft in this peppery manner: 'The Montreal Star is getting credit for some mighty bright editorial paragraphs nowadays. The Post knows they are good, for it printed them first.'"

For several years Mr. Ottinger contributed to the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST, and his many friends will be glad to know that since he has taken up newspaper work as a profession he has won popularity in all parts of the country. He is still a member of Columbia Typographical Union and has announced his intention of carrying a union card as long as he lives.

A "Chesty" Statement.

"We are through with the unions, and from now on will have no dealings with them. At present there are no union men on our buildings, and the work is eminently satisfactory and harmonious."—Harry Wardman, builder.

Talks to Chautauquans.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, speaks on the labor problems of the day before the Lake View Chautauqua at Conneaut, Ohio, to-day.

A. F. of L. in Mexico.

It is reported that the branch of the American Federation of Labor established in Mexico now has a membership of over 60,000 and is making rapid progress. All classes of labor are included in the organization, but so far the membership is confined to Americans working in Mexico.

Labor Pickets are Termed Vagrants.

The new vagrancy law of Illinois will be applied to labor pickets who have surrounded the woodworking establishment of Jessen & Rossberg, in Chicago. Business Agent Anton Johansen and seven other men have been arrested and charged with vagrancy because they were loitering around the factory.

"There's a Reason."

Members of the Retail Clerks Protective Association of the District of Columbia are wearing broad smiles this week and the reason for it all is that their excursion to Luna Park Tuesday was the "finest ever." The crowd was large and enjoyment was noticed on every hand, and besides, they made some—money.

Hoot, Mon!

Mr. Thos. Blackhall, secretary of Local No. 12, Slate and Tile Roofers Union of the District of Columbia, will soon leave for Scotland on a visit to the "old folks at home." While there he will forsake single life and take unto himself a bonnie lass for a bride. Many friends wish Thomas good luck on his voyage.

21,000 Mine Workers Dropped.

According to the annual report of President Nichols, of district No. 1, United Mine Workers, read at Tuesday's session of the union at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 21,000 mine workers have been dropped from the rolls of the organization because they failed to pay their national assessment. President Nichols says the membership of district No. 1 now is 12,000. He made no suggestion as to how the membership could be increased, but left the question to the convention.

TIMES WE LIVE IN

By S. D. N.

The open shop? What the devil is it?

"Stick, sticky, stick, sticker," means more work for union printers.

Now, all together! Line up. None but unionists on guard to protect *our* city.

"We don't want the open shop," cry the Employers' Association. No; all its members want is scab labor.

Injudicious boycotts work untold and manifold harm to the laborite. We all know what Davy Crockett said upon one occasion.

Union men, aren't you ashamed to abuse the poor downtrodden boss the way you do? The first thing you know you will make him miss his vacation at Atlantic City or Bar Harbor, you mean thing.

John G. Schmidt is the envied one of the Board of Business Agents these days. The Panama hat he wears is rare, both in size and makeup, and is useful in more ways than one—it shades him in town, and when he is down in the country he can use it for a hut.

The husband of his stenographer, Post, was in Washington not long ago. He was fishing I understand, and the result of his catch can be learned by calling at the headquarters of a certain organization down near the Treasury Department on G street—principally suckers, I believe.

Brother John Swift, of the Minneapolis Union, who is well known in Washington, is filling his paper full of broadside editorials these days, telling the unionists that they are wrong in pretty nearly everything. Cheer up, Brother Swift, change your diet, and you'll see more of the bright silver lining in the clouds. This is a good old world.

"Give us encouragement and support in our effort to lockout our employes and bust their unions," say the open shoppers to the business men. "Of course, it will reduce your volume of business and may cause some of you to go into bankruptcy, but you ought to stand for that for we are business men, you know, and should stand together—'detyrannize' these blawsted labor unions."

Kemp, property clerk of the police department, they say is a defaulter—one of the meanest kind, too. He stole the money of the widow and orphan from the police fund and is now a fugitive from justice. He was not under bond, it seems, for the honest performance of his duties; lack of law, negligence of the District Commissioners, or somebody else being the cause, but at that I submit it is rubbing it in on the public when the police, to make good the shortage of this former pet of the department, are put to work selling tickets for an outing or something or other to make good the defalcation. Those who are guilty of the negligence to properly safeguard the dependent ones from robbery should be held responsible and compelled to make good the stolen money.

We feel sorry for Kemp.

Bakers Union 118.

The Auxiliary to Bakers Union No. 118, met Saturday, July 13, and elected an entirely new set of officers, with the exception of financial secretary, which office is held by J. G. Schmidt, of No. 118. This Auxiliary is a good adjunct to the Bakers' Union, and is considered a school in the movement, for it will teach the apprentice how to conduct himself in the line of union workers and at the same time they can be taught that it is to their own advantage that they should be willing to advance themselves in the art and science of baking, so that when their time of apprenticeship has expired they will be qualified in all lines, not alone to the advantage of themselves but also to the advantage of the employer.

Two members of Bakers' Union No. 118 are now eligible to accept nominations for International offices, Brother John Weber and John G. Schmidt, but whether they will accept has not been made known.

The National Guard at camp on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, has no complaint to make about eating bread baked by unfair bakers, for there are now three members of Union No. 118 employed at the camp, through the instrumentality of Mr. Chas. Stohlman, of the firm of Fred. Stohlman, of West Washington.

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THE TRIP TO HOT SPRINGS

Arrangements Made Put the Round Trip Fare at Only $30.85.

Never in the history of Columbia Typographical Union have the union printers succeeded in getting such a low rate to the International convention as this year. The fare for the round trip to Hot Springs is $30.85. Tickets are good to return up to and including August 25.

The route selected is the picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio to Louisville, Ky., thence over the famous Illinois Central to Memphis, at which point the excursionists from this city will meet the special train of the Chicago delegation.

The Memphis union is making extensive preparations to entertain the visitors, and the program arranged guarantees a most substantial and enjoyable outing.

Efforts are being made here by the committee to have the party leaving Washington number eighteen, in order that a whole car can be secured. Already those who have signified going justifies the belief that there will be no trouble to obtain the requisite number.

The train will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 11.10 p. m. Thursday, August 8, arriving at Louisville at 8 p. m. the next day, Kentucky being traversed during the daytime, and the blue-grass section will be seen in all its scenic beauty. The party will leave Louisville at 9.40 the same evening and arrive at Memphis Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Sleeping car accommodations will be $5.50 to Memphis. From Memphis to Hot Springs sleeping cars will not be required because the travel will be by day.

It is quite likely that the New York delegation will take the C. & O. route, and in that event will travel on the same train as the Washington party.

Getting Along Nicely.

Geo. W. Robinson, in charge of the "Y" press, Government Printing Office, who underwent an internal operation at Providence Hospital, at present writing is doing nicely.

Reelected President.

Daniel Keefe, sixth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, was relected president of the International Longshoremen at their convention in Detroit last week.

Pulled 'Em.

Business Agent Lewis, of the Painters and Decorators, pulled his men off the painting work on the Academy of Music and also from Richardson & Burgess's building. Reason: Nonunionists.

Obey Mandate.

Local Union No. 60, of Cement, Granolithic and Construction Workers, at its last regular meeting passed a resolution to comply with the request of the Central Labor Union, to refuse to work on buildings employing nonunion mechanics.

Cigar Workers Win.

At a meeting of representatives of the independent cigar manufacturers and the so-called trust, Havana, Cuba, the latter declared their intention to eopen their factories immediately, granting the workmen's demand that wages be paid in American currency.

Tile Layers No. 2.

At the meeting of the Tile Layers, held at Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G streets, Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, James McIver; vice president, Walter Leonard; secretary, August Hagen; financial secretary, Fred Richardson; treasurer, Walter Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, James Vaughn; delegates to Allied Machanics Council, Walter Thompson, James McIver, William Miller, Fred Richardson, and Aug. Hagen; delegates to Central Labor Union, Milton Clark, Walter Thompson, William Miller, Thos. McNeilley, and James Vaughn.

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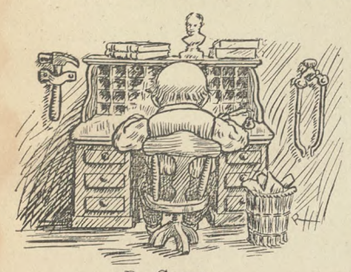
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PEN-POINT PERCOLATES



By CYCLE.

It is a little strange that no one has yet suggested the feasibility of establishing an observatory and summer garden on the roof of the G. P. O.

* * *

The war between this country and Japan in 1907 will be remembered for the expert testimony of those who were able to tell just what would have happened if war had been declared.

* * *

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following their investigation of Harriman's interests by land and sea, gives that gentleman control of nearly all the great lines of travel and freight routes. No mention is made of that disputed strip of territory which connects Washington and Glen Echo.

* * *

General regret was expressed by the employes of the Third Division when Mr. George L. Sherman, assistant to Mr. Ross, was called to the special administration service of the G. P. O.

* * *

The Navy Yard correspondent suggests that writers for labor papers now express their preference for Presidential candidates, and he names Mr. Bryan as his choice. If the Nebraskan should ever secure a four-years tenancy of the White House he will need to set apart at least one day of each week to receive those who claim to be the original Bryan men, and the crowd will be so great that the Executive Mansion and grounds will have the appearance of a New Year's reception. We must decline to express a preference until Col. Watterson is heard from.

* * *

A change in the order of pay-days upset the calculations of many who had acquired the habit of making even at the meridian hour on the fortnightly cash in. To anticipate the expense account to a cent for a stated interval is the printer's long suit, but the nicety of adjustment does not admit of turning the hands backward or in any way interfering with the delicate machinery. Under the new order the matrix must be readjusted to meet changed conditions, after which creditors will be admitted in blocks of five till the rush is over and confidence is again restored.

* * *

A section of this city, known as "Hell's Bottom," was recently visited by the Rev. Mr. Copp, who made a searching lamplight investigation into the habits or customs of those who occupy that territory, and who, by interference of blue-coated "Cops," have figured conspicuously in the criminal courts. Mr. Copp is the gentleman who just lately declared that "Hell is in the sun." His investigation of Hell's Bottom revealed a better state of affairs than the name would imply, and his final report is expected to show that while there may be a bottom, the Washington location does not meet all the requirements.

* * *

The Washington Post, of June 30, contained a pleasing little story by one of Washington's best known and best liked printer contributors, Mr. W. N. Brockwell. "When Towhead Went Afishing," is made the subject of the reminiscence, and North Carolina, his boyhood home, the location. To those who cherish the memories of a happy childhood the story appeals with special interest. The quaintness of expression gives it a naturalness which only the born story-teller can command. Unconsciously, perhaps, the narration reveals in "Towhead," the boy, a character which has developed with the man—a love for the beautiful in Nature, loyalty to home ones, an abiding faith in man, and a determination that will not admit of a possibility of defeat when the cause is just.

* * *

A Pennsylvania man recently lost his false teeth, and their whereabouts remained a mystery until he consulted a specialist for a case of aggravated sore throat. The examination revealed the secret hiding place of the teeth, which had lodged in the larynx. The man is credited with a residence in the "deestrict" here represented by Sam English and O. D. Hyler, which may (?) help to give the story a shading of veracity with those who are disposed to swallow anything and everything.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Dannie Vaughan with a gripsack—week end, Boyds, Md.

Tommie Dougherty with a gripsack—Elks, Philadelphia.

Voler V. Viles is the latest addition to the Audit Division.

Knights Templar returning from Saratoga report Steve Caldwell the possessor of two gin palaces—one in Albany, the other in Schenectady—both doing a flourishing trade.

F. J. Coles, in addition to being absent for some weeks on account of continued sickness, is threatened with an attack of deafness.

The promotion of George Sherman to the "front office" moves up in the Third Division Trusties Moyer, Saltsman, and Dement a point each.

In the selection by the President of a commission to make the wage scale in the Departments, the G. P. O. representative is W. L. Post, head of the Bureau of Documents. Having traveled the road from the lowest to the highest grade of salary himself, Mr. Post should readily recognize the burden-bearers of the establishment.

H. S. SUTTON.

FOR THE PUBLIC EYE.

The Jameson Studio, of Alexandria, also solicits your patronage when you want to have a counterfeit of yourself to present to your friends.

And when it comes to a smoke Hugo Herfurth's place on King street in Alexandria can supply your wants to your satisfaction—Old Plantation cigars makes a smoke that contents the mind of man.

Everybody loves a flower, but every one don't know where to get it, but you'll notice that David G. Grillbortzer, of Alexandria, tells you all about it in his ad this week. Roses and carnations are his specialties.

During the summer, when it is too hot to scrub and look after the floor, our readers will do well to call on F. Stewart at corner of First and H streets northwest, and try Duresco, the new floor finish. It dries as hard as granite.

Tyree & Company, of Fifteenth and H streets northeast, and Henry Callan, of Alexandria, druggists, inform the general public, through the medium of this paper, that they are prepared to supply anything needed in the line of drugs and sundries usually carried in drug stores.

For a nice juicy steak or an excellent slice of ham, especially if you live in the northeast, bear in mind that these can be found at stalls 19 and 20 in Northeast Market, where Messrs. Sherwood & McNamee will serve you courteously and at all times make you feel glad that your attention was called to their ad in THE TRADES UNIONIST. Mr. McNamee is a member of the Bricklayers Union.

SAYS WATSON IS DOOMED

Congressman Singer Soon to Be Compelled to Sing Swan Song.

The labor organizations of Indiana are labeling the politicians of both parties, said Frederick L. Feich, chairman of the legislative committee of the Order of Railway Trainmen, speaking in Richmond, Ind., Wednesday night to members of his organization. No public announcement had been made, and only members of the order and allied branches were present. He openly arraigned several active political lights of the State, among them Daniel Sims, T. M. Ralston, Charles Miller, and other gubernatorial aspirants in both parties.

Besides these, which Mr. Feich insisted should be put on the unfair list, there were a number of lesser luminaries in the political arena who were in the doubtful class, and should be closely watched by the laboring men of the city.

Concerning Congressman James E. Watson, the speaker said: "All I can say of Jim is that the laboring vote will soon put him out of the running, for his record in Congress bears out the assertion that he has not been friendly to labor."

Notice to C. L. U. Delegates.

I desire to secure a correct list of the secretaries of the locals affiliated with the Central Labor Union. Please secure the name and address of your secretary and forward same to me. Fraternally,

SAM DE NEDREY,
Secretary C. L. U.

"IN CAMP"

By W. H. ANGLIN.

By the right wheel! Forward, March! Say, but did you ever soldier—play soldier? How I envy those in camp, because, Was I not there onc't? You see, or so Nevils says, a military training is very essential to true citizenry. Two weeks with the D. C. N. G. is ample—I found it so, at least. By the way, Nevils is an artist. The pictures he pitched on the canvas of me with the posterior portion of my anatomy snugly seated on a caisson, oe'r hill and vale, with nothing, absolutely nothing, to do for fourteen days, were so vivid that I could see the cannons belching forth that powdered hellishness that caused Cervera to back up at Santiago de—any way, that little spark of patriotism that must be aroused for the other fellow to get the lieutenancy or whatever place he aspires, was so aflamed that I was ready for camp—just simply couldn't wait, that's all—and this spark didn't seem to get the least bit smothered either until we got to Halltown and were ordered to "Limber up!" in a thunderstorm. Imagine Bill Tanner "limbering up." You see—no; not sober up; I got it right—a soldier—that is, a good soldier— defies all natural laws. For instance, lightning can't strike a tree while a soldier is standing under it trying to hold twelve horses, those of the stall-fed variety and don't give a durn for grass. Ordinarily, steel attracts the electric fluid of the atmosphere, but it passes up the guns of a battery. So do I since my enlistment. Again, 'tis much cooler to be wrapped up in a blue woolen shirt with coat buttoned true a la militaire, than it is to lounge in a hammock in your pajamas, especially at noon-time when Old Sol seems to curse fate that there's not a cloud to hide behind, and Old Sol is about the only one that extends sympathy, too, but like lots of other beings, he sympathizes but shines right on; and again, a good soldier can tote from Bolivar to Harper's Ferry—3 miles—2 bushels of oats and exchange them for a quart of rye and can't tote the quart of rye back to camp. Ere the day had passed away, however, we were ready for the hike up the turn-pike, and, say, but it did look easy until the first lead team reached a farm house. There they balked, and all the theories of regulars, volunteers, and raw recruits put into practice couldn't get that team started again. Finally one of the boys, getting thirsty for water, made his way into the yard and filled his canteen. As he came running out of the yard the team immediately started off at break-neck speed. When the next team balked, we sized the situation up, gave a terriffic toot of the tin horn like unto the ash man, and we were off again. In this manner and assisted by the first lead team removing six panels of the fence where the gate once was, we got into camp about some folks supper time. And this was the end of the first day, and did we not rest? We did not rest, not yet.

When the command was given to "Fall out!" I had already obeyed. Long live the D. C. N. G. if they can live without me. I understand they went to camp over the road this year. "Over the road" is preferable from my point of view.

JIM HILL FIGHTS KEY MEN

Apprentice System Contemplates Rejection of Union Operators.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is declared to be trying to kill the Order of Railway Telegraphers on that road. The apprentice contract which the company requires student helpers to sign, reads as follows:

"The company shall have the right to suspend or to dismiss the apprentice at any time during the term of employment, should he fail to perform the duties required of him in a satisfactory manner or should he become a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers."

All railroad bosses, even Colvin of the Mount Vernon road, is tarred with the same intolerant stick.

The Man's Store closes at 5 p. m.
Open Saturday evening

Busy All Over the House

selling that special purchase of straw hats at NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Three Special Bargain Lots at 95c. $1.45 and $2.15

Every fancy suit in the house at honestly reduced trade-making prices.

D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

After all this roasting accorded the nature faker, I rise to remark that he's a whole lot less harmful than the natural faker.

* * * *

"Young woman escapes death just three times in one day" screams a yellow sheet in a huge head line. Well, isn't that enough? How many times do you want her to escape in one day?

* * * *

I hear that the promotion lightning struck another one-time fellow-worker of mine a few days since. Voler V. Viles has been given a position of a clerical nature "down at the front," connected, I believe, with the audit system. Young, vigorous, and ambitious, there is little doubt that he will go forward and upward if given the opportunity. Certainly I hope so.

* * * *

Dr. James Armstrong, after a two week's vacation, has returned to the scene of his labor, the Main Proof Room. While away he visited Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and several other places in the West and Southwest, ending with a stay of several days in the Panhandle region of Texas and Oklahoma. While I can not say he is as brown as the proverbial berry of which we hear when people of the "ton" return from outings, yet he looks well, and his bright eye and springy step (not to mention his pleasant smile) indicate very plainly that he has had a good time.

* * * *

I have received a dainty document beginning with the figures "1887-1907," in which I am told that "Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Smith hope to greet you at the anniversary of their marriage, July 17," at their home in Philadelphia. I hope the worthy Washington-Philadelphia-national squareman and the excellent woman who has been his loyal and helpful companion in all the twenty years that have passed since their marriage will have many more opportunities to celebrate such joyous occasions as this. If good wishes were coin of the realm, Shelby could always collect a goodly supply here at the nation's capital, where he is best known.

* * * *

August Jaeger is wearing a smile these days which is really delightful to see. Since July 1 he has reveled in the salary, the satisfaction, the honor, etc., which go hand in hand with a foremanship. Mr. Jaeger and the writer hereof first met as coworkers on Specifications—about that time August had just arrived from Kansas—and the friendship formed there, which thrived even while we wrestled with the deadly hyphen and occasionally bowed before the all-powerful comma, has been pleasantly continued over the intervening years (about ten in number). I am very glad to note his advancement, and am quite sure that many will join me in the congratulations which are hereby heartily tendered.

* * * *

The last two or three copies of the Typographical Journal have certainly contained a large (and assuredly gratifying) number of instances of increase in the scale of wages of printers. These good reports come from all sections of the country, and reading them here in Washington one naturally connects such good luck of others with what we ought to have here. The pay of printers in this city is not at all high when all the circumstances on which wage prices are based are taken into consideration. Speaking of the greatest employer here—I mean the Government—it ought to increase the pay of printers in its establishment. It is now about eight years since any increase was made in the Government Printing Office, and since that time the cost of living has increased by leaps and bounds. The Government of the United States must keep up with the procession; therefore it should increase the wages paid its Printery employes.

* * * *

The Public Printer hit the bull's-eye when he promoted George L. Sherman to a foremanship (or to a position with equal rank and pay) one day last week. Mr. Sherman (who came here from Kansas, I believe) has been an employee of Uncle Sam's greatest workshop for a number of years, and in every position held by him—and he has occupied many—he has always given a degree of satisfaction creditable to himself and entirely pleasing to his superiors, and, what is of equal importance, he has even been agreeable and helpful to those under him. His advancement is, of course, pleasing to him, but could he hear the many pleasant remarks that followed in the wake of his good luck I am sure that he would feel doubly gratified. There are some things, even in this age of fierce grappling for material advantages, that are better than gold, and one of these is the good will and respect of one's fellows, especially one's work-fellows. Mr. Sherman possesses these in a marked degree. As congratulations are in order, I take pleasure in tendering mine, at the same time felicitating the Public Printer on so worthily bestowing his favors.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

Home for Vacation.

Mr. L. C. Hover, foreman of the Post ad room, and Mrs. Hover, are receiving congratulations from many friends because of the splendid showing made by Mr. D. L. C. Hover, their son, in his studies at Columbia University. The latter is now spending his vacation at home with his parents.

Held Feed Fest.

The newly installed officers of Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, tendered a buffet supper to the retiring officers of the local after the transaction of routine business Thursday night. Smoke, song, and speeches followed the supper.

ROYAL WOOD STAIN
30 Cents a Quart

DURESCO
The New Floor Finish
Dries Hard as Granite

Made and Sold by
F. STEWART, First and H Sts. N.W.

David G. Grillbortzer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FLORIST
Roses and Carnations a Specialty. Alexandria, Va.

THE JAMESON STUDIO
Solicits Your Patronage
Fine grade photographs at surprisingly low prices
417 KING STREET

Union men can find good Union-Made cigars and other tobaccos at
HUGO HERFURTH'S
1012-1014 King Street, Alexandria, Va.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars and other Tobaccos, Pipes, etc. Give me a chance. Try my LY FINE and PLANTATION CIGARS. I guarantee these to be the best nickel cigars on market.

VISIT THE
Alexandria Pool Parlor
305-307 KING STREET
Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty
Your Patronage is Solicited
ARTHUR GRAY & ERVIN SCHWARZMAN
PROPRIETORS
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Elgin Shirts, Bell Brand Collars and Cuffs
H. J. BAKER
THE TAILOR
and Dealer in Men's Furnishings
714 King Street Alexandria, Va.

TRADE WITH
M. Schuler Beef Co.
The Largest Retailers of Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Etc., in Alexandria, Va.

"THE MERCANTILE"
Accepts Deposits of $1.00 and Pays Interest
Cor. Prince and Fairfax Streets
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Buy the Best. Sole Distributor of the following Brands of Flour: "Golden Rod," "Union Blend," "Pride of the Family," "Gold for Greenbacks" and "Bakers' Pride."
E. M. P. HARRISS
(Successor to Northwestern Supply Co.)
Dealer in Staple Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
3237 M Street Northwest
3344 M Street Northwest

DRAFTS Issued Direct on the Principal Cities of the World.
Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued. Money transmitted by cable. Stocks and bonds bought and sold. Collections and investments made. CAPITAL, $1 000,000—SURPLUS, $1 200 000.
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
Pa. Ave. Opp. U. S. Treasury

Equitable Industrial Life Ins. Co.
of the District of Columbia
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $100,000
Issues Ordinary and Industrial
OFFICE, 603-5 F STREET N. W
WILLIAM A. BENNETT Gen'l Supt.

Sherwood & McNamee
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dove Brand Smoked Hams
Cooked Ham and Smoked Beef
Stalls, 19 and 20 Northeast Market
Phone East 699

The Savings Possible at
S. Kann, Sons & Co.
8th St.—THE BUSY CORNER—Pa. Ave.
are such as may be counted in the pocket. At the same time styles and qualities are unexcelled.

Center Market
Open Every Day
Fresh Meats and Provisions

Quench Your Thirst at Our Fountain. Beverages are so Pure and Delicious Here That You'll Even Want to Drink When You Are Not Thirsty
Weller's Drug Stores
Eighth and Eye Sts. S. E.
3534 M St. N. W.

THE SORT OF ALE YOU'LL APPRECIATE
BALLANTINE'S
SOLD AT
SHOOMAKER'S
Light, wholesome, delicious appetiser, splendid tonic for convalescing—$1 doz. bottles.
1331 E Street N. W.

Union-Made Cigars a Specialty — UNION BAR
JOHN J. ALLEN
BUFFET
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
807 North Capitol Street

Use them when you write.
"TADELLA"
Alloyed Zinc
PENS
All Numbers. All Styles.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
(Incorporated.)
627-629 Louisiana Avenue N. W.

L. E. SMOOT
Sand and Gravel
FOOT THIRD STREET SOUTHEAST
Two Telephones
WHARVES: Foot of Third Street Southeast, 3250 K Street, Georgetown.

WINDOWS CLEANED
Leon L. Cahoon Window Cleaning Co.
524 Tenth Street Northwest
Cor. Tenth and F Streets
UNION SHOP

Phone East 1818 — Business Men's Lunch From 12 to 2
DIETZ'S RESTAURANT
THOMAS SHARP, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
239 New Jersey Avenue N. W.
A FEW DOORS FROM B. & O. DEPOT

Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine: you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
WEST 129

CELTIC CLUB WHISKEY
Our Specialty. Never Changes. Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take No Substitute

Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.
JOHN CONNOR
New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

Insist on Having the Label on all Printing that Invites Your Custom From Merchants and Dealers Generally. This is It
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

MAKE ALL PRODUCERS

An Ethical Discussion of the Labor Problem.

MANY WAYS OF GETTING A LIVING

They Are Roughly Classed as Parasitic, Predatory and Productive—The Latter Method Alone Offers Hope of Industrial Peace and Continued Prosperity.

Under the caption "Getting a Living" the June American Federationist prints an article by Prof. Ira W. Howerth of the University of Chicago. We excerpt as follows:

Getting a living is a problem in the practical art of getting wealth. Wealth, though only one of the elements of complete living, is an essential one. No wealth, no life. In some manner all who live must get a living, using the word living as equivalent to the material means of life. Now, aside from the downright theft or robbery, there are three methods by which a living may be obtained. They are the parasitic, the predatory, and the productive. * * *

Society may be roughly divded into three classes, determined by the several methods of gaining a livelihood. These are the producers, the plunderers and the parasites. The line between these classes is vague and ill-defined. A man may belong to each of them at different periods of his life. Indeed, he may belong to all three at once. Some of his wealth may be produced by himself or earned and some appropriated parasitically or predatorily. But usually men follow one method or the other and are hence susceptible to classification on the ground here suggested.

As long as these different methods of getting a living are followed and as long as the classes arising from them continue to exist there will be differing and conflicting views of the problems of life and labor, for nothing is clearer than that a man's economic and ethical views are affected by his mode of life. If you wish to know what a man thinks of a given problem, study his interests. Interests determine views more frequently than they are determined by them.

Why is it, for instance, that the employer is likely to be suspicious of trades unions, to oppose the raising of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor and the closed shop while the laborer may be expected to favor them all? Is it not because either is necessarily ignorant or dishonest. It is because each belongs to a specific class having specific economic functions and interests and the thought of each is affected by these interests. The employer may persuade himself that the particular thing which he opposes—the union, picketing, the closed shop—is "un-American," "subversive of the fundamental principles of our government," a "violation of liberty," and may swell with the soothing conviction that he is the champion of human freedom, but the fact will remain that self-interest is, as a rule, his primary motive and that his profits are the sacred ark of the covenant which he so zealously defends.

So the laborer may plume himself on his superior morality and denounce the villainy of "profit grinding," the social harmfulness of the open shop, the degradation of piece work and the like, but it will be none the less true that behind it all stands the wage scale, which is the primary object of his jealous care.

Does it follow that both are equally right? Not at all. Both may be equally honest, but which one is right depends upon which one stands for the permanent interests of society, which one represents most nearly the ethics which are destined to become universal.

Now, it so happens that, as has been pointed out, the productive method is of all the forms of getting a living freest from the element of spoliation. The ethics of the producing class must therefore most nearly approximate the final form. The two great moral convictions that have arisen and gained general acceptance among productive laborers have been described by Mr. Ghent as the ethic of usefulness and the ethic of fellowship. The ethic of usefulness he defines as the conviction that work of social value is tne only title to income; that when no social service is rendered no reward is due; that the man who will not work is not entitled to eat. The ethic of fellowship or brotherhood is the conviction of the duty of friendly association and collective effort for mutual benefit. These two ethics are fundamental and permanent. They must become universal, for they are necessary to the highest kind of living. The method of getting a livelihood that violates either of them must be supplanted, for the hope of the world is that the life of each will so enlarge and be so ordered that in getting a living no one will in any respect interfere with the rights of others to life or prevent his own physical, mental, moral, and aesthetic development.

Ethical considerations, then, demand that the various economic classes of society be merged into one—the producing class. This would lead to identity of interests, which alone can bring unanimity of opinion and as a consequence industrial peace. It is obvious that this whole mater is primarily a question of creating or transforming opinion—a question of education. Somehow men must be made to see and feel that to live by the labor of others is unjust, degrading and dishonorable. They must be made to realize not merely the respectability of productive labor, but also that without it as an element of life no man can really live.

The Labor Press.

In looking over our list of exchanges we find that the trades unions of the cities throughout the country are beginning to realize the benefits of the labor paper and are showing a true union spirit by subscribing in a body for the labor paper of their respective cities. Keep the good work up for your paper may not meet your ideas of what it should be, but bear with it patiently; patronize it liberally, show your faith in the cause and your labor paper will eventually reach the standard of your ideas.

It may not amount to very much, but it is your friend in need, never being afraid to publish your trouble and advocate your cause while at the same time the editor is making enemies for himself while fighting your battles. Members of organized labor who never devoted a penny to help the labor paper are the first to rush to it with their troubles and never fail to criticise it at every opportunity, and at the same time are patrons of the daily papers who always refuse to publish the good organized labor is doing, but will announce with big headlines and condemn us for any defect they may discover.

Let the unions of the various cities subscribe in a body for the labor paper and give them a fair and impartial trial and their paper will then be more able to reach the standard desired. It takes money to run labor papers, and that is why they are not as good as they should be. They are like a labor organization, just what the members make it. If they interest themselves in and support it, it will be a success; if not, it will not wield the influence for the cause that it could with proper support. Let the unions of the country carefully consider the proposition and do their duty and the labor press will certainly do theirs. If you won't boost' don't knock.—Sunday Tradesman, Springfield, Mo.

Affinities for Men and Boots.

There is more in a man's boots than he is apt to think—apart from himself. Taking them on the whole, from the similarity of character which his boots bear to himself it would almost appear that there really was some affinity between them. Here are a few instances in support of the theory:

Boots go on feet; so do men.
Boots have soles; so have men.
Boots sometimes get tight; so do men.
Boots are run over; so are poor men.
A boot will shine, if polished; so will a man.
A boot, to get on, needs a pull; so does a man.
Some boots have red tops; so have some men.
Some boots lose their soles; so do some men.
Some boots are imitation calf; so are some men.
Boots are tanned; so are men—in their youth.
Some boots can't stand water; neither can some men.
When a boot is well soaked it is a hard case; so is a man.
A boot, when old, gets wrinkled and hard; so does a man.
A boot, to be of much account, must have a mate; so must a man.
A boot, when well heeled, always feels comfortable; so does a man.
The less understanding there is in a boot the bigger it feels; so it is with a man.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in Winnipeg, Man., from the 16th to the 21st of September. A large number of delegates from labor organizations throughout the Dominion is expected at the annual meeting.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

Jerusalem, *May 22, 1907.*

Let me tell you of our pilgrimage to Bethlehem, the birthplace of our Lord. I don't know whether the place of His birth is more revered than the place of His sepulchre, but I must confess the former made more impression on me than the latter. The town of Bethlehem is a thriving place of about 15,000 inhabitants, and is delightfully situated on a commanding site on a spur of the great mountain range that runs north and south through the center of Palestine. The principal industry of Bethlehem is the making of souvenirs of mother of pearl, olive wood, and stone from the Dead Sea. Every pilgrim to this ancient city carries away some object as a remembrance of his visit.

Our dragoman called for us with a comfortable carriage and we departed from the Holy City by the Jaffa gate. Skirting the west walls of the city and ascending a steep hill we soon came to the plain known to Bible students as the "Plain of Rephaim," or valley of the giants, for it was here that David went out and smote the Philistines, always putting them to flight. At the farther end of the plain we came to the well of the Magi. An ancient tradition says that as the wise men from the East were trudging along this road in the gathering twilight, weary and dispirited from the fruitless search for the "King of the Jews" in Jerusalem, they sat down on the edge of the well. While drawing some water to drink they saw to their surprise, clearly reflected in the still clear surface of the water, that identical heavenly apparition which had led them from the East to the Holy City. This caused them to lift their eyes heavenward, and then, in the words of the sacred Evangelist, "Lo, the star, which they saw in the East, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was." (St. Matt., ii, 9.) Traveling over the same road these wise men traversed we soon came to the convent of Mar Elias. It was here, according to tradition, that Elijah rested on his flight to Hareb. Our dragoman showed us the very impress the prophet's body made in the stone on which he lay. While the pilgrims firmly believe all this, it seems to me he must have been a very heavy man and quite restless to make such an impression.

We gained a fine view of Frank mountain, on the summit of which are the ruined remains of a castle built by Herod the Great. The natives call this hill the "Hill of Paradise."

It is a source of great satisfaction to see something in this land over which there is no controversy, so when we came to Rachel's tomb, where lies the body of Jacob's favorite wife, we saw the real thing. The Bible narrative clearly locates this tomb. From this point we saw the village of Beit Jala, known as "Gilah" in the Bible.

One hour and a half after departing from Jerusalem we reached the outskirts of Bethlehem and commenced to wind our way through the streets of the birthplace of Boaz, David, and of our Lord. The streets are very narrow and crooked and crowded with people. Once more we came to a site that is universally agreed to be genuine, and over which religious sects are of one mind. The records are so complete that no savant has dared to impugn the authenticity of the site on which is built the Church of the Nativity, situated at one end of a large square.

Another remarkable thing about this sacred edifice is that through all the vicissitudes which the Holy Land has undergone during the last sixteen centuries, and notwithstanding the fact that almost every other Christian church and cathedral in the country was converted by the Moslems into a Mohammedan mosque, the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem has continued an uninterrupted career of Christian worship from the days of its first consecration down to the present time. It is undoubtedly the oldest existing church in Christendom of which this can be said.

The original handsome entrance has been almost entirely blocked up, in order to guard the church against an army or a mob. As it is, we had to stoop in order to gain admission to the interior. Owing to the hatred existing between the Armenians and Greeks, who own this edifice, Turkish soldiers are posted along the dead line to prevent a conflict, for if a member of one sect should get in that part of the church claimed by the other sect a regular donnybrook of a time would take place.

The existence of this state of affairs in so sacred a place seems like a profanation, and the nations should clear them all out, just as Christ drove the money changers out of the temple.

We descended into the crypt, which is reached by a flight of well-worn marble steps. The actual spot of the Nativity is decorated with a large silver star, through the center of which is a circular space to be kissed or touched by the hand. The star bears a Latin inscription, the translation of which is "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." We also saw the spot where it is said the manger stood. Under the same roof, but at some distance, is the Chapel of the Innocents, and is said to be the scene of the massacre of the Bethlehem infants.

After leaving the Church of the Nativity, in which we heard some impressive singing during the mass held for Arabo, we walked some distance and obtained a fine view of the field of the shepherds and the field of Boaz.

We returned to Jerusalem in the evening, just as twilight was falling and the muezzin was calling the people to prayer. This has been the star day of our entire trip.

We had the pleasure this evening of meeting seven young men who have been teaching in the Philippines for the past three years and are now returning to their home in the States on vacation. I had the pleasure of presenting them to Doctor Merrie and his charming wife, United States consul at Jerusalem, and who are stopping at this hotel, the Grand. I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness the consul and his wife have shown Mrs. Buckland and myself. They have taken particular pains to make our visit to Jerusalem a pleasant one. They depart for the States about July 1, after a residence in the Holy City extending over a period of about twenty-five years.

A Glutton For Work.

E. F. Ptacek, a clerk in the Railway Mail Service, says a dispatch recently, has worked steadily during the last eighteen months, with an average of but two hours sleep a day. His home is at Kearney, and his run is on a mixed train between that town and Calloway, a distance of 67 miles. Owing to heavy traffic this train is usually late. The postal clerk leaves Kearney at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it is rare that he gets back till late in the night. It frequently happens that he is in his home but a single hour, when he is called out again to take his run. Once in a while he gets from three to four hours rest in his bed. It is a matter of record that for the last year and a half he has not had an average of more than two hours sleep a day. As a result of the strain to which this loss of sleep has subjected him, he has grown very thin and exceedingly nervous, and physicians tell him that unless he takes a thorough rest he will within a few weeks be a complete mental and physical wreck. Not only has Ptacek got along for a year and a half on two hours sleep a day, but he has gone without his breakfast and supper, and frequently has eaten only a sandwich and a piece of pie and drank a cup of coffee at dinner time. The train ran so he could not get breakfast, and he got home so late he cared not for supper.

Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy.

Conventionality is not morality.

A ruffled mind makes a restless pillow.

The stationary stone becomes a mossback.

The game of divorce is not worth the scandal.

Saying the wrong thing is misfortune; but trying to explain it is disaster.

When we fail our pride supports us; when we succeed it frequently betrays us.

If a man wants but little here below he can get it by investing in trust securities.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comment of our friends upon them.

The worst thing about dismal people who are gloomy at the prospect of going to Heaven is that they don't go.

It begins to look as though the National House of Representatives will soon consist of one speaker and a roll call.

Half the sting of poverty is gone when one keeps house for one's own comfort and not for the comment of one's neighbors.

In the winter the South proceeds to get from Northerners what the North got from the Southerners in summer—and thus an equilibrium is maintained.

In cases of doubtful morality we usually ask ourselves if there is any harm in doing this; it might be better to ask, is there any harm in letting it alone.

UNION LABEL ANSWERS QUESTION

To-day's Most Potent Weapon to Subdue the Economic Elephant.

There are many "isms" advanced for the solution of the labor problem, the appellations of which, if not the substance, are familiar to all localities, excepting perhaps, along the outskirts of civilization and within the counting rooms of some large and very influential newspapers. While the advocates of each are inspired by the same noble purpose—the abolition of poverty, its nominal sequences, and the substitution of liberty, happiness, prosperity, and health—yet there is no practical unanimity, no "get-togetherism" discernible from out the economic chaos. In fact, if the truth must be admitted, paradoxical as it may appear, each school looks upon the other as an enemy. While the end sought is the same, the means used and the basic principles are widely divergent.

One advocates the Karl Marxian idea—direction, control, an elaborate extension of state functions; another the Jeffersonian—less government, but yet government; while another, the followers of Proudhon and Josiah Warren, believes purely and simply in the sovereignty of the individual, unfettered by statutes or judicial coercion. And each has its subordinate coterie of unconscious supporters—of owners of telegraph and railroads, municipalization, minor legislative measures, freedom of land, etc. The discussion, so far as adherents count, proportionately, is yet in its infancy, and the outcome, which evidently will be decided by the relative number, the ascendency of one of these particular schools, is not as yet even dimly foreseen in the distance.

Now, none of us know it all! We live in an age of doubt, uncertainty, and inquiry, and while our great minds wrestle with the economic elephant, while this lack of harmony exists and we await the questionable outcome, is there any one practical means of mutual self-protection upon which the workers can unite?

This question is answered in the union label.

It is not a cure-all. It was not discovered by any profound thinker of ancient or modern times—in fact, its author is unknown. But we do know it originated in the fertile brain of some live trade unionist. Some unselfish and thoughtful individual, who, perhaps, while you and I were sporting, was harassing his overworked brain to benefit his fellow-man.

Here are some of its advantages:

It rests on no long-spun theory; it is simple; it is practical, and it has no enemies.

It can be adopted by all vocations, the skilled and the unskilled alike.

The printer can use it on his printing.
The cigarmaker can use it on his box.
The hatter underneath his hat band.
The tailor on his vest strap.
The shoemaker on his shoe.
The barber in his window.
The blacksmith on his horseshoe.
The molder on his stoves and hollow ware.
The cooper on his barrels.
The baker on his loaves.
The wagonmaker on his carriage.
The fisherman on his can.

Each can demand the union product of all.

The product of the union mule-spinner from the mammoth dry goods houses; linen and underwear from the haberdasher—all to be passed over the counter by union clerks with the union button in their coat lapels.

Demand it.—A. F. of L. Declaration.

DESERVED IT.

He bought some scab-made clothing
Because they sold it cheap.
'Twas of the purest shoddy
And it never saw a sheep.
They said he had a bargain,
The choicest of the lot,
But after he had worn it
These were the things he got:
Diphtheria, bacteria,
Sciatica and mumps;
Locomotor ataxia—
You bet he got his bumps.
He got appendicitis,
The smallpox and la grippe;
A bad case of meningitis,
Of itch a seven-year trip.
He got the scarlatina,
And rheumatism's twinge;
Prairie mange and scratches,
And pains to make him cringe.
The microbe and bacilli
They pestered him full sore,
And of the "scabby" clothing
You bet he'll buy no more.
—Lincoln Wageworker.

The indications are that in the referendum vote of the International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., will be elected president and George Preston of the same place general secretary-treasurer.

Phone West 651 Established 1867
J. C. ALBRECHT
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS
Only Union Goods Handled
3119 M Street Northwest

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF
HOUSE & HERRMANN
Furniture Carpets Draperies, Etc.
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Building Sand Gravel Concrete Sand
Columbia National Sand Dredging Company
J. H. Bradley, Mgr.
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"There is always hope for a man who takes a drink"—The Senator.
PROVIDED ALWAYS
He takes it at the right place. You can't find any better than—
STONER'S
605 Pennsylvania Avenue

TO COOK
USE COKE
Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.
25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... $2.50
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 3.70
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 6.60
Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

JAMES S. HAYS has removed his stock of Crockery, Glass-Ware and House Furnishings to the large and handsome store **No. 3426 M Street Northwest** near the Capital Traction terminus, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage from his former friends and customers.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

H. A. Polen, 303 G street nw.
Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S. Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.

BRICKLAYERS UNION, No. 1.

Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Thursdays.

President, E. McCollam, 4 I st. nw.
Vice President, W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pennsylvania ave. nw.
Treasurer, W. R. Goddard, 1338 Fairmont st. nw.
Financial Secretary, John T. Kenealy, 1234 New Jersey ave. nw.
Recording Secretary, H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F st. ne.
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. McNulty, 335 H st. sw.

TRUSTEES.
M. P. Lynch, 941 Florida ave. nw.
J. J. Knighton, 603 G st. ne.
Charles Stuart, 75½ Bates st. nw.

ARBITRATION BOARD.
H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave.nw.
J. J. McCarthy, 2219 H st. nw.
John J. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.
J. F. Murtaugh, 3411 N st. nw.
P. H. Sugrue, 1122 North Capitol st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pa. ave. nw.
James French, 614 K st. se.
W. D. Cronin, 1415 Thirty-sixth st. nw.
D. Donovan, 3531 O st. nw.
M. A. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.

Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

WOMEN

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

It is a very bad habit that of having a dozen pieces of work on hand about half or quarter finished. It is often necessary for the housekeeper to cut out and make ready various pieces of sewing at the same time, but it is almost always best to roll all neatly away and take out and finish one at a time. If the whole are suffered to toss about in the work basket with a little done on each, it becomes a most disheartening, perplexing business. Very likely the little band most needed is lost and with difficulty replaced, or the work is soiled, and ready for washing before it is finished. At the best the housekeeper is discouraged by the mountain before her which despite all her efforts, seems to grow higher instead of lower.

Now, girls, there is something very satisfactory in finishing off "a garment down to the very last hoop or button." Who does not take courage for new achievements by the light of an orderly row of neat, seasonable dresses in the wardrobe, only waiting a change of weather to bring into service. What sight more delightful to the painstaking mother than the view of a drawer full of clothes for her children, all finished and waiting winter's snows or summer's heat. I am sure that excellent woman Solomon praises so highly was a notable woman in her day for finishing off work she had in hand; otherwise she would have been like many other house mothers "afraid of the snow for her household."

Sometimes one little disagreeable task neglected paralyzes all one's other efforts. I would do so and so if it were not for that work, which ought to be done first. Then why not do it and have done with it? Neglected duties grow heavily and harder the longer you put them off. It is like stroking a nettle—every one knows how pleasant a process that is, but grasp one boldly and quickly, and you crush all its stings before it wounds you. It takes but a moment to wrench it up from the soil.

Set down on a slip of paper the work you wish to do, and as fast as one piece is finished cross it off. There is a magic about system which seems to multiply time and add a third to any one's working power.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage has in it less of beauty, but more of safety than the single life; it has not more ease, but less danger; it is more sad; it is full of sorrows and full of joys; it lies under more burdens, but it is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and churches, cities and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone and is confined, and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee builds a house and gathers sweetness from any flower, and labors and unites societies and republics, sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies; and obeys their rulers, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good to which God has designed the present constitution of the world.

Without female society, it has been justly said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort.

Men seldom or never trust men with their secrets, and their ambitious prospects, but they will trust a woman with almost anything. Hence successful diplomats always work with the gentle sex.

There are two kinds of love that are felt in the heart of every pure and refined female. Her first plays around her in her young days, as bright and as changing as the hues of summer sky. The second comes only in her riper years.

I have seen many families bound together by the tenderest affection; I have seen many hearts wrought into each other by the sweet amalgamation of friendship; but with none did I ever find the delicious foretaste of that society in Elyseum where a never-failing politeness was not mingled in all other thoughts, words, and actions to each other.

MODERN WOMAN

Vacation Suggestions—How to Improve the Voice—Public Schools.

Firmness is the virtue of large minds. Obstinacy is the vice of small minds.—Selected.

A famous photographer gives some advice to the woman who wishes to dress and pose for a natural looking photograph. In this the artist shows himself at fault. What most of us seek it not a natural but a flattering likeness.

I am so tired of that old condemnatory phrase "for a woman." Here now is a man talking about a writer who possessed an unusually keen sense of humor "for a woman." That person who says it himself seem to shave very little sense of humor "for a man."

"Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was the hymn announced by the minister who had just had a stormy session with the church authorities for uniting a couple of noted divorcees. And it was fully five minutes before it occurred to him why some of the unregenerate in the congregation tittered.

Civility costs nothing, yet it has frequently proved a better investment than money. If you wish to impress strangers with your great consequence don't assume a supercilious manner. This is no longer fashionable except with the autocrats of the kitchen or the Pullman car. The members of the royal families of Europe are said to be the most universally courteous people in the world.

A scientist has decided that women have better memories, read more rapidly, bear pain better, recover more easily from wounds and serious illnesses and live longer than men do. This should afford some consolation to the frail sex, which is repeatedly informed that it is not capable of learning to bat a ball, row a boat, play tennis or golf in a manner to compete with the superior male athlete.

Critics claim, and the weight of evidence is with them, that the American woman's voice is not so dulcet as it should be. Perhaps this is a wise dispensation of Providence, for were her voice on a par with her other "attractions" the world would find her irresistible. For those who wish to cultivate a sweet and persuasive voice the sipping of a mixture of honey and lemon juice is recommended. The temper has a marked effect on the larynx. If you would have a silvery tone, cultivate good nature.

There is no such thing as cooperation in a madhouse. Says a psychopathic expert: "If one of our inmates attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together we know that they are on the road to recovery." There is a lesson in this. The saner we are the more highly developed is the instinct for helping others. Women prove their supersanity by trying to aid in the movement for the advancement of their own sex and of humanity.

Mrs. Fredericka Russell, of Brookfield, Wis., well known in educational circles as "the kindergarten mother" because of her work in that line, recently made some interesting remarks in regard to child training. They have value because her father was the friend and she herself was the pupil of the great Froebel, originator of the kindergarten.

Mrs. Russell says: "The public school is to a great extent one-sided, confining itself entirely to the intellect. Its system of marks and distinctions tends away from moral training because it fosters selfishness, jealousy, and dishonesty. Working for marks is the aim. It is the monarchical idea, not akin to the spirit of the republic." Just think that over.

When going away for the summer outing, don't be so cruel as to forget your dog, cat, and other household pets. If you can't take them with you, make it worth while for some reliable person to look after them. Many families pass the poor dog along to some irresponsible person who will not feed him and will probably beat him when he mourns for his lost master or mistress. With pussy it is a good deal worse. She is usually pushed out to shift for herself because of the superstition that cats are attached to places rather than people. If your cat is more attached to its home than to you, it is no credit to you. A cat can be as affectionate as any other animal if properly treated. How some people can go off to enjoy a vacation when they have left a couple of helpless animals to starve and suffer is one of the mysteries of civilization. Yet how often during the summer does one pass the closed house at the door of which crouches a starved looking dog or along whose veranda stalks a gaunt cat mewing pitifully and waiting patiently for the friends that have proved so unfaithful. Better send the animals to the local humane society or else forestall their sufferings painlessly with an ounce of chloroform before you start for the seashore or mountains.

Politician's Wife.

The wife of a prominent politician described to the writer a typical day of her life in London during the season. Having ridden at 8.30 before breakfast, at which meal she digested the newspapers, she attended to her household duties, read with the children for half an hour, had an Italian and a dancing lesson. Then in a fast motor sped to a committee meeting for the dissemination of free-trade literature. A hurried luncheon preceded a lecture on Plato—a rush to the house of commons to hear an attack on her husband's policy, and his answer—whirled home in the motor, she had time for a hasty visit to the nursery before scrambling into her clothes for a big dinner, where she naturally arrived late and breathless. A few rubbers of bridge, then a political party, and finally a ball, at which she danced vigorously until 2 a. m.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill), in Gentlewoman.

Tennessee Girl Who Trades Horses.

"I would rather be a horse trader than follow any of the lines of work usually undertaken by business women."

Thus does Miss Emma Scott, eighteen, sun tanned and healthy, declare herself. She makes her headquarters on the hay market, where she is known as one of the shrewdest dealers in horseflesh.

Explained Miss Scott: "I was raised in the country, and as a very little tot delighted to have my father throw me up behind his saddle when he went on horse-buying expeditions.

"After I became a little older my father underwent two operations that rendered him unable to attend to his business without assistance.

"So he taught me how to tell the age of horses, the sizes to buy to meet the market demands of the different seasons and the good points of the animals."

Children Sacrificed by Tobacco Trust.

People who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Company can find food for reflection in the following account of how it conducts its business of manufacturing in Chicago, says a Chicago writer:

Twelve-year-old children go to "school" at the tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it. It can not use entirely inexperienced children. As a result, all along Halsted, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth streets there exist so-called "schools" for cigarmaking. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry avenue thirty children, mostly Russians, are used. They receive no pay and are bound out to learn the trade.

As with the American Tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops and no child is taken unless its parents are known.

The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at $71,000,000 It thrives on cheap woman and child labor. Over 80 per cent of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women. Unorganized woman labor is cheap labor. Here are wages paid in trust factories and in union factories: For the making of 5 cent cigars the American Tobacco Company pays from $1.50 to $8 per thousand, averaging $5.50. For the same work the union factories pay from $6 to $10.50.

Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but $2 per week.

ON TIME-WORN TOMBS.

Our Mary Ann has gone to rest,
She's sleeping now on Abram's breast;
While this is fine for Mary Ann—
'Tis awful tough on Abraham!
—Exchange.

REQUIESCAT IN PACEM.

Beneath this stone
My wife doth lie;
She's now at peace,
And so am I.
—Exchange.

AS A SAFEGUARD

Organized Labor a Bulwark Against Rascality and Robbery.

Organized labor, which includes the Farmers' unions as well as the industrial unions, is without doubt the greatest force in this country for the education of the masses, the uplifting of humanity and for good government. But for some good organized movement to combat the rascality and robbery of the trusts and monopolies, the masses of the people would be absolutely without hope. The daily press, not in its entirety, but as a rule, is venal and corrupt, and is always at the beck and call of corrupt capital. Honest officials are misrepresented in the columns of these organs of graft, because honest government is not wanted by this class of newspapers. Already the organs of graft, greed, and the robber trusts have started their usual campaign of lies against District Attorney Langdon, his assistants, Heney, Burns, and Spreckles, not because Schmitz and Ruef are being prosecuted, but because the rich "interests" are being brought to the bar of justice. These hired character assassins of the daily press may well be expected to go just as far in exceeding the bounds of decency and honor in journalism as their masters, the corrupt trusts and monopolies, will pay for.

For the first time within the recollection of the oldest pioneers San Francisco has a government that is not under the domination of the "interests," and the organs of graft, that delight to call themselves newspapers, after having fawned and played the sycophant act at the foot of authority, without having accomplished anything more comforting than a smile of contempt, are now beginning to show the true characteristic of this kind—they are alternately whining and snapping.

This same daily press (Examiner and Bulletin excepted), by certain ingenious methods, is always attempting to array public opinion against organized labor, because such a policy is in line with the wishes of their masters, "the interests." Although the cost of living has been going up constantly for the past five years, and is still going up, no scare-heads are made, impressing these facts on the public. But just let some organization take action to have some kind of reciprocity between wages and the cost of living, and immediately all the wood type in the office is put into the head-lines, and the public infers from the great display that the gravest conditions are impending.

The public, however, especially in California, is coming to understand the daily press at its true value, and its power to do harm is being minimized every day. The people are fast coming to know the value of organized labor as a force for civic righteousness. The "interests" are more alert than ever for every opportunity to control the government, and the fact that professional politicians can never get control of labor organizations and dominate them as they do the political parties, frequently to the detriment of the interests of the plain people, make the organizations of labor a veritable bulwark of the liberties of the people.

William Jennings Bryan said recently in a speech in Chicago, "that if labor organizations had never done anything else than show up the enormity of the crime of child labor, they would deserve to be perpetuated." But labor organizations have done more than that—they have done more to elevate and educate the masses in the industrial world than all other agencies combined. They today are doing more for civic righteousness and good government than any other moral force at work in the movement. And why?

Because the members of organized labor recognize that in the mad rush for wealth, criminal capital does not hesitate to buy officials and State legislatures, and therefore the only possible salvation for the humble but honest man who makes his living by honest toil, is in honest government—the salvation of the country and the republic depends now, as it has in the past, upon the ranks of the toilers of the country.—News-Advocate.

Of Course It Won't Last.

I. W. W. leaders threaten to organize a "Western Federation of Labor." They may do so, but it will not last long. The rank and file of workers will not stand for an organization under the red flag of industrial anarchy, which is the banner flaunted by the Industrial Workers of the World. That band of malcontents has been driven from every locality it has fastened itself upon, and it will never get a permanent foothold in this republic.—Seattle Union Record.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America. International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical temple third monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest.
Secretary, E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Jennings Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 9, 23; May 7, 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: April 2, 16, 30; May 13, 27 June 11, 25; July 9, 23.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. J. Ford 3211 Sherman ave.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, J. F. Bradengeyer, 474 K street southwest.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W. Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, C. A. Pfau, 1207 Sixth street northwest.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8193:
Meets third Monday in each month, at the homes of members.
Secretary, Catherine Costigan, 1234 Tenth street northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets 827 Seventh street northwest every Wednesday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Garment Workers, No. 11 (Special Order):
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, at Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Kushner, 484 F street southwest.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, Wm. M. Ellis, 909 Eighth street southeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, George Edmonds, 423 Queen st., Alexandria Va.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street n. e.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Julius Staats, Kensington, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. B. Egloff 614 G street n. w.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street n. w.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Thursday at 719 Sixth street northwest.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets at Arion Hall, No. 430 Eighth street northwest, first and third Mondays.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Joseph Pettus, 3515 O street n. w.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, B. McCollum, 524 Tenth street northwest.

THE LOCKOUT STATUS

But Little, If Any Change During the Past Week.

WOEFUL WAIL OF PRESS AGENT

Latest Charge Against Unions is That They are Guilty of Conspiracy, Graft, and Generally Doing Unlawful Things in Standing for Closed Shop.

The building trades situation in Washington is pretty much in the same condition as it was last week, but few men are out of work, and but few nonunionists are being put to work. Mr. Harry Wardman, of the builders, professes that his success at union busting has succeeded beyond expectations, but in a controversy of this kind the reader must be prepared for most any kind of a statement that emanates from those who are doing their best to destroy organized labor and impair the prosperity of the community.

The negotiations alleged to be going on between the bricklayers and the Employers' Association are of the hide and seek variety, and there is but little to say or do except to wait developments.

The following taken from one of our daily papers is the latest official public utterance of the Employers' Association, and will bear the careful reading and consideration of all unionists and their friends, as well as the business men of Washington, because of its undignified and covert charge of bad faith and graft, etc. The reader will notice that the press agent asserts that the unions are contending for their positions "in a high-handed and unlawful manner," bue beyond innuendo and plaint of one who knows his course is weak, there is no force to his argument. The press agent says:

"It was said that the employers are in a 'conspiracy' to establish an open shop, as though, if true, this were a crime. An open shop is a shop 'open' to all workmen, irrespective of membership in any organization. If the employers had agreed to establish an open shop, which they have not, the term 'conspiracy' would scarcely be applicable to their agreement."

After discussing the conditions which preceded the lockout in which the decisions of the arbitration board and the later decision reached by a joint committee over which Capt. James F. Oyster presided, all of which has been previously rehearsed, the employers say:

"The unions ignored this decision entirely, and after waiting a week for the men to return to work, the employers began to secure nonunion men in their places in order to continue their operations. The Central Labor Union thereupon began a system of picketing the work. It brought pressure to bear upon unions having contracts to violate them, and join in the strike. Boycotts have been threatened and every possible method has been used to compel the discharge of the nonunion men. The law defines all this as conspiracy, and says that every person—owner, contractor, or workman—who takes part in it, is liable. The word 'conspiracy,' therefore, was simply applied to the wrong party..

"The decision of the anthracite coal strike commission, the greatest tribunal that ever passed upon industrial questions in the history of the world, was referred to and quoted, and it was alleged this decision applied to the attempt of the unions to compel the discharge of nonunion men and to enforce a closed shop.

"The employers thus far have not declared generally for an open shop. What the attitude of the unions will compel them to do is a matter for the future. In no case have any nonunion men been employed in any trade except where the union in that trade has first called a strike, and it may be stated that whenever the members of any union refuse to work on any of the jobs of this association they will be replaced with nonunion men—not with strike breakers, but with good, competent mechanics, who will be given assurances of permanent employment.

"It is stated that the Central Labor Union will 'fight to the last ditch for a closed shop.' A closed shop is a shop closed to all workmen not members of the union—or, in other words, it is an absolute monopoly by the union of the labor market.

"If the unions were responsible organizations, incorporated and financially able to guarantee their agreements and to respond in damages for their breach there might be some justification in making exclusive contracts with them in return for reciprocal guarantees which could be enforced. As it is, they are voluntary, unincorporated associations without financial responsibility and composed of a shifting membership, and able when attacked to change their form of organization or to disband and organize again at will.

"It is declared that the labor unions of Washington are seeking to obtain an absolute monopoly, without check of any kind, and the matter of wages is referred to as follows:

"One of the statements was to the effect that the poorhouse was imminent if the closed shop was not secured. The wages of mechanics in the building trades average from $4 to $5 a day, not counting overtime. This is more than almost any other class of labor receives. The employers have made no effort to reduce wages, nor do they intend such a move. They do intend, however, that for these wages a fair and conscientious day's work shall be rendered.

"We want it understood that it is the general public that is most interested in this matter, for it is the general public that finally pays all the bills. Abnormal wages cost because of decreased efficiency, restrictions, graft and other things, means not only an abnormal cost to the man who builds, but abnormal prices for every article consumed by the general public, for building cost enters into and becomes a part of the cost of all products, since they have to be manufactured, stored and sold in buildings.

"In conclusion, we will say that the present trouble was started by the unions and is being continued by them in a high-handed and unlawful manner. The time has come when our own self-respect and the best good of the building industry demands that we make a stand for our rights. We intend in the future to make no contracts or agreements that involve the surrender of our self-respect or independence, or to yield to any unfair demands. We intend to insist upon a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and whenever the members of any organization do not see fit to work for us we intend to fill their places and to see that building operations in this city suffer as little delay as possible."

At Luna Park.

The hotter the day the larger the crowd at this attractive retreat, due to the fact that the park's patrons have long since learned to realize that it is invariably from fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than it is in the city. Aside from this enticing feature, there is much to amuse in the matter of high grade bands and polite vaudeville.

To-night terminates the Ithaca Band's season. Commencing to-morrow Herbert's Grenadier Guards Band will begin a season that will extend to August 2. The band is a big one and a good one, having all the requisites to attract and command attention. Reginald Herbert is a musical conductor of pronounced ability, and he brings with him a picked constituency of solo harmonists recruited from the musical world's most select quarters.

Another feature, both astounding and collossal, will be Mlle. Loubet's death defying whirl, classified as Looping the Loop. In the matter of speed, she travels at the velocity of 4 miles a minute, executing a perfect circle in a loop shape apparatus, after a fashion that is incomprehensive.

Manager Charles J. Goodfellow, a parent himself, and always having the welfare of children in mind, extends a hearty welcome to all the public school children of Washington and Alexandria Monday, July 22, when, between the hours of 1 and 4, the park's manifold concessions will be at the boys' and girl's disposal free of charge.

On August 3, he has a similar outing in contemplation for the Sunday school children of the aforesaid cities.

One way of spending a pleasant day is to visit Luna Park.

Deacon Will Be There.

Following its usual custom the board of trustees of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, has, by vote of the board, directed the Home superintendent, Mr. Chas. Deacon, to attend the sessions of the convention at Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Deacon's expenses will be paid from the Home funds.

Visiting Relatives.

Mr. Enos Carr, of Smethport, Pa., is the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. Robey, a merchant at 651 B street northeast. Mr. Carr is a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers Union, and worked for many years in the factory of the Old Dominion Company at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Carr will hereafter keep himself posted on labor affairs by reading THE TRADES UNIONIST.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Continued from first page.

this matter, but made no recommendation.

The following special report upon the subject by Mr. Crandal Mackey, Commonwealth's Attorney for Alexandria County, was also read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1907.*

To the joint committees of the Alexandria Trades Council.

GENTLEMEN: At the meeting held at the Opera House, Alexandria, Saturday, June 22, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment, by the chairman of the meeting, of a committee to wait upon Mr. C. P. King, president of the Mount Vernon Railway, to consult with him relative to the discharge of the employes of the Mount Vernon Railway because of their affiliation with the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America. The chairman of the meeting honored me by appointing me on said committee, and, after consulting with Mr. De Nedrey, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Washington, and Mr. Fitzgerald, a member of the executive board of said Street Railway Association, and others, it was tacitly agreed, at my suggestion, that it would be better for me to go alone to Mr. King, because it was not known what attitude he might take toward a committee of representatives of organized labor. I immediately consulted the attorneys for the Mount Vernon Railway at Fairfax and at Washington, and I wrote to Mr. King telling him that I wished to talk with him about the trouble with organized labor on his road. He wrote me a courteous reply, stating that he would see me at the Hotel Raleigh on July 2. His attorney, Mr. R. Walton Moore, also 'phoned me that he would meet me with Mr. King at the time stated. At 9.30 a. m., on said date, I met Mr. King and his attorney, and stated the purpose of my visit, the stand taken at the meeting of organized labor at the Opera House, and my desire to state the side of the employes in the matter of the discharges of conductors, motormen, and brakemen on his road. I then proceeded to state to him, as best I could, the case of the employes, calling his attention to the long and faithful services performed by many of them and to their character and efficiency through the many years that they were in the service of the railroad; and I suggested to Mr. King that an ararngement might be made under which the men could return to work and, at the same time, continue in their union, by signing contracts for a term of years individually upon a scale of wages and hours, similar to that under which they had been working. Mr. King listened intently to everything I had to say, and then replied that he had not considered it practicable from a standpoint of discipline to enter into any individual contracts with the men. He stated that the men were not discharged because they had joined a labor union, but that he had noticed for more than a year a general letting-down in the efficiency of the employes of the road, and that he had been compelled, for that reason, to visit Washington every week during the past year so as to watch the road, as there was a great responsibility on him, being the manager for the stockholders. He stated that several discharges had been made before the employes joined a labor union, and that he had determined to discharge a great many, because of the condition in which the road had gotten through the indifference of the men, and that when they joined the labor union it was the culmination of what he regarded as indifference to the interests of the road. He stated that he had been watching the career of the men who had left the road, and had observed that a number of them had gotten positions, and he hoped they would all soon get positions; but that he could not take any of them back at the present time, though later on (he would not say when) he would take back some of the more efficient of the men. I stated to him that from my point of view it looks strange that nearly all the employes of the road, many of whom had been working on the road for years without complaint, should suddenly become inefficient. He replied that such a condition was not unusual, as some years ago the Capital Traction Company had been up against the same condition, and had to discharge some of the oldest men on its line. I also stated to him that if there was a lack of discipline on the road, the men were not so much to blame as the person charged with maintaining discipline. He added that he realized that the men were not entirely to blame in the matter, but that he had ordered the dismissal of the men and took all the responsibility for it.

I told him that his attitude would injure Luna Park, which park employed a large number of people from Alexandria County, and that the park was already feeling the effect of the withdrawal of patronage, from the belief that the Mount Vernon Railway was interested in Luna Park, and from the fact that it is necessary to travel over its road in order to reach Luna Park. I told him also that there were about sixty labor organizations booked for outings at the park, and that most, if not all, of them would remain away from the park because of his action in getting rid of these employes. He replied that the railroad did own a small amount of stock in the park, but that if the park had to suffer for the action of the railroad, the park would have to stand it, as he proposed to run the railroad in what he believed to be the interest of the stockholders, whether it hurt the park or not.

You will observe, that nothing was gained by my visit to Mr. King, except to draw from him the frank statement that he was responsible for the discharges on the road, and that Mr. Colvin was carrying out his orders, and to ascertain beyond question that Mr. King, like all railway managers, considers organized labor hostile to the interests of his road.

Mr. King stated nothing to change my opinion, based upon the evidence, that the men dismissed from the service of the Mount Vernon Railway, were not dismissed for inefficiency, but solely because they joined a labor union for mutual protection.

I might add that during my experience I never knew a railway or a railway official who had any sympathy with organized labor. The political agents for the railroads have for years defeated or attempted to defeat every bit of legislation supported by the American Federation of Labor in the House and Senate of the United States; and it is my opinion that all the legislation even gotten in the interest of organized labor has been obtained in spite of the railways and through the power of labor in organizing for mutual support and protection.

Sincerely, yours,

CRANDAL MACKEY.

The whole matter was referred to the adjustment committee.

A motion was made to instruct the committee to make immediate report. The motion was defeated.

The special committee of ten on lockout reported progress.

Labor Day committee reported that 30,000 tickets had been ordered with coupons attached, which gave the holder an opportunity to secure a prize. The chairman asked that the committee be enlarged by the appointment of fifteen more committeemen. The request was granted and the president appointed the following: W. H. Schaefer, Beer Drivers; John Weber, Bakers; H. C. Bonault, Bartenders; J. Moser, Clerks; J. B. Colpoys, Carpet Mechanics; John J. Purcell, Electrical Workers; N. A. James, Firemen; W. T. E. Hesen, Horseshoers; S. J. Bryan, Ironworkers; Beattie, Telegraphers; F. H. Litchfield, Machinists; A. E. Farnen, Plumbers; C. E. McClure, Plate Printers; Harry J. Wells, Paper Hangers; Walter Thompson, Tile Layers.

BILLS.

Bills from the Washington Post and the evening Times were ordered paid.

Bill from Latest News for $4.50, receipted with the compliments of John F. Costello, treasurer, was read, and the secretary instructed to send Latest News a letter of thanks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bakers—Asking indorsement of a circular stating that the C. D. Mills Baking Co., of Baltimore, was unfair to organized labor. After the Bakers had stated that any expense incurred in the matter would be borne by that organization the indorsement was given.

Cement Workers—That P. J. Pullman was now fair to that organization, and asked for his removal from the "We Do Not Patronize" list. Request granted.

Cement Workers—Stating that at the last meeting of their local it had decided to comply with the request of the Central Labor Union not to work with nonunionists on locked out jobs.

Bakers—That the proposition to parade on Labor Day had been laid over.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.—Stating that the association desired to be fair to organized labor. Referred to committee on adjustment.

Coopers International Union—Presenting grievance against the Finsch Distilling Co. Referred to Bartenders.

On motion, roll call was dispensed with for the evening.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion, the grievance against Frank P. Hall, 1000 Seventh street, southwest was taken from the committee on adjustment and he was placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following indorsements of the placing of the C. D. Mills Baking Co., on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, were read and filed:

Electrical Workers, Bakers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Hoisting Engineers, Paper Hangers, Stationary Firemen, Beer Drivers (fine of $5), Bottlers (fine of $5).

Know Ye!

THE TRADES UNIONIST is on sale at the news stand of Mr. N. C. Stoops, at 606 Fifth street northwest.

ROSTER OF ALEXANDER UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 312 N. Pitt street. S. J. Irby, secretary.

Electric Railway Employees—Meets every Tuesday in Trades Council Hall at 8 p. m. Cecil Hufty, 413 S. Royal street.

Railway Conductors—Meet first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in hall over Alexandria National Bank. R. H. Sherman, Wellington, Fairfax county, chief conductor; W. B. Smithers, 116 N. Columbus street, secretary and treasurer.

Representative Business Houses.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

BANKS

Washington Exchange Bank, 710 Fourteenth st. nw. Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Organized 1814; Capital, $800,000; Surplus and undivided profits, $700.000.

The National Savings and Trust Co. Capital, $1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fifteenth and N. Y. ave.

BICYCLE ETC.

Acme Repair and Bicycle Co., J. E. SHAW, prop. 1749 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Bicycles, gas appliances, drop lights, and roller skates.

Lewis Cycle Exchange. Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanics' tools. A large assortment of second hand bicycles always on hand, 1833 Pa. ave. nw.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Elgin Creamery Co., Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees. 220 Ninth st. nw.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Daniel Loughran, 1347 Pa. ave. nw.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Fuller's Cigar Store, Original Label News Stand, 60 H st. nw.

NOHE'S Twenty-four Hour Cigar Store. Papers, Magazines, and Laundry Agency. 507 G st. nw.

COACH FINDINGS

J. B. Kendall, 485-87 Mo. ave. nw.

CONFECTIONS

The Navy Yard Confectionery. Cokinos & Co. Ice Cream and Soda. 721 Eighth st. se.

"THE VELVET KIND"

Pure Ice Cream

Wholesale

DRUGGISTS

P. J. Duncan & Co. Everything up-to-date. Sixth and K sts. ne.

Kenealy Prescription Expert, Branch Post Office, Gas Bills Received, North Capitol and Eye, Opposite St. Aloysius Church.

Charles Hawkins, Prescription Druggist, Cor. Fourth st. and Virginia ave. se.

M. S. Fealy, Prescription Druggist. Eleventh and Pa. ave. se.

Astoria Pharmacy, W. Ashton Evans, Ph. G., Prescription Specialist. 3d and G sts. nw.

Theo. A. T. Judd, Druggist, Cor. Seventh and F sts. sw.

Donn & Sanford, Druggists. Successors to J. W. McDonald. Cor. N. Y. ave. and North Capitol st. nw.

Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.

A. T. Bronaugh, Pharmacist, SW. cor. Seventh and P sts. nw.

Harry T. Smith, Pharmacist, Eighth and F sts. ne.

L. S. Day & Co., Pharmacists. Pure drugs, lowest prices. Fourteenth and P sts. nw., and cor. Fifth and G sts. nw.

W. S. Richardson, 316 Four-and-a-half st. sw.

C. H. Weiss, Pharmacist, Anacostia, D. C.

R. Clifford Hines, Pharmacist. Cor. N. J. ave. and Q st. nw.

Tyree & Co., Druggists, Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

DRY GOODS

Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 Seventh st. nw.

Wm. H. Burch, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings, Hoisery a specialty. 806-808 H st. ne. Phone East 946.

DYER

E. E. Wheatley, 1068 Jefferson ave. nw. Phone West 117-Y.

N. Gross, Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment; first-class altering and repairing; goods called for and delivered on time. Phone East 1265. 721 H st. ne.

ENGRAVING

Lanman Engraving Co., Halftones and Zinc Etchings. Washington Post Building. Phone Main 673.

FIRE INSURANCE

Fireman's Insurance Co., Seventh st. and La. ave.

The Peoples Fire Insurance Co. Cash capital, $100,000; surplus, $60,000. Office, 326 Pa. ave. se.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Julius Lansburgh, Interocean Bldg., 512 Ninth st. nw.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

Rudolph & West Co., 1332 N. Y. ave. nw.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

C. Auerbach & Son, Men's Outfitters and Hatters. We sell Union-Made Goods only. NW. cor. Seventh and H sts. nw.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

James Y. Davis' Sons, 1201 Pa. ave.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

McFall's Variety Stores, 814 and 1203 H st. ne. 5 and 10 cent Goods a specialty; Holiday Goods to suit the Season.

HOTEL

Try the Vendome Hotel, under new management. W. G. Miller, prop.

INSTALLMENT HOUSE

W. J. McGinniss, Union-Label Men's Clothing and Furnishings, Ladies' Clothing, etc., cor. Ninth and H sts. nw.

LIME, SAND, GRAVEL, CEMENT

National Mortar Co., Office: Room 9, Ralston Bldg., 612 F st. nw. Office phone, East 688.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING

The Eckert Lithographing Co., Lithographing and Engraving, 506-508 Fourteenth st. nw.

MACHINIST

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 9 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907. | One Dollar a Year

THE CASTING OF THE DIE

Bricklayers Weld Last Link in Anti-Open Shop Chain

STAND FOR ORGANIZED LABOR'S SOLIDARITY

Last Vote Taken on Proposition Submitted by Conference of International and National Building Trades Officials Last Week—Carpenters Voted "Yes" Tuesday Night—Proceedings of Conference and Resolutions Adopted—The Contract.

The die is cast and the building trades of the District of Columbia are to lock horns for supremacy.

The question of the open or closed shop is the factor in the fight, and that the battle is to be fought was definitely settled by the action of the Carpenters at their joint meeting in the Armory Tuesday night, and the Bricklayers at their meeting Wednesday, when it was decided to strike nobly in defense of the right to organize and stay organized. This paper was in hopes that the contending factions might get together and avert the strike, but the defiant attitude of the Employers' Association has precluded a peaceful settlement. Following is the proceedings of the general conference of the national and local representatives in their endeavor to settle the controversy:

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1907.

Meeting of the International Representatives of the Building Trades, held at Typographical Temple, was called to order at 11 a. m. on the above date by N. C. Sprague, who stated that at a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union a committee of ten had been appointed. As the chairman was out of the city, he called the meeting to order and requested Mr. Purcell to take charge of the minutes. The following members were present:

George M. Reed, Plasterers; Walter V. Price, Marble Workers; Emmett L. Adams, Machinists; James P. Reynolds, Tile Layers; M. O'Sullivan, Sheet Metal Workers; Robert Dickson, Electrical Workers; William G. Schardt, Carpenters; F. M. Ryan, Iron Workers; George M. Huddleson, Tile Roofers; William Huber, Carpenters; John F. Breen, Building Laborers; Joseph Reilly, Carpenters; W. J. McSorley, Lathers; John Love, Plumbers; Harry Bosworth, Stone Cutters; Walter Bowen, Bricklayers; Thos R. Preece, Bricklayers; Moses Payton, Hod Carriers; David G. Cleland, Painters and Decorators; N. C. Sprague; John G. Schmidt; Sam De Nedrey; J. F. McKenna; John Brinkman; Ben Egloff; C. W. Winslow; J. J. McCracken; E. L. McClelland; J. J. Purcell; J. J. McCarthy, Stone Cutters; Wm. Cronin, Bricklayers; Wm. Hutchinson, Lathers.

After a roll call had been made the Central Labor Union committee was instructed to get all delegates present for the afternoon session to meet at 2 p. m.

The afternoon session of the International Representatives of the Building Trades was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by Chairman N. C. Sprague.

The first business taken up was, who should be seated in the conference? Motion prevailed that International representatives, committee from the Central Labor Union, and local representatives of the Building Trades would be seated.

Temporary officers were then reelected by acclamation, with the addition of John Schmidt as doorkeeper and Robt. Dickson as reading clerk.

The minutes of the morning session were approved as read.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was then introduced. After welcoming the delegates he stated what an important part the building trades industry was in the capital of the United States and warned the delegates that the present situation would call for their serious consideration.

Secretary Morrison followed, speaking upon the benefits to be achieved from the united organization of the building trades.

The offer of the use of a stenographer as well as the use of an electric fan from the American Federation of Labor office was thankfully received.

The local delegates then informed their International Representatives of the cause of the present conditions in the building trades and what they had done to prevent the introduction of the open shop. After a lengthy discussion by the delegates the secretary was instructed to draft a letter to send to the Employers' Association of the Building Trades and to be signed by all the International Representatives present, requesting a conference at their earliest possible convenience. The secretary was also instructed to see that the secretary of the Employers' Association of Building Trades receives this communication. After a further discussion the meeting adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet on August 2 at 10 a. m.

The following letter was sent the Employers:

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1907.

To the Employing Contractors Building Trades.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned international officers of the several building trades are now in conference in the city of Washington. The object of the conference is to endeavor to arrive at a proper solution of the existing controversy in the building industry.

We therefore request your honorable body to appoint a committee to meet with us, looking to the adjustment of the difficulty.

Inasmuch as our time is limited we ask that you designate some hour to-morrow, Friday, August 2, for the conference.

Trusting that the above may meet with your favorable consideration and action, and thanking you in advance, we remain. Yours respectfully,

(The above letter was signed by all National and International Officers.)

AUGUST 2, 1907.

Meeting of the International Representatives of the Building Trades, held at Typographical Temple, was called to order by Chairman Sprague.

Roll call was then read and absentees noted.

Minutes of the preceding meeting approved as read.

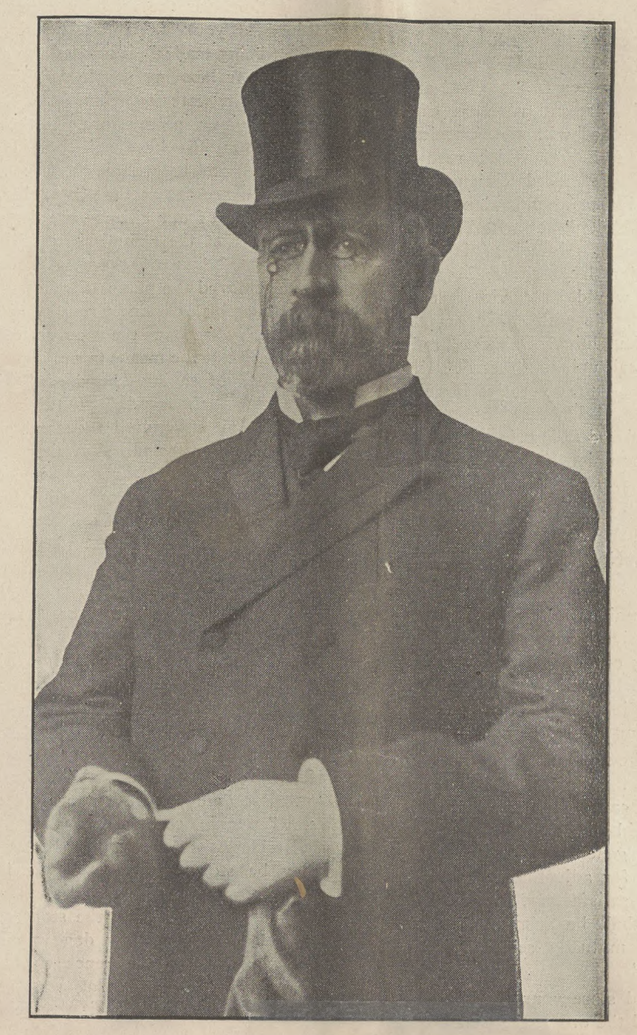
The secretary then read the communication which had been sent to the Employers' Association requesting a conference, and stated as yet he had received no reply. Statement being made by some of the delegates that several employing contractors, who were not members of the Employers' Association were willing to come before the conference and state their views in regard to the controversy, was received and motion was made that we hear them at 2 p. m.

Motion that a press committee be appointed and they alone to give out any statement, was carried.

The chair appointed Preece of the Bricklayers, Love of the Plumbers, and De Nedrey of the Central Labor Union, as a press committee, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The afternoon session of the International Representatives of the Building Trades, held at Typographical Temple,

(Continued to eighth page.)



JAMES F. McHUGH

JAMES F. McHUGH, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union, is the general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, with headquarters at 520 Sixth street northwest, and is well known in almost every city of importance in this country. Since the location of the headquarters here a decade and a half ago, Mr. McHugh has taken an active part in trade union affairs of the District, and by his uniform courtesy and conservatism has won the confidence of all. His career as an officer and leader has been fruitful of good results, and locally his advice is given especial attention. In his own craft, whether a difficulty occurs in New York or San Francisco, Minneapolis or Galveston, his advice is sought and almost invariably his suggestions are followed, and the result is the very high plane the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association occupy in the labor world. Loved and confided in by all, an ideal leader of men in brain and physique, Jim McHugh is a man who "does things."

GOLD CERTIFICATES

Samples of the New Issue Reach Bay City, Mich.

William F. O'Brien, a former Bay City boy, who has been employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., for thirteen years, is in the city for a couple of weeks visiting relatives and friends. He came direct here from Philadelphia, where he attended the national convention of the Elks. He brought with him samples of the latest monetary issue of gold certificates by the United States Treasury Department, the first to reach this section of the country. Even the local banks have received none of the bills and it may be some time before they find their way into the channels of trade in the Western States."—Bay City (Mich.) Times.

"Obie" must be a source of unalloyed joy to Bay City. Sometimes his originality is almost sensational. Some three or four years ago, just previous to his annual visit home, he took a hundred 20-dollar bills up to the bindery and had a friend of his to make them into a neat pad so that he could carry them in the inside pocket of his coat. After his arrival in Bay City, whenever it come his turn to "buy" (and "Obie" buys as often as any one else) he'd simply pull the pad out of his pocket and tear off a twenty. Don't know how to account for his showing up this time with nothing better than tens. But perhaps the Elks' convention was more expensive than he anticipated.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

IT SHOULD BE SO

Bricklayers Wednesday Night Voted to Affiliate With the A. F. of L.

At the meeting of Bricklayers Local No. 5 in Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday night, the members voted upon the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The proposition carried by a large majority, and the Bricklayers are to be commended for the wise stand they have taken to get in closer touch with the great labor movement.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS

Treat For Those Who Would Understand Movement.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and now chief of the Bureau of Information of the Immigration Department, T. V. Powderly, Congressman-elect Carlin, of Virginia, and Commonwealths' Attorney Crandal Mackel, of Alexandria County, Va., will be the speakers at Luna Park on Labor Day, thus assuring all those who desire to learn more of the labor movement of this country an excellent opportunity to do so. All of the gentlemen are well informed on labor topics.

Growing Some.

At the meeting of Electrical Workers Local No. 26, this week, eight new members were added to its already large membership, and three applications were made for apprentice membership by young men who hope soon to be full fledged electricians.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Destination of Several Washingtonians and Their Friends.

The local delegates to the annual convention of the International Typographical Union left Thursday for Hot Springs, where, with many hundred others of their brethren, they will discuss the affairs of the organization from August 12 to 17.

The local contingent is an unusually strong one this year, and it is expected to reflect great credit on the organization here. Delegates John A. Huston and Charles I. Willey left Thursday over the Baltimore and Ohio, via St. Louis, where they will be entertained on Saturday by the St. Louis organization. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Huston and E. E. Calhoon, and will take a special train from St. Louis to Hot Springs Saturday night, arriving at that point on Sunday.

Delegates H. W. Templar and William R. Love left Thursday night via Chesapeake and Ohio, and Louisville and Memphis. They will be entertained in the latter city by the Memphis Typographical Union on Saturday, and will arrive in Hot Springs Sunday morning. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monroe Kreiter, and Mrs. F. C. Roberts, representing the Ladies' Auxiliary.

E. D. Ballentine and Val. J. Augenstein, representing Newark, N. J., union joined the Washingtonians here and will be of the party to the Springs.

RIGHT UP TO DATE

Bakery Wagon Drivers Orders Papers For Membership.

Bakery Wagon Drivers held their regular meeting at Pythian Temple Wednesday night, and resolved to forward the course of unionism by subscribing for this paper for every member of the organization.

Fred W. Fox is in Boston attending the International Teamsters convention.

John G. Schmidt, business agent for the Bakers, was a visitor and made arrangements with the Drivers for cooperation in combatting the unfair baking firm of C. D. Mills & Co.

99 HAD A VISITOR

Pleasant and Profitable Meeting Held by Engineers.

Engineers, No. 99, held their regular meeting at 910 Pennsylvania avenue Tuesday night, and inducted two more engineers into membership and unionism, while three others made application to be recorded among those who are right.

Second Vice President Huddle, of Boston, was a welcome visitor and took occasion to give the membership a short review of the labor conditions of the country as seen through the eyes of an international officer.

Before adjournment strong expressions were made by members justifying the stand taken by the building trades in their determination to stand for the closed shop.

DONE BUSINESS

Icemen's Local Now Numbered Among Our Readers.

At the meeting of Ice Wagon Drivers Local No. 430, Tuesday night, a motion was made and prevailed that from now on every member of that organization would be a reader of THE TRADES UNIONIST, and instructed the secretary to see that each member received a copy by mail every week. We desire to thank the ice men, and will endeavor to give them their money's worth of pure unadulterated unionism in the columns of this paper.

The executive board, which is composed of J. A. Toone, W. A. Smith, C. H. Berry, J. Reynolds, P. A. Corneal, and T. H. Edwards reported that the question between the Columbia Ice Company and the local had been satisfactorily settled by the company granting an increase in pay.

There were two new members taken in and two reinstatements.

Don't forget the button of the ice man, reader. See that he wears a button bearing the word August, and you'll be right, and so will the ice man.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

P. J. Ryan Appointed On Legislative Committee.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST TOBIAS BUSH

Labor Day Committee on Tickets, Sports, and Children's Chorus—Contract of Window Cleaners Indorsed—Change in the Building Trades Committee of Ten.

Central Labor Union met in regular session, President John H. Lorch in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

The following credentials were received and delegates named therein given seats:

Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen—James McDonald, vice H. N. Ward, resigned.

Window Cleaners—Frank Longstreet, J. L. Perkins, N. S. Keyser, and Noah Lewis.

International Union Steam Engineers. George T. Little, vice L. C. Pottinger resigned.

Sheet Metal Workers—Notifying secretary of error in credentials of previous meeting.—Corrected.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Adjustment—Recommended that Central Labor Union appropriate $20 to conform to the law in the matter of the grievances of the Journeyman Barbers against certain bosses. Recommendation concurred in. Progress on other cases in hand.

Special committee on Elks' new building—Reported progress on the job.

Labor Day—That 1,500 tickets had been placed in the hands of Committeeman John B. Colpoys, and that he was placing them in the hands of members of the different locals for disposal; that the committee on sports had their work well in hand, and would introduce some unique features at the park on Labor Day; that the chorus of 500 children would meet in Typographical Temple for rehearsal Saturday, August 17. It is urgently requested that parents have their children present on that date.

Label Committee—Chairman Roberts reported that hatters had won their fight to maintain label, and called attention to the C. D. Mills Baking Co., unfair to the bakers.

Executive Committee—Reported that appeals for aid referred to it would have to be denied on account of lack of funds. Agreed to.

Committee of Ten—On building trades matter reported progress, and Central Labor Union ordered bills paid contracted for by committee. The committee also recommended that Bro. C. W. Winslow be dropped from the committee because of his inability to attend its meetings, and the name of S. J. Bryan substituted. Agreed to. It was decided to continue the committee.

At this time Arthur M. Huddell, second vice president of the International Union of Steam Engineers, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., was introduced, and who gave a short talk on labor conditions in his home city, and congratulated delegates of the Central Labor Union of the excellent manner in which they transacted their business.

Bills were ordered paid as follows:

The Trades Unionist Publishing Company, $42.70.

N. C. Sprague, committee work, $16.

J. J. Purcell, committee work, $16.

David Cleland, telephone calls and car fare, $1.05.

Typewriting for secretary, 50 cents.

A communication was received from Mr. T. C. Noyes, relative to al alleged boycott on National Baseball Park. The secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Noyes that the Central Labor Union had no grievance against the park.

Brotherhood Stationary Fireman—That N. A. James, F. M. Nuse, and M. J. Costello had been appointed to meet with a like committee from the Teamsters and Central Labor Union to take up matters pertaining to ice companies.

From Bartenders International League. Filing a grievance against Tobias Bush, a saloonkeeper at 1110 E street north-

(Continued to fifth page.)

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Foreman M. A. Lynch, who journeyed to the Quaker City with the Elks, has returned and resumed his duties. He informs me that there is nothing that will dispel a bad case of blues like Elk milk. His appearance proves the assertion.

It is reported that President O'Connell has selected Thos. E. Carroll, one of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, as a member of the law committee. This committee will meet several days previous to assembling of the delegates. This is a very important committee. It will examine and report on all amendments to the constitution submitted by the different locals.

On August 24, Columbia Lodge of Machinists will give its annual excursion to Marshall Hall. If the weather is favorable there will be a great outpouring of trades unionists. As the proceeds from this excursion will be devoted to charitable deeds, it behooves all trades unionists to add their mite, and join with the members of Columbia Lodge on that occasion. The secretary or the business agent will furnish tickets and all information. Give Columbia Lodge a rousing reception on that day.

The Major of Police has instructed the officers in his department to carefully scrutinize the watering troughs on their beats and see that no children are allowed to drink from these receptacles provided for the dumb beasts. Now, that all the pumps are removed it will be necessary for the policeman to make friends with the proprietors of the soda water fountains, as it is against the proprieties to visit saloons while on duty. If the commissioners had sunk artesian wells previous to issuing the order to remove all the pumps, the order of the Major would not have been necessary. If you are away from your home and become thirsty you are compelled to patronize either the drug store or the saloon or suffer from thirst. It is money for the druggist and the saloon keeper, but not healthy for the water seeker. But what cares the commissioners for the welfare of the public. Like Vanderbilt, "The public be ——."

The trial and acquittal of Haywood proves conclusively that there is no justice for the defendant wherein the private detective is concerned. It is notoriously true that even city, State, and national sleuths often resort to means that are questionable to secure a conviction, not for the purpose of securing their salary, but to gain the confidence of their superiors. This being true of those whose salaries are not dependent as the results of their efforts in securing a conviction, how much so will the private detective whose salary is dependent on a conviction. Human nature is frail, and men who accept such position accepts all the responsibilities that belong to such an office. Private detectives as a rule have not at heart the welfare of the State. They live for that which is the most easily obtained; willing at all times to sacrifice a friend as well as an enemy for the high dollar. How many once happy homes are broken up; the characters and reputations of both husband and wife blackened; how many hundreds annually fill the grave of a suicide, through the unscrupulous machinations of the so-called "private detective." He is a curse to the human race. The time for his elimination is at hand. I know of no more humane act for labor organizations throughout the country than to petition the legislatures of the different States to pass such laws that will eliminate from public life this pest who of all men are the least desirable citizens.

POVERTY AND RICHES

An Object Lesson From the Employers Association.

"Give me neither poverty or riches." How few are there who in sincerity breathe the above prayer. There are a great many who sincerely respond to the first part of it, who pray that poverty may be removed far from their door, and who are also willing to put their own shoulder to the wheel, and labor as if they thought the only evil in life to be dreaded was an insufficiency of this world's goods. But, who will believe that he is rich when he has attained a competency? Who will believe he has enough when he has amassed more wealth than he can possibly use, even in luxurious living? It is like the traveller westward, who is told by the inhabitants of the country through which he passes, that the west is still beyond him. Thus the man who has acquired his thousands considers his neighbor with his hundreds of thousands rich. The man with his hundreds of thousands calls his friend with a million a rich man, and so on to the end of the chapter. This shows a restlessness in the human heart—a dissatisfaction with the things possessed, and a continual reaching out for more. But why should this restlessness, this covetousness extend only to gold and silver—to the things of this world? Are there no other objects worth our attention, and can we not profitably employ our time and our strength in seeking them? Why are we not equally covetous of these things that will ameliorate the conditions of the producing element—the men who make it possible by their mechanical skill, their intelligence, and their fidelity to other employers. These are of infinitely more consequence than the hoarding of gold and silver. The principles as enunciated by the Christ are calculated to produce happiness, while it is well known that if we had hoarded all the wealth in the universe we should be no better furnished with the conveniences of life than if we possessed a moderate competency. No man desires to wear more garments than are comfortable, or to devour more food than will satisfy his appetite. Why then, this incessant struggle to become rich? Why this continual fear that we shall not get our share of the good things which the Creator has given us, and which appertain only to the outward man. Is it decorous—is it Christian-like to reach forth with such an insatiate grasp in order to help ourselves to all that can possibly come within our reach? What should we think of a man invited to a feast, who should, neglectful of the wants and wishes of the rest of the company, seize on all the viands that he could lay hold of and appropriate them to his own use, putting all in his pocket that he could not otherwise dispose of. This is equally as applicable to the employer, who forgetting the wants of the employee, seeks only to grasp for himself all the blessings that a bounteous Creator has bestowed upon his children.

The Creator designed that all of his creatures should be fed out of the abundance which he has given us. He did not mean that the strong should rend from the weak, and that the wise should defraud the ignorant, until the whole of his blessings should rest in the hands of the employer at the expense of the employee. Is it not, then, a duty which we owe to our fellow-creatures, ourselves, and our Creator to let our moderation appear unto all men, acting in justice, equity, and fairness. Does it not become us to pause occasionally and consider for what end we are adding house to house, and increasing the size of our store-houses We may build ever so strong, but the hand of time will level our structures to the ground; we may gather gold upon gold, but it will be scattered again.

But it is on the moral feelings that avarice exercises its most baneful influence. He that maketh haste to be rich, and forgetteth his brother, can not well escape temptations, and when the love of money, and power is the besetting sin of the human heart, temptation is not likely to be successfully resisted. Indeed, the mind has hardly an opportunity to prepare itself for encountering temptation. It is kept continually on a stretch—its attention is wholly taken up with the one object of its desires, and how can such a mind attend to the things which belong to peace or that which would bring happiness to our brother man. Even if such an one should retire from the active pursuits of increasing their bank accounts for the purpose of meditation, how unable would he be to gather his scattered thoughts, to calm the troubled sea of his mind, which is continually raging as with a tempest. And what is the end of all this labor? After piercing himself through with many sorrows—after violating the purity of his conscience, and defrauding his humbler brother of his right, the infatuated being lies down to die with the reflection that all his days have been spent in a state of excitement—that all his enjoyment has consisted in the pursuit of a bubble which is about to burst, and leave him at last where he begun. He has strained every nerve to build himself a golden sepulcher.

TIM TICKLE.

Metal Lathers Smoke Up.

Taking advantage of the fact that International President McSorley, of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' Union, was in the city, the local in this city held a smoker Monday night at Costello's Hall, and extended a heary welcome to President McSorley.

The evening was pleasantly spent in smoking, speeches, and song, and the local congratulated upon its prosperity.

SUSPENDED NINE LOCALS

New York Garment Workers Go Out on Strike.

The illegal strike of New York garment workers, which resulted in the suspension of nine local unions, including one in Newark, is breaking up, and

The United Garment Workers who sought to maintain discipline by a refusal to permit signed agreements to be violated will be victorious.

The unions engaged in the strike, which began on Sunday, July 14, were locals of the United Garment Workers of America. These locals are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, the East Side central organization. The United Garment Workers of America are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which recognizes the Central Federated Union as the only Central labor organization of New York.

The United Garment Workers executive board advised against the strike on union label shops, because such a strike would be a violation of agreements made with employers. It is said that the United Hebrew Trades urged the local unions to strike, despite the wishes of the executive board. At any rate Local Unions Nos. 2, 3, 156 and 157 ordered strikes in all shops, whether open or union shops.

On July 16 the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers issued the following to the officers of Locals Nos. 2, 3, 156, and 157:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: As your local union is aware that the General Executive Board has advised against the calling out on strike of shops working on label work, owing to the following clause in the Label Agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers:

"'Should any differences arise between the firm and the employes, and which can not be settled between them, the said differences shall be submitted to the general officers of the U. G. W. of A. for adjustment. Should this not prove satisfactory, the subject in dispute shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected for final decision.'

"And since your local union has disobeyed the order, the General Executive Board is constrained to issue to local unions affected the following notification:

"Having gone out on strike in direct opposition to the wish of the G. E. B., your union is hereby ordered to have its members return to work who are out on strike in label shops by Thursday morning, July 18. Should this order not be complied with your local union shall stand suspended from the U. G. W. of A.

"If your union decides to obey the order of the G. E. B., it is prepared to take any or all grievances your members may have against label shops and according to the agreement use its best endeavor to adjust them to your satisfaction.

"In addition the G. E. B. is not alone willing to take up the question of the label shops, but should the order be complied with is willing to consider the whole strike situation and do what it can to take hold and organize, etc., to better the conditions of the tailoring industry as a whole in New York.

"Yours fraternally,

"S. L. LANDERS,
"On behalf of General Executive Board."

The order contained in the above not being obeyed, the Unions to whom it was issued were suspended by the board.

At the beginning of the trouble the Brooklyn unions, Nos. 55, 69, and 140, refused to take part in the strike. Later these unions reconsidered their former decisions and joined the strike, and on July 20 the General Executive Board issued an order similar to the one previously served upon the four New York unions, but which gave the Brooklyn unions until July 22 to return to work, upon penalty of suspension. As in the New York cases the Brooklyn unions failed to comply with the orders of the General Executive Board, and were by that body suspended from membership in the United Garment Workers of America.

Then Local Union 15, of Brownsville, and 28 of Newark, went out in sympathy and violated their agreements, and were in turn also suspended.

The United Hebrew Trades central body is backing up the strikers, and there is some talk of organizing a new garment makers' general union to be composed of the suspended locals. Such a move will result in bringing the American Federation of Labor into the fight, with the probable result that all local unions holding charters under American Federation of Labor unions will be ordered to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades.

After the locals were suspended and were out on strike for two weeks hundreds of members, in fact whole shops, obeyed the order and returned to work, and applied for reinstation and now the Garment Workers will reorganize all the suspended locals, and it will be a lesson to them dearly learned.

The Pump Question Again.

EDITOR TRADES UNIONIST: I am under obligations for the friendly notice contained in your last issue touching the effort being made in behalf of the struggling poor laboring people of this District on the water question.

With your permission, Brother De Nedrey, my Buckeye neighbor, I wish to submit an observation or two:

1. You are too modest in saying that "hundreds of our citizens are deploring the fact that the commissioners, on the recommendation of the health officer, have removed the pumps throughout the city, thereby causing much distress principally among the poorer classes, who have not the means to purchase ice."

Instead of saying "hundreds" kindly substitute "thousands." I think it is safe to say a hundred thousand people are directly affected. A writer in today's Herald says "three hundred thousand" sufferers are produced.

2. You say "Many of our most prominent citizens have met and whereas'd and resolved, but the pumps are gone and gone to stay. They are simply locking the stable after the horse has been stolen."

The pumps were threatened with removal years ago; but our people thought the commissioners were not in earnest, and they paid no heed. Recently they were disillusioned, and hence the intense feeling on this subject. Whether these pumps or their equivalent are "gone to stay" remains to be seen.

Besides, there are other horses that may be stolen, and the people intend hereafter to guard the stables. The situation is illustrated by the story of the Irsihman whose yellow dog was killed and thrown into the fence corner. A few days afterward Pat was caught beating this carcass of his dog with his cane. Asked why he was doing thus, Pat replied: "Be jabers, I intend to show that there's a punishment after death."

3. I am a great believer in the corrective power of public opinion properly and thoroughly aroused. There is no power, however "autocratic" or "despotic" it may assume to be can withstand it. The present case will be no exception to the general law.

Herbert Spencer says every reform must pass through three stages, viz: Indifference, opposition, and, finally, adoption. The first stage has been passed, the second is reached and the third will be finally. Please note this carefully.

I am not acquainted with J. F. Richards, but I have some knowledge of J. Fraise Richard and that knowledge enables me to say he has the strongest faith in the common people and believes that the old doctrine vox populi vox dei will be justified in this case.

The wells must be restored.

J. FRAISE RICHARD,
Pres. D. C. Prot. Ass'n.
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1907.

A NEW RICHMOND

Charles T. Smith Soon to Become Editor of the Plate Printer.

Charles T. Smith, one of the foremen of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, will resign his position to take effect September 1 to accept the position of editor of the Plate Printer, the official organ of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union of North America, which is published in Washington, founded by the late Edward L. Jordan, and which has been edited since his death by Patrick J. Ryan.

Plate Printers' Local Union, No. 2, held a meeting for the purpose of considering a proposition from the estate of Edward Jordan, owner of the Plate Printer, for its sale to the Local No. 2. The proposition was accepted, and the deal closed whereby the Washington local will become owner of the publication, and in the future it will be published by that organization.

Under the new management the Plate Printer will be enlarged and improved in many ways. It will continue the official organ of the international organization and will be published here.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers commenced the present year with 105,000 members, and a credit balance in its funds for a quarter of a million pounds.

BETTER HERE

Condition of Women Workers Here Surpasses That of English Cousin.

During a flying visit to America one is most impressed, I think, by the vastness of the country and the extent and scope of its industrial and commercial undertakings. In journeying from city to city one catches sight of illimitable tracts of land, interminable miles of railway, boundless mineral resources, great waterways, and one finds oneself constantly paying tribute to the energy and initiative of the American people.

In the course of a five weeks' stay I visited New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston, and had many opportunities for inquiring into industrial conditions. In most cases I found employers very courteous and willing to afford every facility for inspecting their workshops and factories, whilst additional light was thrown on the conditions by conversations with trade-union leaders, social reformers and working women.

In certain respects we have a good deal to learn from America. The standard of education among workpeople is higher, and a greater value in placed upon technical and practical knowledge. It is also true that the factory worker is better housed, clothed and fed than in England. There is quite a large proportion of model factories in which a great deal of attention is paid to comfort and cleanliness, and it is not unusual for workers to be provided with dressing rooms in which they can change their clothes on leaving and arriving at the factory. In not a few of the large factories lavatories are provided with hot water and shower baths. Because of this, side by side with the wages earned, the American workgirls dress better and take more pride in their personal appearance than English working women of the same class. From the point of view of the enlightened employer, there is, however, no trace of philanthropy in all this. He desires his work people to be efficient wealth-producers, and he has learned that, from the standpoint of his own profits, it pays to maintain a certain degree of health, vitality, and strength among those he employs.—Mary MacArthur in London Tribune.

Concerning Relief.

EDITOR TRADES UNIONIST: Since the recent vote for an out-of-work fund for the unemployed printers was so overwhelmingly against the proposition, there seems to be a feeling abroad that a proper appreciation of the matter was not manifested during the canvass. The statement in last week's TRADES UNIONIST that 25 cents per capita per month would have been sufficient to meet the necessary requirements would indicate that the burden on each individual working member would scarcely have been felt. The principal reason given for defeating the proposition was that the I. T. U. Convention this month at Hot Springs would consider the adoption of a pension fund for those printers who are old, sick, or unemployed. While the consensus of opinion throughout the entire jurisdiction points toward an affirmative result, still it is not absolutely certain of being approved by the referendum, to which it will in all likelihood be submitted.

To those who are unfortunately out of work it would seem a long while to wait and suffer before relief comes—several months at least, if at all. Twenty-five cents each month would not be greatly missed from the earnings of those who have steady employment. To be sure, Columbia Union has been severely taxed for more than a year, and the members are still submitting to double their normal percentage, yet I believe that for the next month or two they could have borne an additional 25 cents tax to aid their distressed brothers until the International Union had finally adopted the pension measure.

One peculiarity of the recent vote is shown that in the book and job offices of the city, where the scale of wages is lower than in the other branches of the business, a more favorable showing was made in behalf of the proposition for relief. No. O.

Washington, D. C.

The Zionist.

The Zionist is the name of the latest publication for favor at the hands of the Washington public. It is a newsy sixteen page publication devoted to the interests of the Young People's Union of Zion, and their Jewish brethren in Washington. Mr. Morris Freilichoff is the editor, and shows ability to handle the questions treated in the Zionist. THE TRADES UNIONIST extends fraternal greetings.

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FRIDAY, AUG. 16—Italian Day.

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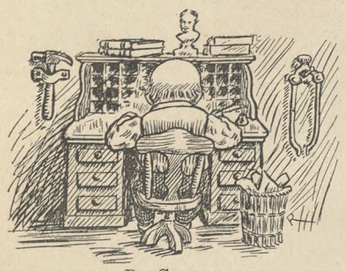
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PEN-POINT PERCOLATES



By CYCLE.

All political forecasts for the year 1908 include a guess as to the strength and possible trend of the organized labor vote.

* * *

Tourists who are determined to get their money's worth make only a brief stop at Jamestown, and then hurry on to Washington.

* * *

A few more stunts like that which Mr. Brockwell credits himself with will put him far in the lead of those with many points to their credit as suggesters.

* * *

Reports are that work is now progressing finely on the Panama Canal, which would seem to indicate that mud slinging has given way to dirt flinging.

* * *

One of the "awakenest" things that can possibly happen to a man on leave is when the end approaches and he discovers that the last yellow back note has a ten instead of twenty-dollar face.

* * *

Just now the good little boy is a constant and interested companion of the mother, who is busy "putting up" fruit and other good things for winter use. She is a wise mother if she puts them up so high that the lad can not reach them.

* * *

Why all this hysteria in praise of the Haywood verdict, when the character of evidence and the instructions from the court would have justified the conclusion reached without the formality of twelve men leaving their seats for "deliberation?"

* * *

The mutations of this material age show a sharp slant upward. The number who are leaving the lower and intermediary spheres to dwell and commune in realms above is beginning to make things mundane appear common and exceedingly lonesome.

* * *

In a recent speech, before a gathering of farmers, Senator Foraker had this to say in support of a high tariff: "I'd rather have a policy that makes more rich men than one which makes more poor men." The Senator would have a task before him if he should attempt to convince a whole lot of people that this country is sorely in need of more of either.

* * *

By the aid of THE TRADES UNIONIST, a couple of Washington dailies, and communication by long distance telephone one may be reasonably sure that little of consequence will escape. These with additional advantages have contributed to make this one of the most enjoyable rest spells of the series since first that best boon to tired mortals was given—the annual leave.

* * *

At this point—62 miles north of Washington—the thermometer at this moment registers 62 degrees, and here (put this in small type, please) the writer in spending the honeymoon of his 62d birthday.

"Mountain View" is the appropriate name selected for this invigorating, restful, and health-giving retreat, with its 250 well-tilled acres, fruit orchards, commodious mansion, broad verandas, and spacious, well-kept lawns. As for the table, it is seldom that quantity and quality are so well combined. This is the testimony of upwards of thirty boarders, mostly from Washington, many of whom have experienced the ups and downs of boarding-house life in the Capital city. It was rather a surprise when, on reaching the mension and being ushered to the assembly or reception room, to our view was presented a large-sized portrait of a familiar figure at home and the best known official of the Government Printing Office—the Deputy Public Printer. The portrait was secured when that gentleman had fewer years to his credit; nevertheless it is a faithful production and easily recognized. It is in the keeping of a sister, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marks, a retired Lutheran minister, the two having a permanent residence here.

A half mile distant, to the east, is South Mountain, and in full view from the mansion is the large arch, of red stone, which was erected by subscription and dedicated to the war correspondents who kept the wires hot with news of the battles which made South Mountain famous in 1862. Here, also, in close proximity, is the residence of George Alfred Townsend, a war correspondent and better known as "Gath.' Since the death of Mrs. Townsend, some two years ago, the premises have been deserted, except as a summer residence, and then only at intervals. The house and grounds have the appearance of neglect at a distance, for be it known the signs—

"DO NOT TRESPASS;
TAKE THE HINT!"

are everywhere present and are not of a nature to invite close inspection by those who might, from the best of motives, desire to get more than a view perspective.

At this point (Crampton's Gap) at the intersection of two wagon roads, about 200 of the blue and gray mingled their blood, the latter in defense of their position and the former as a sacrifice in gaining it. The battles of South Mountain were really the prelude to that of Antietam, 7 miles to the northwest, where for two days the two great armies contended for supremacy and which history has recorded as among the most desperately fought battles of the civil war, in which the killed, wounded, and missing aggregated about 12,000 on each side. By private conveyance we made a tour of this great battlefield, which is provided with macadamized avenues and suitable tablets or markers to designate the position of the two armies and the crucial points where greatest losses were sustained. At a point overlooking almost the entire battlefield—about 10 miles in extent—is the National Cemetery, where rest the Union dead, including the unknown. It is a beautiful spot and yet a sad reminder of those days of peril and deep solicitude.

We also visited the house which was the headquarters of General McClellan, and which commands a view of almost the entire territory occupied by the contending forces.

Three days hence we return to Washington, which was threatened by Lee's invading army nearly forty-five years ago, and to protect which South Mountain and Antietam each received their baptism of blood.

Gapland, Md., August 5, 1907.

FOR ALLEGED PEONAGE

About a Dozen Defendants in Eastern North Carolina Cases.

Judge Purnell, of Raleign, of the United States district court of the eastern district of North Carolina, began a special term of court at Beaufort August 5 for the trial of the notorious cases of alleged peonage in eastern North Carolina.

Assistant District Attorney General Russell of the Department of Justice at Washington is in charge of the prosecution, and he has been in this State off and on several months working up the cases.

He is assisted by the district attorney of course, and the prosecution will be vigorous.

There are about a dozen defendants, but the principal man is Overseer of Construction McNeill, of the Norfolk and Southern railroad, who is alleged to have worked under compulsion and under guard large number of men, especially white immigrants, recently arrived and brought here for the purpose.

It is alleged the men were treated after the same plan used in working State convicts in railroad construction, and were not allowed to quit the employ of the railroad, as many desired to do.

As Government witnesses there are eight Russians in jail, where they have been detained for months. Not one of them can speak a word of English.

ROAD ACCUSED OF VILLAINY

Union Alleges Dangerous Tracks and Shows Photographs.

The National Tracklayers' Union made formal complaint to the Nebraska railway commission that the Missouri Pacific railroad is criminally and villainously neglecting its tracks on its Omaha-Kansas City division.

The union presents as exhibits thirty-two photographs of broken angle-bars, rotten ties, split rails and bad roadbed. The complaint alleges the railroad is short of workmen, material and tools.

Incorporated in the complaint is a statement that the Missouri Pacific officials, anticipating the complaint, ordered section foremen to replace all bad ties at once, and where the work could not be done to cover them up with earth.

The last New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the Department of Labor, give the number of organized men and women in the Empire State as 398,494.

THE TRUTH

By W. H. ANGLIN.

"Ignorance is bliss;" then "'Tis folly to be wise."

'Tis alleged Providence provides for fools, but the people of the District has certainly been overlooked. However, this time-worn and truthful maxim is very much in effect when memory reverts to a tender age of the writer, during a severe epidemic of spinal meningitis in our little village in which nearly every home was infested with this deadly malady; ours being one of a few to escape, due, I hope, to the strenuous efforts of my father to purify the atmosphere of the entire universe by burning a nickel's worth of sulphur in the back yard each evening. The fact that meningitis didn't reach us was argument enough to combat the eloquence of a score of learned from the city of brotherly love by my father.

Several years later I was augmenting to a number of personal friends in the lobby of a well-known hotel in a western town that I thought my days were numbered, because, having at the time a violent cold and cough, I could further trace it in the blood to a great uncle who died years ago with consumption—the great uncle being by marriage and on my stepmother's side. Thank God, there was a student of the medical university in the crowd, who was in his graduating year and very eager to take issue with any faker—nature, human, bear, or otherwise—who put me next that 'twas only possible to inherit a predisposition, and naturally only more susceptible to innoculation; be it said had it not been for him I would have long since been dead or an inmate of The Home, Colorado Springs.

Further controversy during the evening with this seeker of the sheep's skin brought out many valuable points of which I have no doubt are well known to the efficient officials in their respective capacity of trying to eliminate the terrifying death rate of the District; that *man must be susceptible to catch anything,* even Kemp.

Is this not common sense? Then, how can building a million dollar filtration plant keep a poorly paid government clerk from going to work and endeavoring doing eight hours on a glass of milk and uneeda biscuits for breakfast, and a glass of beer and free beans for lunch?

How can pulling up every pump prohibit the hoveling of thirty negroes, it is said, in a single hut existing on the funds of a couple colored wash-women, as is found by the collector of the school census in more places than one in the nation's capital.

How can a microscopical examination of every cow in the immediate vicinity and surrounding territory trace her lineage back to the inheritance of a weakness for the tiny tubercle, and who can tell but at the time has just sniffed from the fragrance of the morning a whole hand full into her pulmonosis, and ere the inspector gets around again has faithfuly served buckets full of the baccilli.

Then, if these privations and exposures renders the body susceptible to disease germs that are inhaled and exhaled with every contraction and relaxation of the diaphragm, by what manner or means are they to be subdued? Pray tell me the physiological effect on the person of pulling up a pump.

Is it not peculiar how a post-graduate pales away from the prime cause when the National Treasury o'ershadows.

Why do men so far forget their early training in the text book when exalted to a position on the Board—one-half levied upon the people and one-half upon the Government? Have they no *sober* moments, then? Or, is it an inheritance of a predisposition that renders their susceptibility to fingering the funds so easily found to filling in excavations with the dirt dug from a like post hole elsewhere, and really expects the face of mother earth to never appear motley.

People, you may weep and wail and bemoan your fate of having the future existence of our welfare in the hands of such a nonsensical few, but, *the appropriation has been made.*

Bakers Union 118.

At the meeting of the Bakers, held August 3, considerable interest was displayed by the members in more than one direction. The question of a limitation to the initiation fee of the International Union of Bakery Workers was up for consideration and a strong protest was sent to headquarters, setting forth the inequalities of such a law, as it is positively a detriment to all locals having established working conditions, and as Union 118 is one of the best governed locals in this respect in the jurisdiction of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, I feel assured that the general vote, which takes place August 10, between the hours 2 and 7 p. m., at Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest, will be a unanimous vote on behalf of this local against the proposition.

That the bakers of this city are in line with the trades union movement was shown at this meeting, when Bro. Sam De Nedrey placed the proposition of members becoming subscribers to THE TRADES UNIONIST before the membership and having the paper sent to each member every week, paying for the same out of the treasury of the union.

His proposition was accepted and hereafter all union bakers in the city will be regular readers of THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Bro. J. H. Lorch, of Engineers No. 99, president of the Central Labor Union, also addressed the members, thanking them for the interest that is displayed whenever occasion arises where they can be of assistance to any local union. of whatever trade or calling.

The matter of C. D. Mills's unfair bread is evidently receiving some attention by organized labor, for Mr. Mills has been to this city and inquired how he can become fair. He was informed that he only needs to employ union bakers and union drivers, and there will be no further obstacle in the way so far as the bakers are concerned to have him declared fair, but he failed to see it our way, and still continues to ignore organized labor. It is therefore hoped that all members of organized labor will do their duty on behalf of Bakers Union No. 118, and Bakers Drivers Union No. 33.

The revision of the by-laws of this union was taken up for final action and some important changes were made, notable amongst them being an increase in the dues to the local to $1.00 per month, it being an indisputable fact that an organization can not be successfully run with a wind mill, but it requires hard cash.

J. G. S.

District Milk Reform.

Washington Daily Post.

Health Officer Woodward has outlined to Commissioner Macfarland the recommendations of the milk commission which, in his judgment, can be put into effect by the District Commissioners without further legislation. These recommendations are to be considered by the commissioners, and if the corporation counsel should decide that there is authority for the move, it is expected that regulations will be promulgated putting the recommendations into effect.

Among the recommendations which are believed to be enforceable by the commissioners are these: Requiring a tuberculin test of all cattle, and the peremptory removal from the dairy of all cattle reacting to the test; prohibiting the filling of bottles on delivery wagons or elsewhere during distribution and delivery, and prohibiting unauthorized persons from breaking the seals on milk receptacles. It is also suggested that dairymen be invited to undertake the production of "certified" milk according to the plan of the milk commission, and that the study of sanitation in connection with milk be included in the curriculum of the public schools.

If the commissioners have the authority to issue regulations enforcing these recommendations, it is to be hoped that they will promptly exercise it. They can thus accomplish much good while preparing a bill to carry into effect still greater reforms. The exercise of vigilance and enterprise in milk reform by the District authorities is the best possible method of impressing upon Congress the advantages of more thorough reforms which can be brought about only by legislation. The District of Columbia ought to lead the United States in the perfection of its sanitation, especially in respect to food and drink. The government has a free hand here, and if there is to be any tangible benefit to the country in the support of costly scientific investigating bureaus the results should be visible first in Washington. Other cities will be prompt to adopt reforms which actually accomplish beneficial results.

Returned From Vacation.

Joe Saunders, one of Uncle Sam's most energetic letter carriers attached to Station G, has returned from a trip to New York State, where he took his wife visiting relatives. Joe is an ex-printer and is author of a book of travels detailing his experience on the road in the days when "cases hung on the hook" and "subs" were at a premium.

Announcement has been made that all Italian barber shops in San Francisco, Cal., have been unionized.

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Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades, as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907.

BOOST the label.

BOOM the union shop.

KNOCK the common enemy.

UNIONISM thrives on an optimistic diet.

GUMSHOE Presidential booms are still in order.

PROSPERITY is based on the consuming capacity of the masses.

CHEER up! Roast pork and apple sass will soon be seasonable.

GET shaved in a union barber shop as an evidence of good faith.

WASHINGTON will soon have a winning baseball club next year on paper.

THE ice man hasn't found his business what it is cracked up to be this year.

IN CONTEMPLATION of New York's wave of crime, imagination shudders at the undertow.

IN LINE with the pure-food movement Uncle Sam purifies tainted millions by judicial process.

IT MIGHT be fitting to bind the proceedings of The Hague Peace Conference in Morocco.

MEN who like to gamble on industrial uncertainty welcome the attempt to disorganize trades-unions.

THE powder trust probably wonders whether it will be subject to a flareback equal to Standard Oil's.

THE Emperor of Germany will have to look to his laurels in these strenuous days of sensationalism.

THERE are doubtless business interests not adverse to strikes as a means through which to manipulate markets.

WASHINGTON'S ripple of anti-handbook virtue came just in time to shine by contrast with New York's wave of crime.

IN THE matter of the railroads and the Governors of North Carolina and Virginia, it was not a long time between thinks.

IN KEEPING with his name Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis piled the fines mountain high on the Standard Oil Company.

THE Administration may find itself at sea by the time Congress takes the Pacific "practice-cruise" fleet under consideration.

IT IS well that the country should be entertained by summer sensations while the President cultivates his next winter's crop of messages.

AS AN evidence of unionism and in vindication of the union shop subscribe for a live and influential labor paper—THE TRADES UNIONIST.

SO LONG as present economic conditions exist the trades-union is necessary to industrial stability. This is something of which a great many progressive business men are already aware. There are others, however, who look back with regret to the days when the workingmen of the United States were an unorganized mob and conditions always unsettled. Our present prosperity is to a considerable extent due to the organization of labor within recent years, and it is to be hoped that it will not be jeopardized by the selfishness of a few individuals who consider their own narrow interests without reference to their relation to the general welfare.

MR. BRYAN'S boom is in the hands of his friends, and in the meantime he will not fail to keep it fresh in the public mind by word of mouth.

LAWYER DON PASSOS, of New York, thinks the country has no ideal. But then we may manage to worry along in pursuit of a square deal for a while longer.

IN VIEW of that $29,000,000 fine, young John D. Rockefeller has a good chance to test the truth of his statement that "contentment is greatly to be preferred to great riches."

IT IS within the bounds of possibility that several new ways of calling a liar a liar will enliven the administrative flow of business during the next season of political activity.

IF THE so-called open shop should be be established, it would only be for a short time. The battle for the union shop would soon have to be fought over again, and possibly with incidental results more disastrous than in the past.

SOME opponents of the union shop are old enough to remember that industrial conditions were anything but peaceable and satisfactory in the days when the majority of working men were not restrained by the "tyranny of organized labor" as it exists at the present time.

Lockout—Strike—Hybrid.

To-day the lockout-strike goes into general effect. To attempt to review the causes which have led up to the drastic action taken by organized labor would fill all the space in the columns of this paper. That organized labor exhausted all the means in its power to bring about a peaceful settlement there can be no doubt; that the employers, defiant and arrogant, have been and intend to do all in their power to disrupt organized labor there also can be no doubt; that the association has been in touch and is receiving aid from outside sources is firmly believed by many, we believe is true, and the appeal of its membership to the business men of Washington to lend them aid and moral support should receive scant attention. The responsibility for the dispeace and financial loss to the community rests with the Employers' Association, in their endeavor to accomplish an impossibility—the destruction of organized labor. Let us add, to the business men who listen to their specious arguments and side with them in this fight rather than lend your aid in bringing about a speedy and satisfactory settlement, if you get caught between the upper and nether mill stones you have no one to blame but yourself.

"Labor omnia vincit!"

Death of Mrs. T. E. Arnold.

This paper, with the many other friends of Mr. Thomas E. Arnold, extends to him sincere sympathy in the loss of his wife by death Monday the 5th inst. Mrs. Arnold had been ill for several months, and while her death was not unexpected it was a shock to her many friends. Mrs. Arnold was very popular among the families of Mr. Arnold's brother members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of organized labor, and though an invalid was one of the spirits of the Ladies Auxiliary of this local recently organized. The funeral occurred Wednesday from her late residence, 121 E street northeast. Regular mass was held at St. Joseph's and interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Wreaths and floral offerings were in evidence from the local of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from the District Council of Carpenters, the Advisory Board, and the Ladies Auxiliary.

Teamsters in Session.

The annual convention of the Teamsters International Union is being held this week in Boston, with a larger attendance of delegates than ever before in its history. The report of International Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, of Indianapolis, that despite the strenuous endeavors of secessionists, bosses combines, etc., the organization has made a substantial gain in membership. C. P. Shea, the present executive head will have opposition to reelection to the presidency in the person of Dan. Tobin, of Boston, Mass.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Charles F. Trogner fills the new position of chief job press reviser at a handsome salary.

J. F. McLennon, another of our globe-trotters, makes an extensive tour of the Northern Lakes.

Billie Scott, a popular pressman, is in Sibley Hospital, suffering from an attack of blood poison.

Cornelius Connors, often subbing for some years in the Specification proof-room, has been assigned a desk therein.

C. C. Barton, one of my boys and another good dresser, is assisting Auditor Bean with the duties of the statistical section.

A competent authority states that William E. Shields will be the name of the next president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Wm. R. Chipley goes to the Indian school at Riverside, Cal. Mr. Chipley was for some time stationed at the printing office connected with the school at Phoenix, Ariz.

Edgar G. Helm (which is the official name of our "Bunn") after being elevated to a substantial position under the District government, makes a sight-seeing trip to Europe.

While Mr. Brockwell, by common consent, holds the position of official bouquet thrower of this sheet, I can not permit the promotion of James E. Knapp to pass without a word of commendation.

When I am asked, "Is there a good show at the Imperial this week?" I have to think quick to return the answer, "You mean the Lyceum"—the inquirer taking the headline of a current attraction for the name of the house. The same thing when the newcomer called the heredics the "bromo seltzer wagons."

H. S. SUTTON.

Bartenders No. 75.

T. E. Dailey and H. D. Hayden drew the convention delegate prize this year, having been elected to the convention of the International League which meets in Toledo, Ohio, October 14. A great many friends of bartenders were surprised to learn that it had become necessary for them to file a grievance in the Central Labor Union against Tobias Bush on E street, and are of the opinion that Mr. Bush will soon see his way clear to be right.

He Can Do It.

Harry W. Templar, one of Columbia's delegates to the Printers' convention, will keep the craft in Washington informed of the doings of the convention through the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST and the Evening Star. He will be the official representative of both papers at the convention.

Enjoyed Themselves.

Captain J. Walter Mitchell, labor editor of the Evening Star, and Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, who have been enjoying an outing at Deal's Island, on the eastern Shore of Maryland for the past two weeks, have returned to Washington.

Brewery Workers' Picnic.

The Brewery Workers held an enjoyable picnic at Twining City Sunday. Vice President Rodier was present and made the speech of his life. Resolutions to stand by the building trades morally and financially were adopted.

Home Again.

James H. Wiley, and Mrs. Wiley returned this week from a three weeks' visit to New York, Boston, and Providence. Jim says he gained five pounds while on the trip, and is still a Jonadab.

Gone to the City By the Sea.

W. A. Randall and wife are enjoying Atlantic City breezes this week.

George Fleishell, of the Post, accompanied by Mrs. Fleishell and child, are at Atlantic City for a vacation.

To Go on Vacation.

O. T. Pierce, a member of the scale committee of Columbia 101, accompanied by Mrs. Pierce, will go to Atlantic City Tuesday for a two weeks' vacation.

Home.

Gerald Martin, who has been filling a nine months' engagement with the Wanengale Advertising Agency at Atlanta, Ga., has returned home.

Frayne In Town.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Scranton, Pa., was in the city this week.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES,
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

It Surprised 'Em.

The statement made in this column last Sunday that the learly earnings of the organized labor wage-earner in the District of Columbia, based on a conservative estimate that the average daily wage of the 25,000 union men was $3.50, amounted in the aggregate to $27,000,000 created widespread interest among the business men of the community, as well as among the wage-earners themselves. The investigation that resulted in the data upon which this estimate was made was published in THE TRADES UNIONIST, the official organ of the Central Labor Union and the Trades Council of Alexandria.

Few, if any, of the leaders of organized labor imagined that their army of skilled mechanics were such heavyweights in the financial and business affairs of the community, earning daily $87,500, weekly over half a million dollars, and in a month drawing $2,250,000.

To say that the business men of the city were ignorant of this is also true. The reason the fact was not known was because no one had ever before taken the trouble to investigate the matter, secure data and reach the conclusion. This condition is nothing new for Washington. It has been a condition for a long time, and gives every promise of increased figures as the business interests, constructive, industrial, and otherwise, keep pace with the growth of the city.

When it is considered that this great volumne of cash paid skilled mechanics of the city goes into the coffers of the business houses and into the pockets of landlords, with a fair percentage into property investments in the way of homes and in the savings banks, it can readily be seen that the union wage earner is a factor in the community of no small importance, and is worthy the consideration of all lines of business.—Washington Sunday Times.

Enjoying Sea Breezes.

Mrs. F. C. O'Brien, well and popularly known in the Government Printing Office as the distributor of clean aprons, is spending a few days at Atlantic City. She is accompanied by her little boy, whose health she hopes to improve on the outing.

New Organization.

Wood Lathers of the city have held a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a union in this city. When organized they will work in conjunction with the Metal Lathers organization. International President McSorley was present and directed the preliminary work of organization.

Telegraphers Strike.

Western Union operators went on strike in Chicago Thursday night, because of the employment of scab telegraphers by the Western Union at Los Angeles, Cal.

Is Promoting.

S. J. Stern, of Chicago, Ill., union label promoter for the United Garment Workers of America, has been in town this week looking after the interests of his craft. Mr. Stern reports an increasing demand for the label of the garment workers.

Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes people say we are rattle-brained; if we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church, we are heathens. If we do, we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office we ought to be out looking for news items. If we go out, then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull. Now what are we going to do? Just as likely as not some one will say we stole this article from an exchange; so we did.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



Exclusive Agents
FOR
Kohn Bros.
Chicago
UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Suits Made to Order with Label
Everything that a man wears that is made with the Union-Label finds a place in our stock.
The Bieber-Kaufman Co.
ELGIN SHIRTS,
BELL BRAND COLLARS,
EAGLE SUSPENDERS,
ALL WITH THE LABEL.
901-909 Eighth St. S. E.
DOWN BY THE NAVY YARD

25 Per Cent Discount Will be Given For This Ad to Any Purchaser
SAMUEL J. VENABLE
MANUFACTURER OF
Artistic Picture Frames
604 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST

The Two Beers of Greater Washington
ROYAL PILSEN and OLD GLORY
The sales of these two high-grade beers excel those of any other in Washington, because their Quality, Age and Purity are the best.
ABNER-DRURY BREWING CO., Twenty-Fifth, F, and G Streets Northwest
FOR CASE PHONE WEST 436

Phone East 797
You can buy—
NUTRETO
FROM
OFFUTT & HUMMER
150 C STREET NORTHEAST

Phone Main 1373 Dunbar H. Johnson
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Real Estate and Investments
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One dollar will open an account in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS NATIONAL BANK
Tenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Interest on deposits. Funds can be withdrawn at any time without previous notice. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 9 o'clock.

ED. E. WALSH
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
309 G Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Suits Scoured and Pressed, $1.00
HAHN'S OLD
Dyeing and Scouring Establishment
705 Ninth Street Northwest
Altering and Repairing Neatly Done
T. M. RHODERICK, Prop. Phone Main 143

Phone Main 2767
CHAS. H. REISINGER
Confectioner
And Ice Cream Manufacturer
235 G Street Northwest

If You Have a Clock
In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in

Need of Glasses
Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
W. A. DEFIBAUGH
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
12 H STREET NORTHWEST

DRAFTS Issued Direct on the Principal Cities of the World.
Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued. Money transmitted by cable. Stocks and bonds bought and sold. Collections and investments made. CAPITAL, $1 000,000—SURPLUS, $1 200 000.
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
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Equitable Industrial Life Ins. Co.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $100,000
Issues Ordinary and Industrial
OFFICE, 603-5 F STREET N. W
WILLIAM A. BENNETT Gen'l Supt.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

Nicotineless tobacco is reported to the State Department by one of its consular agents abroad. Now if some one will produce a headacheless booze we may yet find much comfort in life in this good old summertime.

* * * *

I wish the papers hadn't printed the picture of that new crack pitcher which the Nationals have recently acquired (for next year, of course). He has awfully large ears, and it makes one think of the work and personnel of the entire club, for you know, Horatio, that certain relatives of the mule always have big ears.

* * * *

A friend has sent me a copy of "The true meaning of the open shop." It is by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the American Association of Manufacturers. The friend asks my opinion of it—wants me to give him a criticism on it. As it is very warm while I am biting out these Bits, I'll be very brief. Van's articles are such chestnuts that I really can not afford to strain my optics to read them, but if this particular one is as weak in logic as the printing of it is bad—of course it was done in a glorious open shop—then heaven help the man who wastes any time in reading it.

* * * *

On H street northwest, near the Government Printing Office, there is a man in business who is more than ordinarily deserving of the patronage of trades unionists, and especially printers. He is Mr. J. J. Fuller, a tailor, but who is engaged in the news and tobacco business as well, since his holding up for full union prices in tailoring has, he tells me, practically done away with his merchant tailoring trade. Not only does he carry a stock of label goods in his line, but he now permits nothing in his store which does not bear the label! There is no halfway business about Brother Fuller, and he certainly deserves success for his nerve and consistency. His place is at No. 60 H street northwest, and he keeps an honest and complete line of label-bearing publications, tobacco, cigars, etc. He deserves well of all trades unionists.

* * * *

At the Temple a few days ago I said to Secretary Seibold, "What do you think the convention is going to do in reference to the assessment?" "I do not know what will be done," he replied, "but I believe the proper thing to do would be to discontinue the assessment after this month, declare the strike won (which is substantially correct), and let each local handle its own affairs where any remnants of the trouble yet remain." Without going into details and figures, I believe Mr. Seibold's idea is a very good one, and I join him in the hope that such action will be taken. I believe it is entirely feasible, absolutely safe, and eminently just to that magnificent body of men who have sacrificed so much in the fight of the last eighteen months. It can certainly be done for the remainder of the present year with the funds on hand. If at the beginning of next year it is necessary to go back to the assessment, we can do so, though I do not believe such a necessity will arise.

* * * *

Brother Joseph E. Colton, well known as compositor and reader in the Office, has just returned from a sojourn of two or three weeks in New Orleans, one of his old stamping grounds, and, I believe, his legal habitat. "The printing business in New Orleans, along with the general good times in all lines there," he said, "is on the top wave of prosperity. Every member of the Union has all the work he wants, and at excellent wages. Unfair shops are practically unknown. If there's one in the Crescent City I do not know of it. The local union is in splendid shape in every particular. I put in my vacation there in a most enjoyable way, visiting friends and relatives, and incidentally, living on the fat of the land; and, let me tell you, son, that means a whole lot in New Orleans, especially" (with a merry twinkle in his kindly eyes) "to one who knows the ropes there as well as I do. I find, also, what will surprise you to hear—that my old home is a very fair summer resort, for the weather has been much cooler there of late than it has been here in Washington." Mr. Colton certainly looks as though he has been treated mightily well while away—"almost too good," he says, "for my stomach." However, I shall have to take that statement with a grain of salt, for he looks entirely too much like a minister not to enjoy good eating.

* * * *

At the noon lunch time a few days since I had the pleasure of quite a little session with my old and esteemed friend, W. H. Sweeney, one of the oldest (but certainly one of the spryest) members of Columbia Union. "The Colonel," as his hosts of acquaintances and friends affectionately call him, has been an employee of the Government in its Printing Department for many years, and has always been an active worker in both shop and union. In 1880 Mr. Sweeney was a Delegate from this Union to the International Typographical Union, the session of that year being held in Chicago, and in 1882 he was President of Columbia. Both positions were splendidly filled by him. Always entertaining, he was particularly so in our last conversation, for he told me something which would sure make Dr. Ossler and his backers sit up and take notice in open-eyed wonder. "To-morrow," he said, "I am going to start on my annual vacation, which I expect to spend at Atlantic City. Returning from my last year's leave in September, since that time I have not been absent from my work in the Office for a single hour." Here is a record that it is safe to say only a few of Mr. Stillings's employees can duplicate, and when it is remembered that Mr. Sweeney is 66 years of age, that his work requires him to be on his feet practically all of the time, and that during the year here mentioned there has been much overtime and Sunday work, the performance comes well into the record-breaking class and places the genial "Colonel" among the real wonder workers of the National Printery. Originally endowed with an excellent constitution, he has preserved and improved it by a code of excellent habits, and now, when almost in sight of the allotted three score and ten, he can confidently look forward to many more years of useful existence. Longfellow's noble lines fittingly picture such men as Mr. Sweeney:

"Stalworth and stately in form was the man of seventy winters;
Hearty and hale was he, an oak that is covered with snow flakes;
White as the snow were his locks, and his cheeks as brown as the oak leaves."

* * * *

Current news reports say that the dreadful calamity on the battleship Georgia which recently startled and saddened the people all over the country was due to hurry. If I were a preacher—which you will readily agree I am not—I think I might well take this hurry horror as a text and preach a truthful and timely sermon. Hurry is the bane of the age. We see it on all sides, some of it—nay, most of it—so unnecessary and so utterly unproductive of good results that it would be comic if it were not so deadly. "Get a hustle on you!" shouts one business man to those under him. "Rush this!" squawks another one. "Make good in quick time!" bawls an alleged captain of industry, while his understrappers pass the word to some smaller satraps, who in turn fog-horn it all down the gradations till it reaches the already overburdened mudsill at the bottom of the heap, who strives to do a little more, and under the awful tension soon wears himself out and is duly interred as another sacrifice to the heartless and senseless god of hurry. The rusher in our particular calling—the printing trade—needs slight treatment only, for we have all met him, and know that in his fiercest development one word will properly describe him, "Nuisance," though an uglier word will occasionally obtrude itself upon one when considering him. However, we soon miss him—he disposes of himself quickly; he "gets through early." Of course the union has to pay his funeral benefit, but, then—well, really that part of it isn't so bad, under the circumstances.

The work of the world is not so far behind that otherwise seemingly sensible mortals should go daft from the bite of this hurry bug. Hurry makes worry, and worry makes dyspeptics, mental misfits, and plain fools. Honest labor and constant endeavor are necessary to man's mental and physical well-being, but this eternal rush, this senseless hustle, this absurd hurry, this fierce and deadly push! push ! push! is not. By far the greatest evil of the theory (if I may use that dignified and unhurried word in such a connection) is that the boss hurrier is the fellow who is eternally hurrying some one else—making or trying to make those under him "produce the goods," as they generally phrase it, but doing very little in the goods-producing line himself. Yet he bellows "Hurry!" with his earliest morning breath; he shouts "Hustle!" at noontime; he assaults the calm of holy eve with his "Rush! Rush! Rush!" Don't misunderstand me, good brothers. There are occasions when every one finds it necessary to hurry and rush—that simply must be at times. The fellow that I am after, or, rather, the gang of fellows which make up the class—is the dub who strives to be an all-star artist in this hurry show—who wants to keep it up every hour of the day and every day of the week. He's the buck who will run for a car till his tongue hangs out in order to save a minute, and then miss the darn thing anyway; who will make you think of feeding swine down on the farm when he gets beside you in a lunch room, on account of his idiotic rush for fear he won't get his'n just on the second; who appears even at a picnic frantically waving his "rush" flag under everyone's nose and shouting his ceaseless hurry into everyone's ears. If any of that tribe ever get to heaven—which is a remote contingency—they will doubtless be promptly cast over the battlements for endeavoring to break up the placidity of the angels with their riotous rushing and marring all the beauties of that realm with their hideous hurry.

* * * *

"Speaking of hard cases and real skinflints in our calling," said C. E. Johnson, a thoughtful and observing temporary recently working as a copy holder in the Main Proof Room of the Government Printing Office, "I think I had the misfortune of stacking up against the limit in that line when I was an apprentice. I was endeavoring to acquire the art in a country newspaper office in northern New York, and the old gentleman who conducted the plant—by the way, he was a preacher in goond and regular standing, though you must not think that I am knocking the ministerial profession in general—was the party I refer to as being entitled to the belt. I was getting the uncomfortable salary of $3 per week, and as my folks did not live in the town you can imagine that when Saturday night came and my board was paid there was precious little coin left in my purse. In fact, the slightest deduction left me absolutely in the hole.

"One day the old gentleman come into the composing room, and, addressing the three of us—the foreman included, who was drawing down the plutocratic stipend of ten bones per—said: "Boys, would you like to go to the circus which is to be in town to-morrow night?" Needless to say there was a general response of 'Yes! Yes!' from the three of us, for it was mighty seldom we got such a chance, especially as the result of the boss's generosity.

"'Well,' he continued, 'I have some tickets in the office, and you can use them. While as a newspaper publisher I have to deal with these circus people, I feel that, as a minister of the Gospel, I can not attend their worldly and sinful shows. However, we do not all look at these things in the same light, and so if my people can get any enjoyment out of them I will permit them to do so. So come into the office to-morrow and you shall have the tickets.' The three of us went to the circus, and we had a mighty good time. I even think we were so happy that we revised (perhaps a little sheepishly, too) our general ideas of the old man's absolute and total cussedness in thinking of his wonderful and hard-to-understand generousness, concluding that he was a whole lot better than any of us had ever given him credit for being.

"But," and Johnson took on a painful expression as he continued, "Saturday brought an awakening, which was certainly of a most serious nature to this deponent. When I got my pay envelope there was but $2.50 therein. I at once went to the boss, hoping that the deduction was a mere error in counting the money; but my hope was vain. The old sinner raised his bushy brows in well-assumed surprise and placidly informed me that he had deducted the 50 cents for that circus ticket! There was no appeal, but I was glad it was Saturday night, so that I could get through kicking myself and cussing my 'benefactor' by Monday morning. The other two got the same dose, and the three of us put in the holy Sabbath in performing a backcapping stunt that I do not think any of us will ever forget. My board? Oh, the foreman gave me 50 cents to space out on."

The Woman's Trade Union League of New York will parade Labor Day in autos.

The Man's Store closes at 5 p. m.
Open Saturday evening

Our Great Half Price Suit Sale is On!

$10.90 Suits	$5.45
$15.00 Suits	$7.50
$16.50 Suits	$8.25
$18.50 Suits	$9.25
$20.00 Suits	$10.00
$25.00 Suits	$12.50
$30.00 Suits	$15.00
$35.00 Suits	$17.50

ALL STRAW HATS HALF PRICE

D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Continued from first page.)

west. Referred to adjustment committee.

ROLL CALL.

Barbers—Thanked body for donation of $20.

Bottlers—That Northwestern Bottling Company had signed contract with their local, and that Herman and Jacobsen were still unfair.

Iron Molders—Had heard from Heurich Brewing Company, relative to the manufacture of unfair castings, and that company would take the matter up satisfactory to the Molders.

Painters and Decorators—Wanted to know what was being done in the matter of making Glen Echo fair, and called attention of delegates to the rumored sale of Anacostia Island for amusement purposes, suggesting that some action should be taken in the matter to protect the interests of organized labor. The matter was referred to the building trades committee of ten, with request that the committee act with business agents of building trades.

Retail Clerks 262—That during the next two months they intended to send out quantities of literature relative to their grievance against Saks & Co., and asked the cooperation of delegates in seeing that the literature was properly addressed and delivered.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals indorsed the action of the Central Labor Union in placing Frank P. Hall's place on the "We Do Not Patronize" list: Bakers, fine of $2.00; Hoisting Engineers, Paperhangers, Theatrical Stage Alliance, Electrical Workers, No. 26; Cigarmakers.

NEW BUSINESS.

The contract committee submitted contract of Window Cleaners Union for indorsement, which was done.

Frank J. McKenna, member of the legislative committee, tendered his resignation because of inability to attend to the duties, which was accepted, and Patrick J. Ryan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following resolution was offered by the resolution committee, which were adopted:

Whereas the delegates of the Central Labor Union have learned with deep regret of the death of R. G. Walton, the late janitor of Typographical Temple, as his long service in the position he held brought him in contact with the delegates of this body; and

Whereas he displayed a spirit of good fellowship and a desire to assist this body in looking after its comfort; and recognizing that he was a model of patience and cheerful under most trying circumstances, particularly after his contracting the illness that eventually caused his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union desires to extend to the family of the deceased its sympathy in their bereavement, and as an expression of esteem in which the deceased was held ask that a copy of the resolution be sent to the family and given to the press for publication.

J. W. CONSIDINE,
T. M. RING,
J. L. RODIER,
Committee.

Receipts, $20; Expenses, $86.25.

Death of Frank Miller.

Frank Miller, one of the oldest members of Columbia Union, died Tuesday at his residence, 617 Twelfth street northeast. Mr. Miller had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for over a year and his death was not unexpected.

During his long life Mr. Miller had published at different periods papers in McKeesport, Pa., Cadiz, Ohio, East Liverpool, Ohio, and Harrisville, W. Va. While in Cadiz he taught the printing trade to the late Frank Hatton, and it was through the friendship of the latter that Mr. Miller secured a position in the Government Printing Office, coming here in 1889 and continuing in the office to the time of his death.

The funeral took place on Thursday, it being the seventy-first birthday of Mr. Miller. Interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Had a Visitor.

Paperhangers Local was visited Wednesday night by first vice president of the Paperhangers and Decorators International Union, Mr. George F. Hedrick, of Lafayette, Ind., who is here on business connected with lockout-strike of the building trades. He gave the boys a practical talk on trades unions which was well received.

The local rescinded its action of a former meeting and removed the National Baseball Park from its unfair list.

He Was a Union Man.

The July number of the Typographical Journal reports the death of Neal Stewart Adams at Seattle, Wash. "Buck," as he was familiarly known to the printers craft, was an old timer and had a varied experience as a printer and in other walks in life. He was once a paymaster in the United States navy, and through this channel had seen much of the world.

When the writer first knew him he was the secretary-treasurer of Spokane Typographical Union, and afterwards met him in Washington where he was employed in the Government Printing Office. But like all other printers who have worked in the Northwest the call of the waves of the Sound gave him no rest until he returned there. To his friends it will be something to know that he died surrounded by some of the best people on God Almighty's earth—the printers of Seattle.

Two new locals were added to the roster of the Metal Polishers International Union last month.

ROYAL WOOD STAIN
30 Cents a Quart

DURESCO
The New Floor Finish
Dries Hard as Granite

Made and Sold by
F. STEWART, First and H Sts. N.W.

David G. Grillbortzer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FLORIST
Roses and Carnations a Specialty. Alexandria, Va.

THE JAMESON STUDIO
Solicits Your Patronage
Fine grade photographs at surprisingly low prices
417 KING STREET

Union men can find good Union-Made cigars and other tobaccos at
HUGO HERFURTH'S
1012-1014 King Street, Alexandria, Va.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars and other Tobaccos, Pipes, etc. Give me a chance. Try my LY FINE and PLANTATION CIGARS. I guarantee these to be the best nickel cigars on market.

VISIT THE
Alexandria Pool Parlor
305-307 KING STREET
Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty
Your Patronage is Solicited
ARTHUR GRAY & ERVIN SCHWARZMAN
PROPRIETORS
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Elgin Shirts, Bell Brand Collars and Cuffs
H. J. BAKER
THE TAILOR
and Dealer in Men's Furnishings
714 King Street Alexandria, Va.

TRADE WITH
M. Schuler Beef Co.
The Largest Retailers of Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Etc., in Alexandria, Va.

"THE MERCANTILE"
Accepts Deposits of $1.00 and Pays Interest
Cor. Prince and Fairfax Streets
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Buy the Best. Sole Distributor of the following Brands of Flour: "Golden Rod," "Union Blend," "Pride of the Family," "Gold for Greenbacks" and "Bakers' Pride."
E. M. P. HARRISS
(Successor to Northwestern Supply Co.)
Dealer in Staple Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
3237 M Street Northwest
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

COMPARE THE FIGURES

What Labor Officials Are Paid in Salary.

LOOK UP WHAT THE TRUSTS PAY

Highest Priced Labor President Does Not Begin to Draw What a Minor Trust Official Does—The Charge That They Are Fast Growing Rich Easily Disposed of.

Very few union men know what wages are paid to their servants, such as organizers and national officers. Below will be found a list of the leading trade unions, with the wages of salaries paid to the respective officers:

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, and Brass and Silver Workers—President, $1,500 per year and expenses; secretary, $1,500 per year; organizers, $125 per month and all expenses.

Machinists—President, $1,800 per year, railroad, hotel, and incidental expenses; vice president, $1,200 per year and actual expenses; secretary, $1,200 per year; assistant secretary, $1,200 per year; editor, $1,500 per year; organizers, $4 per day, hotel, railway, and incidental expenses.

Operative Potters—President, $1,400 per year and expenses; vice president, $1,200 per year and expenses; secretary, $1,200 per year.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, and Steam Fitters—President, secretary and organizers, all receive $1,500 per year and expenses.

Printing Pressmen—President, $1,800, $3 a day for hotel, railroad, and incidental expenses; secretary, $1,800 per year; organizers, $5 per day and expenses.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers—President, $150 per month, $2.50 a day for hotel, railroad fare, and $1 per day for incidentals; secretary, $150 per month; general organizers, $150 per month, $2.50 for hotel and other expenses; other organizers, $3.50 per day, $2.50 for hotel, railroad, and other expenses.

Pattern Makers—President, $1,200 per year and all traveling expenses; secretary, $1,500 per year.

Steam Engineers—President, $2,500 per year and expenses; secretary, $150 per month; organizers, $4 per day and expenses.

Street and Electric Railway Employes. President, $2,500 per year and expenses, thirty days' vacation per year; organizers, $6 per day and expenses.

Teamsters—President, $150 per month, $2.50 hotel and incidental expenses; secretary, $150 per month; vice president and organizers, $5 per day, $2.50 hotel and incidental expenses.

Railroad Telegraphers—President, $3,500 per year and expenses; secretary, $3,000 per year and expenses; vice president and organizers, $1,600 per year and expenses.

Commercial Telegraphers—President, $1,600 per year and expenses; secretary, $1,600 per year; editor, $1,200 per year.

Mine Workers—President, $3,000 per year and all expenses; secretary, $2,500 per year and all expenses; executive board and members, $4 a day and all expenses; organizers, $3.75 and all expenses.

Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers—President, $1,500 per year, $2 hotel expenses and railroad and incidentals; secretary, $30 per week.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers—President, $210 per month.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—President, $1,500 per year and expenses; secretary, $1,500 per year.

Cigar Makers' Union—President, $30 per week and expenses; organizers, $18 per week, railroad fare, and $2 per day expenses.

Coopers' International—Secretary, $25 per week; organizers, $6 per day and railroad fare.

Cigar Workers' Union—President, $1,200 per year; secretary, $1,200 per year; organizers, $3 per day, railroad fare and all expenses.

The Nonunion Union.

There is a great and growing class who wish to be fair with the working man, and would grant to him the right to organize for his mutual protection, providing, however, he will agree to work in an open shop and with nonunion men. What possible good can be derived from such an organization, and of what benefit is to the union men we are at a loss to understand.

Unions are formed for the purpose of protecting its members; planned along business lines and for useful purposes. For their existence there should be a plea of necessity, otherwise they must fall. The necessity for their existence is the protection which is derived from being a member of such organizations. What benefit can the laborer derive from being a member of a society which consents to the open shop? In the first place he pays dues into an organization and works along side of a man who pays nothing and who is equally protected and for which he pays nothing. We can not see the use of paying out money where there is nothing to be gained, and all for the enjoyment of being a member of a union which can do nothing for its members and is a contradiction in terms of its very name. A man who believes in such a doctrine calls himself a union man is a fit candidate for the "booby hatch" and has a crock of clabber where his brains should be.

Man as a rule is a reasonable being and when he organizes with others it is for mutual benefit, social enjoyment, or to increase his cash account. Such conduct commends itself to our sound discretion and business judgment, but if he associates himself with others just for the purpose of calling meetings and appointing committees which never act and never report and are satisfied with a union which tolerates the open shop, such a union should be given its proper name and we can find no better title than the NONUNION UNION.—P. J. Ryan in the Plate Printer.

"No Vacancy."

Washington Evening Star.

"There is no vacancy," rings in the ears of the applicants for employment on all sides. From place to place they may go, and hear the same refrain. "No vacancy." What is to be done? A man must have work. Perhaps a family depends upon his wage earning. Possibly his wife and children are in distress because he can not find work. But business is business, and charity is dispensed through regularly established channels. The man who asks for employment is not begging for alms. He wants work, and still he hears the answer, "No vacancy." What is to be done?

There is often an explanation of the case in the fact that the seeker can offer nothing in return for his wages. He has no specific proposition. He merely submits himself, as he stands, a physical entity, with a presumably normal mental equipment. "What can you do?" the business man may ask him. "Anything," is perhaps the reply. "Can you keep books?" "No, but I can sell goods." "We have all the salesmen we need; can you push a truck?"

There is where so many men fail to meet their own requirements. The man who is really willing to do anything, as well as capable of doing it, has little or no trouble about finding a job. If he is a clever salesman he will not always remain a porter. He will probably get the next vacancy if he does his truck pushing promptly and vigorously. The employer is not overlooking talents that he can use to advantage in his business.

The trouble with many of the unemployed is that they do not carry their goods to the right market. Or perhaps they have no goods to offer. If they are not specialists, capable of doing unusually well certain things that are highly rated in the business world, they are apt to drift around from job to job because they grow dissatisfied or because they do not do well the work that is assigned to them. The big successes are achieved by those who work out new ideas to practical ends, who devise improvements in the ways of doing business, who can do better than some others the work that is to be done, by new methods or old.

There is work for everybody. What is chiefly needed is adjustment to distribute the work and the workers evenly. This adjustment often takes the form of reshaping the individual's ideas of his own worth and his capacities. Often the greatest failures in life are men who overrate themselves, and often again they are scored by men who do not sufficiently appreciate their own abilities.

The best advice that can be given to a young man starting out in the world of affairs is to aim high, but not too high, to strike straight and to keep striking until he reaches his right place. Then he should make himself so useful that his employer can not possibly ignore him.

Distingiushed Home Visitors.

Miss Sadie J. Gompers, the accomplished daughter of Samuel Gompers, the popular president of the American Federation of Labor, visited the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs early in July, and was extended a cordial welcome. The lady was accompanied on the occasion by Max Morris, one of the vice presidents of the Federation, and daughter, who are residents of Denver, Colo.—Typographical Journal.

WOULD TURN CLOCK BACK

More Daylight Writers Object of Proposed Change in Time.

An interesting discussion has arisen in the English and French press upon the point of how a man can make more use than now of the available hours of daylight. William Willett, of London, has just published a pamphlet on the subject. He writes:

"For nearly half a year the sun shines for several hours each day while we are asleep, and is rapidly nearing the horizon when we reach home after the work of the day is over. Under the most favorable circumstances, there then remains only a brief spell of declining daylight in which to spend the short leisure at our disposal.

"Now, if some of the hours of wasted sunlight could be withdrawn from the beginning and added to the end of the day, how many advantages would be gained by all, especially by those who remain in the open air when the light permits them to do so, whatever time they have after the duties of the day have been discharged. By a simple expedient these advantages can be secured. We can have eighty minutes more daylight after 6 p. m. every day during May, June, July, and August, and an average of forty-five minutes more every day during April and September. The expedient which I propose is that at 2 a. m. on each of the four Sunday mornings in April the standard time shall advance twenty minutes, and on each of the four Sundays in September shall recede twenty minutes.

"Another means of arriving approximately at the same end would be to alter the clock thirty minutes on six Sundays, the last three in April and the first three in September. We lose nothing and gain most substantially. Having made up our minds to be satisfied on four occasions with a Sunday of 23 hours and 40 minutes long, or 23 hours and 30 minutes long on three occasions, the advantages aimed at will follow automatically, without any trouble whatever. Everything will go on just as it does now, except that as the later hours of the day come around they will bring more light with them."

Mr. Willett calculates that on an average 210 hours of daylight are wasted every year by every person. The expense of the artificial light used in this time will be saved bodily. A man who left work at 5 p. m. would have as much daylight before him as a man who leaves now at 3.40. Saturdays, if he left at 12 o'clock, it would be equal to stopping work under present conditions at 10.40 a. m.

Works Both Ends.

When the average contractor or employer in these days is talking to the newspapers the interview reads something like this:

"Yes, sir; the country was never more prosperous. Our business has increased 50 per cent over last season. Got all we can do and prospects brightest."

When he is waited on by his employes for a raise he makes a noise like this:

"Sorry, boys, but the business isn't paying. The raw material and labor are taking all profits. We took out contracts when materials were low and labor plenty, and we're absolutely running at a loss when we figure in the capital invested."

A protean artist on the vaudeville stage couldn't make quicker "lightning changes."

According to modern business ethics this isn't handling the truth recklessly; it's simply an attempting to work both ends to fatten the middle and right in the middle sits the contractor and employer ready to fry the fat. We don't object strenuously to the method, but we do insist that the employe is entitled at least to the drippings.

At Luna Park.

A new band, new vaudeville, and new ideas are what is making the mid-summer season so attractive at the park that pleases. The bands and acts are bigger and of course the business grows in proportion and the quality of the various entertainments is of that exalted type that grows on one because of a nominal cost and the pleasure-giving propensities they possess.

The Greater Washington Band is forceful and of the proper pitch that calls for encore after encore. John B. Bovello, the band's buoyant conductor, has surrounded himself with fifty picked men who give results that are satisfying and the band's splendid repertoire of up-to-date music is remarkable in many respects. On the opening night, Bandmaster Bovello introduced a descriptive piece entitled "The Musicians' Strike," during the rendition of which the musicians, for various reasons, assumed all sorts of grievances and pretended to quit their jobs one by one until the orchestra of fifty pieces dwindled down to one man, that personage being Sig. Bovello, who acted the part admirably of one in the throes of bewilderment and dejection. As the selection progressed, in turn the musicians returned to their posts spasmodically; all differences were amicably adjusted, and in short order all hands were playing with a willingness and vim that brought the fancied altercation to a most happy termination. Requests have poured in for a repetition of this most novel number, and in likelihood it will be repeated on Italian Day, which is set for Thursday, August 15, when there will be a large assemblage of prominent Italians and their families present, including the distinguished author, composer, artist, and journalist, Fergustinio Macuskaletto.

The park has had its concourse of special days, covering a wide range of denominations and classifications, but what promises to outshine previous events from a humorous and novel viewpoint, is "Tickler Day," which is scheduled to take place Wednesday, August 14. Everybody attending on date stated will be given a genuine A-1, triple X, fourply, non-destructible Tickler. Every tickler will afford the recipient more fun than a box of monkeys, and there is a loud, lingering laugh due every one who will enter into the spirit of wholesome fun that will be on tap on the day specified.

Many children, because of their absence from the city and other causes, were unable to attend the public and Sunday school days that were given recently. To alleviate any grievances that might exist, Manager Goodfellow has extended the courtesies of the park, free of charge, that both the aforesaid factions can form themselves into a combination excursion, the date arranged being Saturday, August 10.

The guessing contest is still in vogue, and has a large number on the anxious bench.

Oldest and Youngest Carriers.

The oldest mail carrier, James Delaney, is in the service of the New York postoffice, and the youngest, John Duvrey, is at Tonopah, Nev. Delaney has had fifty years' service, and is now eighty-three. He plans to take two months' vacation this summer, and then resign. Duvrey can neither read nor write, but the postmaster at Tonopah was compelled to accept his application because the salary paid is too small to tempt other men in that region to enter the postal service. He compares the figures on the letters intrusted to him with the numbering on the houses on his route, and, by this means, manages to render acceptable service. He is less than twenty years old, and is now going to night school in order to fit himself better for the discharge of his duties. Moreover, Duvrey is a Frenchman who has not yet been naturalized. The aged New York mail carrier, whose record is excellent, and, in point of longevity, exceeds that of anybody ever connected with the free delivery service, will get no pension when he retires.—Postal Record.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

The Italian cigar makers recently organized in New York city.

Newspaper writers of England have a union with 1,500 members.

Chilean railroad workers have gone on strike for better wages and less hours.

Last month the International Typographical Union issued charters for nine new unions.

The Order of Railway Conductors has voted to hold its 1909 biennial convention at Boston.

The 1,600 funeral drivers of New York will get $12 per week for a work day of twelve hours.

The total membership of the Woman's Trade Union League in Great Britain is in excess of 135,000.

The International Typographical Union paid death benefits on forty-three members last month.

The Erectors' Association which employs only nonunion workers, met in Chicago and decided to reduce the wages of their "independents" 10 per cent.

A recent conference at Swansea, England, between the unions engaged in the steel trade and the employers, resulted in an eight-hour working day being conceded.

How He Was Received.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

My friend was a big-hearted preacher. I was sure that he would make good with the boys, even though he was the pastor of the swellest church in town—made up largely of employers.

He did lots of good, too. I shall not take space to tell about it, because I want you to know about the welcome that he received by the Central Body. This is about the way that he told me about it:

"I had been told that the labor unions were hotbeds of infidelity; I had sat in a meeting of Socialists where preachers were referred to with scorn and the name of Jesus was received with cheers. When our Ministerial Association appointed me a fraternal delegate to the Federated Trades' Council, I wondered what would happen when I presented myself for admission. Would they sneer? Would they treat me with studied indifference? It is revealing no important secret of the council chamber to say that when I crossed the threshold there was a round of applause, and that I was escorted to a seat on the platform next to the president.

I served as fraternal delegate for a year. It involved no little sacrifice; but it paid—paid big. I became a sort of chaplain among the workingmen. They invited me to visit their local unions and to be present at their social gatherings and public meetings. When they asked me to speak at their annual outing in the amusement park, they inquired somewhat timidly if I objected to participating in a picnic where there would be a good deal of dancing and shooting the chutes. I said "No," most decidedly. It was a great day. I never preached to the men. I did not try to get them to come to my church. I did not pose in print as a "friend of the laboring men." I simply went to the council as a delegate to help in any possible way. I did not even think it necessary to remind the council that I represented the churches or the Ministerial Association. They, of course, understood that. I did say something on the subject of religion on one occasion. It was a banquet. They asked me to give one of the addresses. I tried to give them some idea of the service the church could render their cause in some such way as this: Laboring men are demanding justice, not charity. Every true minister is urging this every Sabbath. Laboring men are emphasizing the brotherhood of man. This is the commonest theme of the pulpit. Laboring men are struggling for what they conceive to be their rights, as to property and leisure. We are eager to give them our help. And it is our mission also to remind them that they have souls as well as bodies, that there is a God, and that heaven is just beyond.

When I sat down, the man at my right said: "We ought to have something like that once a month." And the man at my left said: "I've been a member of the union for fifteen years and I never heard anything like that before. It's all right."

I have found labor leaders intelligent, fair-minded, and dead in earnest. The ministerial delegate who will go to them with a modest, genuine desire to help will get from them more than he can give.

TRAINMEN PROTEST

Object to Abolition of Annex Train on Pennsylvania System.

The trainmen of the Pennsylvania railroad this week held a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against the removal of what is known as the annex train from the schedule. It is stated the railroad company proposes October 1 to remove this train, which has been run every hour during the day for the use of men who have to go from Washington to the Potomac yards for their trains, and whenever crews have to go out at night special trains were run, which was a source of great convenience to the men living in the southeast and southwest sections of the city.

The employes drew up strong resolutions protesting against the action of the company. They maintain that as trains are run out of Baltimore and Wilmington for the employes, the local men should have the same advantage. The company, it is said, proposes to furnish them commutation tickets on the Washington and Mount Vernon road at $3.30 for sixty tickets, but the men are not willing to submit to this. They also claim that if they use the road suggested by the company they will have to walk more than a mile from the station to the roundhouse, besides taking much more time and causing greater inconvenience, in addition to spending another fare inside the city limits on the local lines.

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Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S Howard. 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
Arthur Chaims, 703 H street ne.
Geo. W. Turner, 402 Ninth street nw.
Jenks Hauer, 1400 H street ne.
Nicholas M. Cocuzzi, Seventh and T nw.
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Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Thursdays.

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Vice President, W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pennsylvania ave. nw.
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Financial Secretary, John T. Kenealy, 1234 New Jersey ave. nw.
Recording Secretary, H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F st. ne.
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. McNulty, 335 H st. sw.

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M. P. Lynch, 941 Florida ave. nw.
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Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

WOMEN

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

Female Character.

Of all the charms which twine themselves about the female character none is more lovely, more touching, more worthy to be honored and admired than simplicity; the gentle yet frank openheartedness of character which seems to make the soul a place of light and purity, like the mild, sweet radiance of a spring morning, among the budding leaves and opening flowers. How exquisitely beautiful, how unspeakably delicate, is the loveliness of a woman unaccustomed to the world; unscathed by the chilling influence of blasted hopes, of wounded affection, her sharply-defined feelings manifest themselves in all their freshness, with a warmth unchecked by the dictates of zealous prudence, or the wary suggestions of calculating, narrow-minded, self-protecting interest. For her to think is to give utterance to her thoughts, and to feel is to give expressions to her emotions, with a guileless simplicity, unsuspicious of ill-natured misrepresentation, and fearless because unconscious of the possibility of misconstruction. Compare this sweet and touching simplicity, which makes the life but the expressive countenance of the soul, with artifice, that hateful weed which often takes root so vigorously even in early life, hardening and blackening the soil in which it grows till nothing is seen but the smut and stubble. Compare a subtle, contriving, tortuous, snaky thing, with her crafty satin spoken words, her quick, furtive glances, her readily-changing brow, and her artificial softness of demeanor; the heartless siren of the dance, who lures on her victim with deceitful smiles and clustering ringlets, and jewelled fingers, and the pattering of tiny feet clothed in slippers of the choicest satin; the false-hearted, smooth-faced creature, who attunes her shrill voice by system, and conceals the sharpness of her talons under a feline velvetude of paw; compare the words and looks of such a being with the unconstrained and artless veracity, the open looks of fair simplicity, of the guileless being who knows no restraint but that delicacy which has grown up with her inmost thoughts, shading but not concealing them, like the sheath of sheltering green around the exquisite lily of the valley; no, no, simplicity is the very soul of beauty; the sweet spirit of fascination which make us love what otherwise we could but at the most admire. All artifice or affectation of character, all prettiness, all exquisite and elaborate contrivances to rivet the enchanted gaze of the beholder, whether displayed in the dress or manners, can never so bewitch us as Nature's self. In female dress, when youth and beauty appear arrayed in simple white, with perhaps a single bouquet reposing on the bosom of innocence, or with a single brilliant diamond sparkling among the light masses of auburn curls which nature herself has entwined, and which fall like fleecy clouds on each full and ripening cheek; how infinitely does such a vision outshine the mere earthen image, tricked out in all the puffs and papillotes, all the dangling bows and tresses, all the glittering ribbons and sparkling pastes which wealth of fashion, vanity or folly, can string together.

Beauty is often a relative thing. We have seen some women who had scarcely one outward line of beauty in their face and form, but who, to us, had become beautiful exceedingly. And why? Because beauty is a rational being; is not in the body so much as the soul. We are pleased with the delicious flavor of fruits, the fragrance and color of flowers, the beautiful prospects of woods and meadows, and transparent matters; this shows that the Creator is in love with the beautiful, and that those who take no delight in it are irrational and unlike him.

In some books of devotion this hypocritical prayer is to be found: "Lord, give me grace not to be pleased with anything terrestrial." Is this not saying to the Creator that he was wrong in making his works good and agreeable, because it is a crime to be pleased with them. The pleasures of the eye and the ear are the greatest we enjoy in the exercise of our outward senses. They bear the nearest relatives to our minds, and are most ethereal.

I can't endure a woman who never laughs, or who thinks it a violation of the rules of propriety to even smile. A woman who habitually wears a vinegar countenance I have every reason to dislike. You may be sure she is devoid of the kindlier feelings of the soul. Her heart is a callosity. You'll find her hypocritical, self-conceited, and uncharitable. To such a woman I always give a wide berth. I like her best at a long distance. On the contrary, give me one who believes in a good hearty laugh. She is the woman true, open, frank, and kindly. Evil is the champagne of the soul, and laughter is its effervescence. Then give us a jolly uncontrolled laugh. It does our soul good, and the one who gives it vent will feel the better for it, especially if she has just eaten a hearty dinner.

A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the exhilerating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led by her airy laugh, now here, now there, now lost, now found. I have. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it singing like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to the sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry, it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are travelling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of mortality.

DOES THIS PAPER SUIT YOU?

A Dozen Ways You Can Help to Make It Better.

No one knows the struggle a labor paper has except those at the helm; those who are responsible for its advancement; those whose very existence depends on the paper being a success. You don't know, nor can you know the trials and tribulations that beset a newspaper published in the interests of the workers.

If you did it would surprise you at the lack of interest taken by the very men whose cause the paper aims to push forward; whose interests the editor has at heart and desires to advance.

In the hope of bettering conditions for the labor press I would offer the following suggestions:

1. Subscribe for the labor paper and see that your benchmate does likewise.

2. Pay your subscription when it is due and don't grumble about the price.

3. Read the paper and give thought to the various articles, for they have found space in the paper because of their educational qualities.

4. Ask your merchant to advertise in the labor papers.

5. Buy from those merchants who ask for your patronage through its columns.

6. If there is any news concerning the shop or the union see that the editor gets it.

7. Have a member of the union appointed as correspondent to the paper and then see that he does his duty.

8. If there is any certain article that does not please you, don't knock the paper, but go see the editor. He had good reasons for printing it and can explain to your satisfaction.

9. Remember there is only one labor paper to 300 other kinds and they mostly belong to the capitalist class. All the more reason you should support the labor paper with all the power at your command.

10. Don't knock the paper because it is smaller than a Sunday edition of a daily or has less features. The reason it is not on a par is that the support you give it is not on a par with that you give the daily. Every dollar a labor paper earns, and many of the editor's private stock, provided he has not been in business very long, goes toward increasing the paper.

11. A labor paper is a part of the organized movement and is as essential to the movement as the members and should be considered as such by all concerned.

12. Boost the paper at every opportunity, the merchant and the capitalist will respect you for it and say that man has the principle in him and it is no use to offer him a reduction.

Let's All Farm.

A recent report shows that cooperative farming is making great headway in Germany. At the close of 1905 no less than 17,912 cooperative farming associations were in full swing, with a membership of over one million farmers.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

JERUSALEM TO WASHINGTON.

Entering carriages we drove through the principal streets, viewing the many well-built and in many cases handsome structures. Notwithstanding it was Sunday, the very attractive stores were all open and the streets thronged with people. We drove to the public park, situated on the sea front, and strolled through its many pretty walks. Leaving this attractive park we then drove to the beautiful Campo Santo, or cemetery, at the other end of the city. From the heights back of Messina we gained a splendid view of the harbor, the opposite coast of Italy, and of the ancient city lying below us, a city dating from B. C. 730. Messina has suffered from earthquakes on several occasions and also severe epidemics, cholera in 1854 carrying off over sixteen thousand victims. We greatly enjoyed our excursion to Messina and its environs, and at eighteen o'clock (Italian time) sailed for Naples, passing quite near Stromboli; but as it was too dark and the volcano head ceased to erupt we were somewhat disappointed in being unable to see the fireworks.

After a very pleasant passage up the coast of Italy, at 7 o'clock, Monday morning, we were again anchored in the beautiful bay around which is built the city of Naples, where we remained until 6 o'clock in the evening, when we sailed for the city of Genoa, our route passing between the islands of Procida and Ischia, both lying to the west of Naples, the latter of which is noted for its fine wine and numerous earthquakes. On the 28th of July, 1883, over seventeen hundred lives were lost by a terrible earthquake, many of them visitors from the different parts of Europe.

On our way up the coast we passed a number of islands, but the island of Elba, where Napoleon was first exiled and from which he made his remarkable escape to France and later his triumphal entry into Paris, proved the most interesting, and we gazed upon its rocky shores as long as it could be seen.

On Tuesday afternoon we sailed into the magnificent harbor of Leghorn.

While the harbor is small it is well protected by an immense breakwater, which permits steamers to enter from one side and go out on the opposite, avoiding the necessity of turning around and lessening greatly the possibility of collision. Leghorn, or "Livorno," as it is called in Italian, stands next to Genoa as a place of commercial importance, although its population is something less than one hundred thousand. Its principal trade is with eastern Mediterranean ports. Our ship unloaded a great deal of its cargo at this city and all passengers bound for Florence left the steamer here.

At 11 o'clock at night we raise anchor and sailed out of the harbor of this busy city, bound for Genoa, where we arrived about 7 o'clock the next morning. Bidding our acquaintances farewell, we were soon passed through the custom house, a very simple ordeal indeed, as compared to the experience encountered with Uncle Sam's inspectors in Boston.

After a pleasant stay of about twenty-four hours in Genoa, rightfully called "La Superba," for, viewed from the harbor, the beauty of its situation is certainly a striking one. Many travelers deem its location more beautiful than that of Naples, and it may be true that it is, but it has no Vesuvius, and that is what adds to the attractiveness of Naples in my estimation. Genoa has many magnificent palaces and fine churches. Although its population is less than half that of Naples (which is over a half million), it stands first in commercial importance of all the cities of Italy and is increasing at a rapid rate.

On Thursday morning, June 6, we boarded the White Star liner Canopic, on which was to be our home for nearly three weeks, and at noon sailed for Palermo, Sicily, to take on a few passengers and considerable cargo. There were only twenty-two cabin passengers on board the Canopic when we left Genoa, all of these being Americans but one—an English lady.

Our course to Sicily took us between the islands of Corsica on the right and Elba on the left, and then we realized how near Napoleon was to the island of his birth while in exile at Elba, for we could plainly see both islands from the deck of the Canopic. After passing Corsica the island of Sardinia appeared in sight, and when we turned in for the night the lights in the lighthouses were still in view.

Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, soon after sighting the island of Ustica, which lies just to the north of Sicily, the rocky shores of this delightful island could be seen, and at 7 o'clock we were safely anchored in the snug little harbor of the capital of Sicily, the city of Palermo.

The Sicilian capital contains a population of over three hundred thousand people, and owing to its magnificent situation and delightful climate has been appropriately named "la felice." Palermo is a very old city and has a romantic history. It is surrounded by an amphitheater of imposing mountains. On the north of the city is Monte Pellegrino and on the opposite side is Monte Catalfano. Between these mountains is the rich and carefully cultivated valley of Conca d'Oro, or golden valley. At night, from the hurricane deck of the Canopic, we enjoyed the brilliant spectacle presented by the well-lighted streets of the city.

The next morning, in company with three Americans, we went ashore to see the sights in this interesting city, first visiting the fine old cathedral St. Francesco di Paola, which contains some fine old paintings and equally fine mosiacs. Boarding an electric train we rode up the mountain for a distance of 5 miles to the ancient town of Monreale, from where we obtained a magnificent view of the city of Palermo and its harbor. This is considered one of the finest views in Sicily, a country noted for its attractive scenery. The cathedral at Monreale is celebrated for its remarkable mosiacs, of which there are over 70,000 square feet, representing scenes from the Old Testament, the life of Christ, and the lives of the Apostles. We spent some time in examining this beautiful structure, and then visited the cloisters of the former Benedictine Monastery, the largest we have ever seen. The pointed arches are supported by two hundred and sixteen columns in pairs, no two of which are alike, and many of them adorned with mosiacs.

After obtaining lunch we came down into Palermo again, making our way to the Royal Palace, through which we were shown. The building is very handsomely decorated and richly furnished. Inside this palace is the famous Cappella Palatina, built over seven hundred years ago. It is one of the most beautiful chapels we have ever entered and is a perfect little gem. The walls are entirely covered with glass mosiacs on a golden ground. This wonderful little chapel is claimed to be the most beautiful palace-chapel in the world, and I think the claim is fairly justified. It was in this chapel that Louis Phillippe made the Princess Marie Amalie his wife, who, after being exiled from France, became such a warm friend of Queen Victoria. After visiting one other church we walked through some of the business streets, which are lined with attractive stores and were thronged with people.

Palermo street life is quite interesting, but one of the most attractive features of this unique city is the carts and horses, the former of which are veritable picture galleries, for these two-wheeled vehicles have their sides, shafts, and sometimes the under parts painted in brilliant colors. Not just painted, as in other countries, but ornamented with pictures. The subjects of these pictures are sometimes grotesque in the extreme. Hades is a favorite subject, with his Satanic Majesty burning in a cauldron. The horses haye brilliantly decorated trappings, the whole presenting a most delightful picture.

As the Canopic was to leave Palermo at 6 o'clock, we hurried back to the ship, after spending a most interesting day in one of the most attractive cities of Europe.

After taking on a large cargo of lemons and oranges, the ship sailed Saturday evening for Naples, whose harbor we entered for the third time on this trip. We remained in Naples from Sunday morning until Wednesday evening. We lived on the ship during that time, enjoying all the comforts and pleasures of a private yacht. When we did not go ashore we sat on the airy decks and watched the busy scenes of the harbor, for there were steamers coming in or going out every few hours. The splendid orchestra furnished music during the meals as well as at other times during the day and evening, and the officers did all in their power to make our sojourn in the harbor pleasant.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday of entertaining a Neapolitan friend at lunch on board the Canopic, the chief steward kindly granting us this privilege. On another day the captain entertained the Italian emigration officials to a luncheon. At night we would go on the hurricane deck or the captain's bridge, far above the water, and watch the lights of the city and listen to the music of serenading parties moving over the waters of one of the finest bays in the world.

Cargo and coal was taken on in great quantities while anchored in the bay, and on Wednesday over eleven hundred Italian emigrants came aboard after having passed a critical medical examination by the company's physicians on shore. As each emigrant came up the steps on deck he was again examined for any possible traces of opthalmia, their eyelids being turned up and the eyes carefully examined.

In addition we took on about thirty more cabin passengers, making fifty-two in all, so that the dining room is only about one-third filled. All the cabin passengers were assigned staterooms on the saloon deck, so that all are occupying the best and most expensive cabins on the ship, regardless of the amount paid for passage.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 12, we sailed for Boston via the Azores. The second afternoon out a storm came up, accompanied by heavy rain, causing the ship to plunge and roll considerably, with the result that not half the passengers came in for dinner, and we saw several get up and leave the table who had determined to brave the disagreeable movement of the ship. Friday morning we sighted the southern coast of Sardinia and at sunset of the same day we sighted the Spanish coast, which was still in view on Saturday morning. By 10 o'clock we sighted the coast of Africa, and soon thereafter the Rock of Gibraltar, the mighty fortress guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean appeared to view and seemed like an old friend, for we have so often seen it that it has become a sort of landmark. As there were neither passengers nor cargo to take on the ship did not put into the harbor, only sailing near enough to exchange signals, and then continued on its course through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic.

On the next day, Sunday, about 10 o'clock in the morning, we sighted the steamship Romanic, a sister ship to the Canopic. Signals were exchanged and, much to the surprise of the passengers, the two ships altered their course and gradually came very near each other. Now all was excitement on board the Canopic, hurried orders were issued by the captain from the bridge, and we soon learned that three stowaways were to be transferred to the east-bound ship to be returned to Naples. A boat was soon lowered, containing the first officer, four seamen, and the three unfortunate stowaways. The progress of this small boat from one ship to the other was watched by the more or less excited passengers who lined the rails of both steamers. The sea was running quite high, and the way that little boat would mount to the crest of a wave was enough to make a landlubber hold his breath; but when it slid down between two huge waves, for a moment entirely disappearing from our view, a chorus of "Oh's!" would break forth, especially from the feminine portion of the passen-

TWO ABROAD.

gers. When the boat finally reached the Romanic, a great shout rose from the throats of the cheering people on both ships. The steamers, in order that there might by no possibility be a collision, kept sailing around in a circle. The small boat soon returned and, with less than an hour's lost time, both steamers let forth a blast from their whistles and resumed their course. This is so unusual an experience to be met with at sea that it afforded the passengers a subject for conversation the balance of the day.

(To be continued in our next.)

She Got It?

A vaudeville actress, of New York city, who evidently wanted Uncle Sam to help advertise her, wrote a letter to the division of information, Bureau of Immigration, as follows:

"I am about to put on a new act and want to wear red, white, and blue tights. The skirt and lower will be red and white, and the trunk of blue, with white stars. Has there ever been any legislation against such a uniform?"

Chief Terence V. Powderly replied in a note teeming with wit, as follows:

"In acknowledgement of your letter you are advised that the division of information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, has only to do with the distribution of admitted aliens. Therefore, it is unable to furnish you with the desired information."

More Trouble.

A dispatch from Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "Hereafter the card system will be rigidly enforced against the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek region. This was decided at a meeting of the Mine Owners' Association held in this city yesterday."

TELL IT TO THE ALLIANCE

Twelve Nurses Strike Richmond, Va., Hospital.

Because one of their number had been summarily dismissed from the institution, charged with "insubordination," twelve young undergraduate nurses walked out from the Retreat for the Sick at Richmond, Va., Tuesday, declaring that they would not return to work until their companion was reinstated.

Miss Annie T. Patton was expelled from the institution Sunday afternoon for refusing to give up her Sunday afternoon furlough, at the request of Miss Ella Gminder, superintendent of nurses at the hospital. Her friends took up her cause, and when she was known to have been discharged, gave notice that they also intended to quit work.

Immediately after the twelve young women had departed a meeting of the board of directors was called to look into the matter. For a time, Miss Gminder was in straits, being left almost alone to attend the patients at the institution.

After prompt efforts on the part of various physicians and others, nurses were secured from other hospitals and from the city to aid in tiding over the emergency.

Is He, Though?

T. V. Powderly is up against it for fair. As a new immigration commissioner he sent out circulars to central labor unions and central commercial bodies requesting information and pointers as to the best way to distribute the horde of immigrants that land in America every year. The late issue of American Industries (Parry organ) throws a fit because "Powderly is working with the unions against the employ- this week the unions of Washington, D. C., throw a fit because they fear Powers in his new immigration scheme," and derly intends to flood the country with foreigners. Heretofore the immigrants were dumped off the ships at New York, Boston, and other ports and left to shift for themselves in the perilous industrial sea without a rudder. How, in the name of God those people manage to get out of those whirlpools of swarming cities is past understanding. It occurs to us that Powderly's plan is the only sensible, practical method of handling the immigrant question. The American boy don't want to work on a farm, the American girl will not work in anybody's kitchen. Then, surely these American boys and girls will not object to Europeans doing the work they will not do. The unions of Washington ought not to go off half-cocked on this question. Give Powderly a chance to carry out his plans. It is hardly possible for any plan he might conceive to be even 10 per cent as bad as the old custom of dumping those poor devils into our cities just to see what they do. They are filled with hot air about the wealth they can make in Ameriky—but think of the awful jolt they get when they wake up in New York or Boston. We would a thousand times rather see the Europeans come here and fill the farms and kitchens than to see the Japs, Chinamen, or Koreans do this work. It occurs to us it is the duty of organized labor to make American citizens and good union men out of the European immigrant rather than to be doing anything to the contrary—for it has not been such a great while ago that we were all Europeans. We need not get too chesty about our rights as American citizens. We would rather have our ancestry traced to Skibereen, County Cork, Ireland, than to have our friends guessing as to whether we ever did have a father or mother. Sam Gompers came from England. Wouldn't he have an immaculate gall to pass resolutions protesting against any more Gompers coming from England? Give Powderly a chance to scatter the Gompers, the Kennedys, the Davises, the Schultzes, the Malikoffs and all the other tongues from Europe. He ought to know something about the immigrant—he has been closer to them than any public man we know of, and his affiliation with them has not always been just before election.—Omaha Western Laborer.

Death of Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Mr. Jere Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the International League of Bartenders and Waiters, died at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, after a lingering and painful illness. The many friends of Mr. Sullivan in the labor movement, and they number thousands, will regret to learn of the decease of Mr. Sullivan's helpmate, and The Trades Unionist extends to Brother Sullivan its sincere sympathy in his hour of grief.

CASTING OF THE DIE

(Continued from first page.)

was called to order at 2.30 p. m. on the above date by Chairman N. C. Sprague.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were approved as read.

Roll call was then read and absentees noted.

James L. Parsons was introduced and made a statement relative to the existing trouble, also went into the arbitration award and what he considered a proper interpretation of the same. Mr. R. B. Caverly followed and gave a detailed statement of the Plumbers controversy, beginning as far back as 1903 when the agreement was entered into between the Journeymen and Master Plumbers and how the trouble was brought about.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Parsons and Mr. Caverly.

The meeting adjourned at 4.15 to meet at 10 a. m. August 3.

AUGUST 3. 1907.

The meeting of the International Representatives of the Building Trades, held at Typographical Temple, was called to order at 10.15 a. m. on the above date by N. C. Sprague, chairman.

Roll call was taken and absentees noted.

The secretary then read the following letter from the Employers' Association, refusing the Building Trades a conference:

Washington, D. C., August 2, 1907.

William D. Huber and others, International Officers of the Building Trades Unions, now in conference.

GENTLEMEN: Your request for a conference with this association is a surprise, and leads us to believe that you are not fully informed as to the events leading up to the present situation in the building industry of the city. There is no controversy to be adjusted by any negotiations. The situation as it exists to-day is entirely of the making of certain of the local branches of your associations.

After a period of dispute extending over a year concerning the complete unionizing of the plumbing shops of the city, and after several arbitrations, Captain James F. Oyster was agreed upon by the Building Trades Alliance and this association as arbitrator. Extensive hearings were had and award was rendered May 29, last, directing those unions then on strike, for the purpose of compelling the discharge of all nonunion plumbers in the city, to return to work. This award was ignored. No union returned its men and since then the unions in several other trades have called out their members in defiance of it, and in some cases in violation of trade agreements, and on sympathetic grounds only No question of wages or hours has arisen in any trade.

After waiting a reasonable time for the unions to return their men to work, this association decided that building operations in the District of Columbia must proceed with such men as were willing to work. No attempt has been made in any trade to secure independent or nonunion workmen where the union in that trade has not first struck and refused to allow its members to work.

The future policy of this association will be the same as that thus far allowed. We shall endeavor at all costs to see to it that building operations in the city are not unduly delayed, and when any workmen, union or nonunion, refuse to work on any of our jobs for any cause, we will fill their places with men who will work. Above all we will be absolutely loyal to such new workmen as we may secure as a matter of common honesty. We do not intend to inaugurate any movement for a decrease of wages or longer hours or any other condition not now obtaining.

You will readily see that under these conditions, there is no occasion for any conference. Yours respectfully,

Board of Governors of Employers' Association of the Building Trades of the District of Columbia,

By E. H. HALL, Secretary.

A motion prevailed that a special committee of three be appointed to prepare a statement, and that statement to be given to the public and the press, and a recess of half an hour be taken to give the committee time to prepare same.

The following committee was appointed: Thos. R. Preece, of the Bricklayers; Wm. D. Huber, of the International Carpenters, and Sam De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union.

The chairman called the meeting to order again at 11.30 and the committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, after which recess was taken until 1.30.

Washington, D. C., August 3, 1907.

TO THE PUBLIC:

For several months past there have been controversies existing between the local building trades and their employers, and after repeated efforts on the part of the employes to bring about a settlement, having failed, at their request a committee of ten was selected from among the delegates of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia to see if they could not bring about an adjustment of the trouble. A letter was sent by the committee to the Employers' Association asking that it take up the matter with them, but beyond a simple acknowledgment of its receipt no attention has been paid to the local committee's request. Then it was that the committee decided to call conference of the International and National Representatives of the Building Trades of the United States, and see if they could not bring about a settlement. Invitations were sent out and nineteen, or more than two-thirds of the trades responded, and upon the opening of the convention in the city addressed a letter to the Employers' Association signed by all the officers of the bodies represented, asking for a conference with the Employers' Association.

This (Saturday) morning a reply was received in which the association declares it can not see any reason for a conference. In other words, the association has been discourteous enough to say to the men in the labor movement, whose sole aim in life is to secure better conditions in life for those whom they represent, that we do not care to meet you. We don't care to adjust the trouble; that the pleasant relations heretofore existing between ourselves and employes has gone for naught; that we do not care if building operations are suspended; that men on the street earn no money, consequently spending none with Washington merchants; that the lockout is permanent, regardless of consequences.

We are very sorry indeed that the Employers' Association has assumed the position it has taken, that there is nothing to confer about; that hereafter nonunion conditions will prevail in the building trades if they can make it possible.

We desire a settlement; a pleasant one, and stand ready to do anything in our power to bring about an honorable one, and again regret that they have assumed the hostile position they have taken.

In conclusion, we wish to say to the public that it is the desire of the association that it run its business as it sees fit; we grant that, now, and always have; but we propose to also run our business as will conserve the best interests of the working people, and we believe that the sympathy and support of the public will be given to the workingmen of the District of Columbia in their efforts to maintain their organization and preserve the relationship between the employer and the employe.

(Signed) William D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Thomas R. Preece, First Vice President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

Sam De Nedrey, Secretary-Organizer Central Labor Union, District of Columbia.

The chairman called the meeting to order at 1.45 p. m. Motion prevailed that a roll call of the various International Representatives be taken to give an expression of their views relative to withdrawing union men on jobs where nonunion men were employed, which resulted in all union members being opposed to the open shop, and that no union man should work on jobs with nonunion men.

There were several resolutions presented, and after considerable discussion a motion prevailed that a committee be appointed to present resolutions which should be binding on all locals represented. The chair appointed the following committee: McSorley, Preece, Ryan, Huber, O'Sullivan.

Recess was then taken to allow the committee to prepare the resolution. On the committee notifying the meeting that they were ready to report the chair called the meeting to order. The following resolution was read.

We, the sub-committee appointed by this conference to draw up a plan of action in order to combat the open shop being now enforced by the Master Builders Association of the District of Columbia, beg leave to submit the following for your consideration:

In view of the ultimatum given us by the Employers' Association in refusing to grant us a conference looking to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty now existing in the building industry in this city—

Whereas the employers of the building trades of the District of Columbia has declared for the open shop; and

Whereas the establishment of the open shop is regarded by this conference with a particular significance disastrous to the best interest of our membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the order of this conference of National and International officers and representatives of the respective trades in the building industry that all such trades shall cease work on and after Saturday, August 10, 1907; be it

Further Resolved, That a committee be appointed from the building trades to be known as the "Grievance Committee," whose duty shall be to call upon the individual contractor or his representatives who is parties to the controversy for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the existing difficulty according to the rules of the unions involved. In the event of their failure to comply with the above order the mandate of August 10 will be put into effect. It is further ordered by this conference that no union make any further demands other than now existing.

It is further agreed that in the adjusting of any and all jobs, that it shall pertain to all trades involved and that no union shall permit its members to resume work until all other trades have reached a satisfactory settlement.

We further agree that as representatives of the various International and National organizations we lend our moral and financial support in carrying out the principal herein enunciated.

We further recommend that trades admissible to membership in the Building Trades Mechanics Council be requested to affiliate at the earliest possible moment for the mutual benefit of all.

Respectfully, submitted,

Wm. D. Huber (chairman), Thos. R. Preece, Frank M. Ryan, W. J. McSorley, M. O'Sullivan.

Motion prevailed that a vote by roll call be had upon the resolution, which resulted in all representatives voting in the affirmative, except Preece of the Bricklayers, who said he had been instructed not to vote either way until he had communicated with Grand President Bowen over the telephone. He assured the meeting that in his opinion the Bricklayers would make the resolution unanimous. Cleland complained, stating that no International officer had yet been present and that he should pursue the same course. Motion prevailed that two copies of the resolution be sent to each International and National headquarters and that one copy be ordered signed by the proper officers and returned.

Secretary De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union, spoke in well chosen words, thanking the representatives visiting in the name of the Central Labor Union for their untiring efforts towards an amicable adjustment of the difficulty and wished them success in their future undertakings.

Motion prevailed that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Central Labor Union for their untiring efforts on behalf of the building trades and American Federation of Labor.

With the adjournment of the general conference the affairs of the building trades were placed in the hands of the business agents of the trades affected, who immediately organized by electing J. J. McCracken chairman, and James McIver secretary. The following contract was then prepared for presentation to the bosses for their signature, thus establishing their status with organized labor:

This agreement, entered into this day, ...190.., between .....party of the first part, and the undersigned, representatives of the Building Trades of Washington, D. C., of the second part, in which the party of the first part agrees to employ union labor exclusively those recognized as legitimate Building Trades by the party of the second part.

In consideration of the observance of this agreement upon the part of the party of the first part, the party of the second part being the Building Trades of Washington, D. C., agrees to recognize the party of the first part as fair to organized labor, and will by all honorable means promote the business of said firm.

.....

In consideration of the signing of this agreement, it is further agreed by the party of the second part that no strike will take place by any of the trades until the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall have met for the purpose of adjusting the grievance, providing, however, that the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall meet within forty-eight hours after the grievance has been reported.

.....

Parties of the first part.

.....

Parties of second part.

.....

.....

MUST ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES

Newspaper Pressmen, Stereotypers, and Printers in Same Boat.

After numerous conferences between the newspaper scale committee of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and the local Newspaper Publishers' Association, in an endeavor to adjust a demand made by the union for a 10 per cent increase in wages, it has been found impossible to reach a satisfactory agreement, and the matter will go to arbitration for settlement. An attempt first will be made to agree on a local board of arbitration, and failing in this, the matter then will be passed up to the national board of arbitration, which is composed of three members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the executive committee of the International Typographical Union, or their proxies.

The scale committee of the union has tried in every way possible to effect a settlement of the matter without a resort to the expense and trouble of arbitration, but has been unable to get the Publishers' Association to agree to anything acceptable to the men affected, the publishers claiming that living expenses and other conditions which enter into the making of scales of wages had not materially changed in the last few years. This claim, we understand, was also advanced as a reason for not meeting the demands of the pressmen and stereotypers. The pressmen have settled their case by means of local arbitration, getting an increase of 25 cents per day, and the arbitration of the stereotypers is now under way.

This attitude of the management of the local newspapers is, to say the least, very peculiar, when compared to the recent attitude of these same newspapers in reference to an increase for government clerks of 20 per cent. At that time (and living expenses in the District have materially increased since), all of the local papers were strong in the faith (editorially) that it cost more to live in Washington than in any other city in the United States. In speaking of the proposed 20 per cent increase for clerks on December 23, 1906, one of our leading dailies delivered itself of the following, which sentiment was expressed by all the other papers in one form or another daily for months:

"While Congress is at this work it should increase the salaries of Government clerks 20 per cent. Justice and decency demand that the employes of the Government should not be penalized for the prosperity that rewards all other people. The Government clerk in Washington is better entitled to an increase than a Senator or Congressman, for the reason that he is required to live in Washington the year around, while the legislator may live most of the year at home. Wherever this home may be, it is certain that living is cheaper there than in Washington, except in the single case of legislators who are so unfortunate as to hail from New York."

This sentiment and fact, we believe, apply as forcibly to the newspaper and other printers, as well as other workingmen of the District as to the Government clerk, and we heartily agree with the local press in it, but the attitude of this same press toward their own employes impels us to ask, if the living expenses of every one else in Washington, according to their views, are higher than those of people living elsewhere, how is it that the living expenses of the printers have not increased, as they claim, in the last few years? We would appreciate a reasonable explanation of this matter by the local publishers' association.

We believe it will be a comparatively easy matter, since the newspaper printers of New York city were able to make a showing before the National Arbitration Board in the way of an increased cost of living expenses which netted them an increase in wages of $4 a man per week, for the newspaper printers of Washington to come out of the struggle with the 10 per cent increase they have asked for as a reward.

Pinned Him.

At the meeting of the Metal Workers Wednesday night, Joseph Daly, who is retiring from the treasurership of that body, was the recipient of a very pretty Eagles pin as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-workers.

The local also, by a decisive vote, refused to place the National Ball Park on the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

Representative Business Houses.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

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Washington Exchange Bank, 710 Fourteenth st. nw. Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Organized 1814; Capital, $800,000; Surplus and undivided profits, $700,000.

The National Savings and Trust Co. Capital, $1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fifteenth and N. Y. ave.

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Acme Repair and Bicycle Co., J. E. SHAW, prop. 1749 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Bicycles, gas appliances, drop lights, and roller skates.

Lewis Cycle Exchange. Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanics' tools. A large assortment of second hand bicycles always on hand, 1833 Pa. ave. nw.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Elgin Creamery Co., Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees. 220 Ninth st. nw.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Daniel Loughran, 1347 Pa. ave. nw.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Fuller's Cigar Store, Original Label News Stand, 60 H st. nw.

NOHE'S Twenty-four Hour Cigar Store. Papers, Magazines, and Laundry Agency. 507 G st. nw.

COACH FINDINGS

J. B. Kendall, 485-87 Mo. ave. nw.

CONFECTIONS

"THE VELVET KIND"

Pure Ice Cream

Wholesale

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P. J. Duncan & Co. Everything up-to-date. Sixth and K sts. ne.

Kenealy Prescription Expert, Branch Post Office, Gas Bills Received, North Capitol and Eye, Opposite St. Aloysius Church.

Charles Hawkins, Prescription Druggist, Cor. Fourth st. and Virginia ave. se.

M. S. Fealy, Prescription Druggist. Eleventh and Pa. ave. se.

Astoria Pharmacy, W. Ashton Evans, Ph. G., Prescription Specialist. 3d and G sts. nw.

Theo. A. T. Judd, Druggist, Cor. Seventh and F sts. sw.

Donn & Sanford, Druggists. Successors to J. W. McDonald. Cor. N. Y. ave. and North Capitol st. nw.

Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.

A. T. Bronaugh, Pharmacist, SW. cor. Seventh and P sts. nw.

L. S. Day & Co., Pharmacists. Pure drugs, lowest prices. Fourteenth and P sts. nw., and cor. Fifth and G sts. nw.

W. S. Richardson, 316 Four-and-a-half st. sw.

C. H. Weiss, Pharmacist, Anacostia, D. C.

R. Clifford Hines, Pharmacist. Cor. N. J. ave. and Q st. nw.

Tyree & Co., Druggists, Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

DRY GOODS

Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 Seventh st. nw.

Wm. H. Burch, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings, Hoisery a specialty. 806-808 H st. ne. Phone East 946.

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E. E. Wheatley, 1068 Jefferson ave. nw. Phone West 117-Y.

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Lanman Engraving Co., Halftones and Zinc Etchings. Washington Post Building. Phone Main 673.

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Fireman's Insurance Co., Seventh st. and La. ave.

The Peoples Fire Insurance Co. Cash capital, $100,000; surplus, $60,000. Office, 326 Pa. ave. se.

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Julius Lansburgh, Interocean Bldg., 512 Ninth st. nw.

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Rudolph & West Co., 1332 N. Y. ave. nw.

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C. Auerbach & Son, Men's Outfitters and Hatters. We sell Union-Made Goods only. NW. cor. Seventh and H sts. nw.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

James Y. Davis' Sons, 1201 Pa. ave.

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McFall's Variety Stores, 814 and 1203 H st. ne. 5 and 10 cent Goods a specialty; Holiday Goods to suit the Season.

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W. J. McGinniss, Union-Label Men's Clothing and Furnishings, Ladies' Clothing, etc., cor. Ninth and H sts. nw.

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National Mortar Co., Office: Room 9, Ralston Bldg., 612 F st. nw. Office phone, East 688.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING

The Eckert Lithographing Co., Lithographing and Engraving, 506-508 Fourteenth st. nw.

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G. W. Forsberg, Formerly with Forsberg & Murray, Elevator Boilers. Eighth and Water sts. sw. Phones Main 751 and 742.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

August Weber, Paints, Hardware and General Household Supplies. 813 Maryland ave. ne. Phone East 168-R.

The W. H. Butler Co., 607 and 609 C st. nw.

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Columbia Wall Paper Co., Paperhanging, Decorating, and Painting, 919 Ninth st. nw.; Phone Main 2438.

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Hervey S. Knight, Associate American Society Mechanical Engineers. Patents Obtained and Defended. 908-14 G st. nw.

Edward E. Clement, Attorney-at-Law, Patent Solicitor. McGill Building, Phone Main 1594.

O'Meara & Brock (John U. O'Meara, Chas. E. Brock) Patent Attorneys, Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, 918 F st. nw.

E. Hume Talbert, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents McGill Bldg.

Gustave Ayres, Mechanical Engineer. Formerly Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, Professor of Mechanical Engineering Columbian University. Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Associate Member American Society of Naval Engineers. All inquiries answered promptly, 1006 F st. nw., Washington, D. C.

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Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers and Photo-Lithographers. Fourteenth and E sts. nw. Phone Main 1030.

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R. A. Driscoll, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, North Capitol and G sts.

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The M. Lindsay Rubber Mfg. Co., Rubber Clothing, Footwear, and Specialties for the Sick Room. Rubber collars, 25 cents. Superior quality and finish.

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Moran & Funk, 29 H st. nw.

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Samuel G. Stewart, Heurich Brewing Co's. Beers and popular brands of Whiskies. 1141 Seventh st. nw.

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Fresh Mined Rose Coal in abundance, at interesting prices, received daily at T. J. FANNON'S R. R. TRESTLE. Call up either phone.

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Henry Callan, Drugs, Chemicals, Candies, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Colognes, Cigars, Etc. Prescriptions a Specialty. N. W. Cor. Columbus and Princess sts. Bell Phone 311-J. Cap. City Phone 78-Y.

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Chatham Stables, 125-131 N. Pitt st., JAS. T. PATTERSON, Manager, Cab Service Night and Day, Capital City Phone 36. Bell Phone 31. Livery and Boarding.

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C. A. Lochrey, 719 H street ne.
W. N. Ross, 418 Twelfth street nw.

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John C. Haley, 11th and East Capitol sts.
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H. Cosgrove, 107 G street nw.
Bradley & Hanlon, 1004 Pa. ave. nw.
Harry Haight, 1008-1012 E street nw.
J. S. Dugan, 719 North Capitol street.
Jas. J. McCarthy, 1402 H street ne.
Mergner & Mack, 1425 H street ne.
Karl Hennige, 1421 H street ne.
M. T. O'Brien, 1300 H street ne.
J. Chas. McGuire, 519 Ninth street nw.

THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 10 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907. | One Dollar a Year

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegate Beattie Announces Strike of Telegraphers

DOWNEY FAILS TO SECURE FAVOR HE SEEKS

Lively Meeting Monday Night—Labor Day Committee Shaping Up for the Celebration—Reports of Adjustment and Other Committees—Case of Harr Referred to Building Trades—Central Body Indorses Telegraphers' Strike.

Central Labor Union met in regular session, President John H. Lorch in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials from the following organizations were read and delegates seated.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators—John H. Lucas.

Local No. 77, Steam Engineers—J. J. McCracken.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Chas. W Winslow, James Kelly, S. J. Bryan, R. V. Frankhauser, and Edward Hubbard.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Adjustment reported as follows:

To the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia: The Adjustment Committee of the Central Labor Union has the honor to report to its presiding officers and the membership thereof the proceedings of its last two sessions:

The Painters and Decorators Local, having expressed a willingness to discontinue the grievance existing against the firm of Warren & Dyer, paint and glass dealers, located at 627 F street northwest, which grievance was handed down to said local by the Glaziers' Union, now defunct, it is recommended that the firm is question be removed from the "We Do Not Patronize" list of the central body.

In the case of saloonist P. J. McDonald, doing business at 731 Eighth street southeast, the committee beg to report that the usual formalities were complied with in the notification of Mr. McDonald of the grievance filed against him by Paper Hangers Local Union No. 420. As it is the consensus of opinion of the members of the Adjustment Committee that he has wilfully temporized with such committee by his refusal to appear in person at its sittings his guilt, strongly substantiated by the complaining parties, is to be inferred. It is therefore recommended that saloonist P. J. McDonald be placed upon the unfair list of this organization.

The hearings booked for Wednesday evening, August 17, 1907, are with Tobias Bush, saloonist, and barbers James Cerrone, Emilio Jasselli, Balducci, Ramondi Brothers, and Geo. Robinson, while Manager W. H. Rapley, of the Academy of Music, requested for the second time by registered letter to appear before this committee and explain if it was within his power to have done otherwise than have sanctioned and approved the employment of a scab engineer on his place of amusement now in the course of reconstruction. Respectfully submitted, J. J. PURCELL, Acting Chairman.

The report of the committee was adopted and recommendation concurred in.

Labor Day—That tickets were being disposed of in a fairly satisfactory manner, and again asking that delegates interested in the children's chorus to see that the children were present at Typographical Temple for rehearsal August 17. The committee stated that a list of prizes had been made up for the winners of the events on Labor Day.

The special committee to confer with Firemen and Icemen reported as follows, and report was adopted:

To the officers and members of the Central Labor Union, Greeting: Your committee appointed at last meeting to investigate the difference between the Firemen's Union and the Teamsters' Union in reference to the Columbia Ice Company, find that said Columbia Ice Company do not make ice, but are teamsters handling the product of the American Ice Company, and therefore handle an unfair product.

FRANK J. MCKENNA,
JOHN WEBER,
J. W. CONSIDINE,
Committee.

Adopted.

The secretary reported that he had received a verbal acknowledgement of his communication sent to the National Capital Brewing Company, relative to the use of the label of the Brewery Workmen, stating that the company said it had no objection to the label if the Brewery Workmen would furnish a man to paste them on the kegs, but that it could not see no real benefit in using the label when all the breweries were union. The matter was referred to the Brewery Workers.

F. J. McKenna, of Plate Printer's Union, had read the following letter, which, when motion was made to comply with request made in letter, was laid on table:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1907.

Mr. President, Central Labor Union, Sir: There seems to be a misunderstanding in relation to the letter written by Mr. William F. Downey, No. 1626 L street northwest, for the Employers' Association, and as that letter has been the subject of discussion at one of our meetings and in order that justice be done to all concerned, and that the Central Labor Union be correctly informed as to the full import of the letter. I would most respectfully ask that a committee be appointed to call on Mr. Downey and ask him for a copy of the original letter and have the same read at our next meeting. Very respectfully,

FRANK J. MCKENNA.

The following letter from J. M. Harr, is self-explanatory, was read and referred to the Building Trades:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1907.

Mr. Sam De Nedrey, secretary Central Labor Union, Dear Sir: Upon the advice of my attorney, Mr. Chas. Robson, I will state particulars regarding the difficulties between my builder, Mr. G. W. Barkman, union labor, and myself.

You are well aware of the cause of the contention between Mr. Barkman and the unions.

As regards my connection with it, it seems the unions have an idea that I can compel my builder to comply with their requests.

In order to cause me to do this, through their business agents, they have made veiled threats of injury to my business, and reports have been circulated that I am unfair to union labor, which is entirely untrue.

I exacted a promise from my builder before getting an estimate from him, that only union labor would be employed. When he took the contract he agreed to give all union labor. And all sub-contractors and men employed on this job were union men until this trouble arose between master builders and the unions.

I have tried to have the two nonunion sub-contractors withdrawn from the work and replaced with union men.

To this effect I sent a notice to my builder to withdraw these nonunion men,

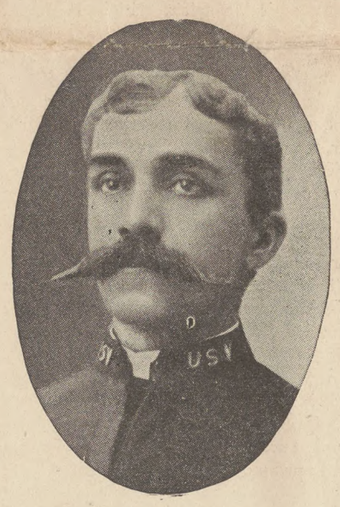
(A copy of which herewith follows):

(Continued to eighth page.)



R. M. PRETTYMAN
President of the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va.

R. M. PRETTYMAN, President of the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va., is no novice in the trades-union movement, and has been prominently identified with the State Federation of Virginia since its formation. Mr. Prettyman is a blacksmith by trade, and is a veritable "Son of Vulcan" when the interests of his craft are involved. He is best known for his conservatism and his advice is sought and followed by many. That he is a strength to the unionists of Alexandria is evidenced by his unanimous election to the presidency of the Trades Council of that city.



CAPTAIN J. WALTER MITCHELL

CAPT. J. WALTER MITCHELL, labor Editor of the Evening Star, is too well known in the world of labor to make it necessary to say much about him, other than that he is an old time printer and newspaper man, knows the value of a union card, an ardent advocate of fairness, earnest in his work, and a believer in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.

Gone West.

Mr. J. L. Holland, of the Government Printing Office, left Thursday for Waukesha, Wis., where he will join his family in a two weeks' vacation.

New Officers.

The new officers recently elected by Window Cleaners Union are Mr. Blaine McCollum, president; Leon L. Cahoon, financial secretary, and Noah Lewis, secretary-treasurer.

Personal.

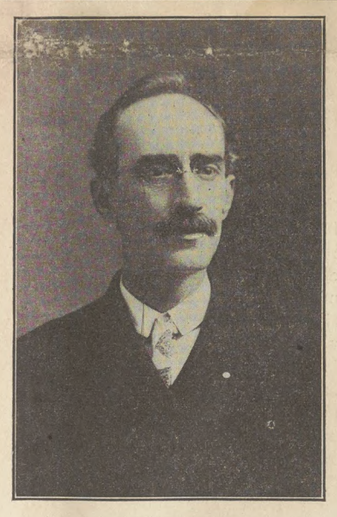
Miss Teresa McDonald, proofreader on the Washington Post, an ex-delegate of Columbia Typographical Union, is spending her vacation with relatives at Woonsocket, R. I.

Don't Forget.

If you are a fireman or a friend of a fireman, don't get forget that Thursday, the 22d, is the day for a good time with the members of Local 63 at Chesapeake Beach. Regular train schedule.

Again in Town.

Thos. R. Preece, first vice president of the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, has returned to Washington after a flying visit East on business of interest to bricklayers.



E. C. R. HUMPHRIES

E. C. R. HUMPHRIES is a native of Alexandria, Va. Reared in Lynchburg, Va., where he was educated in the public schools. He is a graduate of the Law School of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., with the degree of L. L. B.

In 1882 he was an organizer of the old Brotherhood of Telegraphers, having been an operator when 17 years old. When the Order of Railway Telegraphers organized the B. & O Railroad in 1890 he joined their ranks and was delegate to the wage-scale conference that formed the B. & O. O. R. T. scale at Pittsburg in August, 1892.

As a newspaper man he had his first training on the Lynchburg, (Va.) Virginian, later on the News and Advance of that city. He edited The Gazette at Lexington, Va., The Herald at Glasgow, Va., for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Times at Luray, Va., the News at Buena Vista, Va., and hos done field work and represented the A. P., U. P., the New York World, Herald, Sun, Journal, the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other papers.

Fifteen years ago he came to Washington and has been with The Evening Times as labor editor since.

He is in the Roosevelt class with a family of six children.

Back In the Works.

N. C. Sprague, one of labor's local war horses of the District, has been reinstated in the pressroom at the Government Print Shop. Congratulations!

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

LOCKOUT-STRIKE SITUATION

BREAK IN ASSOCIATION

Employers Deserting Union Busters Organization.

There is wailing and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the union busters. Two firms, it is said, deserted them Friday, Arthur Cowsill being one and John McGregor the other. No white flags. It is to the finish, Mr. Hall.

PANHANDLING

Employers Association Asking Sympathizers for Funds.

While protesting that everything is coming their way, we are informed that the Employers' Association has issued a circular soliciting funds from those who sympathize with them in their campaign of union busting. Next week we'll publish the circular.

WILL READ THIS PAPER

Bakery Wagon Drivers Catch Subscription Term.

Bakery Wagon Drivers Local Union No. 33, of this city, showed by its action at its last meeting that it does not intend to be outdone by any of the local unions of Washington when it comes to supporting a labor paper, when it subscribed for THE TRADES UNIONIST in a body. The action of the local in recognizing the up-to-date worth of this paper to the labor movement is appreciated by the management, and we will see to it that the drivers will get their money's worth in true blue unionism.

ON THE RIGHT ROAD

Junior Bakers in Line With Seniors in Securing Union Literature.

That Bakers Union No. 118 has succeeded in innoculating the apprentices of that craft with the germ of unionism is easily proven when THE TRADES UNIONIST tells its readers that it will hereafter be a regular weekly visitor to the homes of each one of these young people. By unanimous vote at their meeting Saturday night, it was decided to subscribe for this paper as a body. It shows that the future bakers of Washington realize the necessity of being informed upon matters pertaining to the trades-union movement. Our success is theirs.

FIRED UP!

Washington Stationary Firemen Join Our Army of Readers.

Secretary N. A. James, of Local No. 63, in a note to the Editor says: "I send you herewith the names and addresses of the membership of No. 63, for we have subscribed for THE TRADES UNIONIST in a body."

It is the progressive trade unionists who realize that to make the movement of labor a success its members must be kept informed of the progress of events, and that the best way to accomplish this is to subscribe for and read the local labor paper. By her action Local 63 has placed herself among the progressives. Next?

Both Sides to Controversy Claim Victory.

BUT ODDS FAVOR THE UNIONISTS

Week Closes With Unions Claiming Strike Nearly Over—Many Bulletins Issued by Employers Leads to the Belief That Employers Are Loosing Courage.

To-day closes the first week of the lock-out strike of the building trades in the District of Columbia, and finds both sides to the controversy claiming victory is in sight, and predicting that it will soon be a thing of the past. The business agents representing the unions fighting to prevent the establishment of nonunion conditions in the building trades in the District, having adopted a campaign of secrecy, the public does not know as much of their side of the lock-out-strike as it expected it would, but the men explain that while they are not trying their cause in the newspapers, they are doing effective work nevertheless, and have the employers affected guessing where they are "at" every minute of the game. Among the men who have been called off of jobs, but few are idle, places being found for them on fair jobs immediately. The committee is cheerful and feel satisfied with the situation as it stands to-day.

On the other hand those in charge of the headquarters of the Employers Association are running a campaign of publicity, claiming everything in sight,and crying "No white flag!" No quarter—the unions must be "busted!" In his daily bulletin the employers press agent, Mr. Hall, claims he is getting all the scabe he wants, and that the places of the locked out struck men have been filled, but if this is so, it would seem to the casual observer that this high-priced strike buster is wasting good money for his employers by continuing to advertise in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers for strangers to come here and take the places of the resident mechanics of the District of Columbia.

Somebody is four-flushing and we suspect it is the Employers' Association. There were but few nonunionists in town when the lockout-strike was inaugurated, and their number does not seem to have increased to the extent that is claimed by the open-shop advocates.

The work on the Academy of Music, which they boast is progressing so nicely, shows that the association has centered its strike breaking force on this building in an endeavor to make a showing and to convince the public that they have all the men they want. Verily, somebody is whistling to keep their courage up—and it is not organized labor. The open shop will not prevail.

PRINTERS GOING TO BOSTON

International Typographical Union Locates Next Convention.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 15.—The International Typographical Union voted to-day to hold its next annual session in Boston.

READ THIS RESOLUTION

Adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention at Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

DOWNEY WRITES LETTER

Says Men of Labor Support Many Saloons and Clubs.

WOEFUL ATTEMPT TO GAIN FAVOR

Alleged Philanthropist Pats Employers on Back and Says Laboring Men Spend Most of Their Earnings in Saloons—Gets a Roland for His Oliver.

Mr. William F. Downey, "philanthropist" and "Good Samaritan," last week, in eagerness to show the public that the milk of human kindness—for the Employers' Association—had not curdled, and after correspondence with Mr. Richardson, the president of the association, had the following letter published in the daily press:

"I have always contended that trusts (no matter what their nature), monopolies, industrial combination for the control of certain outputs, Wall street 'juggling' with finance, etc., should be condemned and legislated against. Honest and honorable competition is the lever that keeps the market in a healthy condition, and I feel that the multiplication of unions, such as farmers, millers, manufacturers, etc., for the purpose of controlling output and prices is not alone demoralizing the people of our day, but is stagnating business and paralyzing industrial and social prosperity.

"Demands for increased wages and less hours of labor can be brought to extremes, and the supposed beneficiary and his family become more injured than served. They may gain one point at the sacrifice of two. The increased price of groceries, provisions of all kinds, clothing, and other necessaries of life as a result of labor agitation becomes a great burden even on the union man's family and a greater still on those compelled to work on salary without any corresponding increase to meet the advance in the cost of living. I can cite my own case as an example."

WORKERS 90 PER CENT CRIMINALS AND SALOON SUPPORTERS.

"I have noticed that over 90 per cent of the crime and poverty I have come in contact with has emanated from intoxicating liquor, and I furthermore know that over 600 saloons and clubs where liquor is sold are almost wholly sustained and kept in operation through the patronage of workingmen, who spend the major portion of their earnings therein. If labor leaders would only declare war on this system and encourage and inculcate the virtues of temperance, frugality, and thrift among their members they would be worthy of the highest commendation.

"I do not object to combinations for the development of trade or industry or for increasing the legitimate business of the community, but when a combination has for its object the limitation of output for personal gain at the public expense—such as we have observed in the Standard Oil concern, certain coal operators, etc.—I believe stringent laws should be made and enforced to prevent such an abuse of liberty. Neither do I object to labor unions as long as they confine themselves strictly to measures of justice to all men, but the moment they infringe on the personal liberties of their members, or other people in society, they outstep their prerogatives, and provoke merited denunciation.

SAYS WE TRAMPLE ON JUSTICE.

"I have ascertained that several employers of labor do not belong to the Employers' Association, neither should anyone be compelled, either directly or indirectly, to join it, and the same principle applies to labor unions. To attempt to force or coerce a man to join a union is un-American and un-Christian, and can not be too strongly condemned. How very inconsistent for such unions, while clamoring for justice and fair play for themselves, to encroach on the individual rights of any member of society and for the achievement of some desired object, trample on the most sacred and elementary principle of all justice!

"When a union arogates to itself the right to dictate to any man how he shall run his business and whom he shall or shall not employ, it deserves public censure, loses public sympathy, and no righteous man could undertake to defend it. If I have a man who is unqualified for his duties, there should be no power that could compel me to retain his services. Merit should regulate the price of labor, and a man of great talent and ability should not be ranked with one lacking such qualifications or possessed of inferior ones.

SAYS LEADERS TEACH THEM FALSELY.

"Arbitrary acts on the part of the workingman deserve as little toleration as if a capitalist committed them, and vice versa. I often wondered why the workingman (whose advancement I always felt keenly interested in and toward whom my sympathy has always gone) should permit false ideas of economics and a false conception of their own interests to sway them in such blind allegiance to leaders who are falsely inspiring them. Their efforts are plainly directed to 'killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.'

"The interests of employer and employed are not opposed, but mutual—they complete one another. The workman can do nothing if work is not given him; the employer can do nothing if the workman is not given him. I am personally acquainted with a prominent citizen who contemplated extensive industrial improvements in this city and who recently informed me he was forced to abandon them, owing to the present condition of the labor market. He left for Europe and decided to withhold his capital.

LOCKOUTS PARALYZE.

"These lockouts are paralyzing the industrial advancement of the city, and it is the duty of the public to take a hand in the matter and come to the front with an expression of their views on the situation.

"Labor unions, per se, are commendable as far as they encourage their members in industry, frugality, morality, and temperance, and, above all, in justice, absolute justice. For the settlement of the dispute between capital and labor there is no more efficacious remedy than arbitration, which should be compulsory, and the decision of the arbitrators binding by law, thereby averting many industrial and social calamities. We should always respect the rights of others and take justice and fair play as our guiding star; if we do, we have the key to the whole situation. The bar of public opinion is the proper place to have such matters adjusted.

"We can say to employer and employe alike: 'Do unto others as you would be done by'—or, to put it more briefly, 'Live, and let live.'"

The secretary of the Central Labor Union sends the following in reply to the above, and following the secretary's letter is Mr. Downey's plaint that the Employers' Association handed him a lemon.

SECRETARY GOES AFTER MR. DOWNEY.

The perusal of Mr. Wm. F. Downey's letter in regard to labor questions renders it incumbent on me to give expression to my views which are diametrically opposed to those of that learned gentleman. I do not pretend to an ability to express myself with the fluency or rhetorical precision and power which the author of the effusion I refer to possesses, but I have not forgotten those lines of Horace which my school teacher hammered into my head some twenty-five or thirty years ago: "Sumite materiam qui scribitis aequan viribus."

In addition to my conceded mental inferiority, I am further handicapped in the social sense, and unentitled to step forward into the arena of public discussion under the protecting influence of Dives or Mammon, the garb of a philanthropist, or a President's passport to popular flattery.

Still, like Marc Antony, as "a plain blunt man, who loved my friend" and appreciating the significance of inverted commas, I feel constrained to place on record my humble protest against what I consider the intrusion of an outsider in a matter which should not concern him. A little anecdote which I read some days ago forcibly illustrates the average workingman's opinion of Mr. Downey's letter, and is significantly appropriate.

A certain lady visited a Sunday school room one day and among other questions asked the pupils: "What is Christian charity?" Not receiving the expected answer, she proceeded to exemplify it by saying, "Now, little boys, what is it you would call my coming here, at great personal sacrifice, Sunday after Sunday, to see you children, and make you happy?" Up shot a tiny hand, which the lady noticed, and said, "Well, little boy, what do you call my act?" Quick as a shot from a catapult came the reply: "Butting in!"

The tenor and spirit of the communication I refer to shows an animus which is anything but friendly to the workingman and betrays an inherent antagonism to labor unionism. When I find men posing as the friends of labor and I can not easily reconcile their actions with their professions, I try to go a little deeper than the surface and ascertain if any sinister motives are back of their professed concern.

Let me ask Mr. Downey these three questions:

1. Is his concern for the prevention of a general strike actuated solely and conscientiously because of his interest in others, or is it inspired through fear that his own personal interests may suffer?

2. Are the wages he pays his employes such as to favorably compare with salaries paid elsewhere: so much so as to entitle him to advise workingmen against seeking "unreasonable wages," and such as to insure that there is no dissatisfaction on the part of his help or that they desire more reasonable compensation?

3. Can he specify any particular instances that justify the imputation, obviously expressed by insinuation in his letter, or "unreasonable demands for more pay or less working hours" by labor unions or dictation on their part to employers as "to whom they shall employ" or "how they shall run their business?"

In his communication Mr. Downey takes great latitude in generalities and ingeniously words them to convey the impression that labor unions are guilty of many acts he is too shrewd and cautious to specify. Perhaps, though, by pinning him to some logical line of reasoning and insisting on the confession of the specific grievances he manifestly entertains towards unionism we may be able to place him in his true light before the public.

Does he appreciate the fact that the whole spirit of his letter, on analysis, condemns alleged and suppositious coercion on the part of labor unions, while practically advocating its justification by employers of labor? The obvious conclusion of his line of reasoning is that men should be compelled to work for employers, regardless of the conditions and whether they wish it or not.

I have neither the time nor the disposition to criticise all the statements and inferences in Mr. Downey's historic exhortation, but I wish to show him that even the seemingly most invulnerable allegation he makes is debatable. He speaks of public opinion as the panacea for all industrial grievances.

Public opinion is no stranger in the world, but has been in evidence since man first exchanged his cave for the arts and alliances of civilized life. "Born in the primevial conventions of uncouth savages, its infant fingers trace that social contract to which the proud monarchies of the Old World are not ashamed to go back for the fabulous charter of their legitimacy. And from that hour it has gone about among the nations of the earth, working its pleasure, whether for good or evil. You may find its handiwork in modern England, when it spoiled of its crown the unworthy successor of a line of kings, turned loose an incensed people to hunt down the remnant of that old house of tyrants, and punge the realm of their unclean influence. But, by and by, as if in very wantonness, reverting to its ancient faith and affections, it recalls the fugitive princes from their exile and rebuilds the dynasty it had overturned. If Public Opinion is supreme, how came in those abuses which plunder the many of wealth and honor and freedom, to lay the costly spoils at the feet of a few? Crowns, principalities, and orders of nobility, are these the trophies with which Public Opinion has strewn its path. Yes! Even these were called into being by the word of the people.

It is true that here in America it is at the bidding of Public Opinion that Liberty has unrolled the sky of half the globe for her Star-Spangled Banner. It is at the same high mandate that Science throws across our rushing streams her triumphant arches: yokes together with a cyclopean architecture the everlasting hills, and then leads over their giddy summits the peaceful caravans of commerce.

But with all its splendid triumphs it is still an unsteadfast and turbulent principle, as inconstant as an individual mind. And the annals of our race are but accusing records which show how Public Opinion has given its voluntary and omnipotent sanction to every form of crime. It has crossed great enterprises and broken brave hearts. It has doomed to the stake and the rack the champions of truth and the children of God. Public Opinion is after all only private opinion and far from infallible."

Perhaps this will furnish Mr. Downey with some food for reflection and show him that after all it is not prudent to "rush in where angels fear to tread," and volunteer opinions that tend to the prejudice of important interests. The laboring man has his rights and his legitimate grievances and he is as entitled to consideration as either the employer or the capitalist. The humblest individual has opinions, which are portion of the sovereign law of the land, and generally he knows his own business. There is not a thought we think, nor a word we utter but may effect the prosperity of our country. Our world is like a vast whispering gallery—one of those curious structures of human skill—where every breath is audible, and the word that at first was faintly spoken, scarce trusted to the silent air, is sent swiftly onward and around the vaulted walls, a thousand babbling echoes repeat and prolong the sound, till it shakes the globe with its thunder.

"But if by meanness and trickery blighted
Dawns the dark hour when the sword we must draw.
Then with the arms of our millions united
Smite we the foes to all justice and law."

SAM DE NEDREY,
Secretary Central Labor Union.
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1907.

"STUNG!" SAYS DOWNEY.

To the Editor of the Star: I notice that in Friday's edition of The Star you quote extracts from a letter addressed by me to the Employers' Association of the Building Trades of the District of Columbia, in response to their request for my views on the present labor troubles. The publication of excerpts from my communication has led to an interpretation of my ideas which was far from the intention of the writer to convey. Almost every sentence in my letter bore such a relation to the one that preceded or followed it, that, in anticipation of the use of the blue pencil, it was only on the distinct understanding that the letter would be printed in its entirety that I consented to its publication. I have before me a copy of this letter in the first paragraph of which the following sentence appears: "It is not my intention to pass judgment on the relative merits of the labor troubles any further than on general principles, because I am unacquainted with the technical points at issue." This clearly shows it was not my desire to take sides in the controversy, and the publication of the full letter would show that I freely, but in an amicable spirit, criticised what I considered to be faulty or blamable on both sides, and I did so in the sincerest hope that, as I said in one of the concluding sentences, "both employer and employe should get together and work for their mutual welfare."

The letter was written on July 26, before the crisis had come; and had the labor unions requested my views the same reply would have been given them, for I am impartial to all concerned.

This is too serious a matter to allow a misconception of my attitude, and the situation has become too critical to permit of misunderstanding. Unforeseen misery and suffering will result from a strike and if builders and employers are forced to import mechanics and laborers such an action will flood our city with unemployed men, and as three trees can not be planted where there is room for only one, the consequences to the workingmen and their families will be disastrous, and the sufferings of one will affect the interest of all. I feel deeply and sincerely interested in the welfare ofthe workingmen of Washington and no one can feel more keenly the injury and suffering which a conflict like that impending will entail.

It can, therefore, be seen that, far from endeavoring to prejudice their interests by an unwarranted and unprovoked attack on them, or the alleged insinuation that I was unfriendly to them, I was only too anxious to promote harmony and good will for the prevention of a strike.

I do not know who is responsible for the wrong light in which I have been placed, but I feel it is but just to myself and fair to those whom my ideas have been represented to antagonize to place myself in a proper light on this very important question at such a critical time as this is. Now that the conflict has begun, that unpleasant feelings have arisen and the efforts to avert a strike have proven unsuccessful, I would respectfully suggest that either President Roosevelt or the Commissioners of the District should appoint a committee of three disinterested and impartial citizens to investigate the grievances of employers and workmen with a view to their adjustment, and that the decision be binding for the future. It is my earnest prayer that justice and common sense will prevail and harmony and peace be speedily consummated.

WM. F. DOWNEY.

August 10, 1907.

"SERVES HIM RIGHT," SAYS SECRETARY.

Mr. Downey's supplementary letter of explanation falls very far short of altering one line of my published comment on his original letter. We appreciate the fact that he has been become a voluntary tool in the hands of the Employers' Association for the purpose of influencing public opinion at the crucial moment and prejudicing the interests of organized labor. Ordinary prudence should have actuated Mr. Downey to refrain from such an uncalled for criticism of labor unions at this particular time. The most noticeable feature of his attack on labor unionism is his manifest ignorance of the subject he undertakes to discuss with such freedom and presumption. His self-created premises only exist in his own imagination and the arguments he uses are as fallacious as the hyopthesis he works on. There is not a solitary principle in his whole letter that bears the slightest relation to the issues at stake, and still his treatment of the subject tends to mislead those who are unacquainted as himself with what he ventures to solve or remedy.

The labor unions of Washington are too reasonable to make an irrational attack on Mr. Downey or any other reputable citizen, but they are compelled in self-defense to resent any attack he makes upon them, and particularly so when he recklessly and hostilely assails and misrepresents them either by direct statement or innuendo. No one of average intelligence, who understands the English language could interpret Mr. Downey's letter in any other way than that it was an unfounded, ungrounded, and unprovoked attack on organized labor in this particular dispute, and even the press so recognized and recorded it.

The labor unions see through the whole scheme. Mr. Downey was selected by the Employers' Association owing to his reputed sympathy for the poor and unfortunate, and at the same time because his business interests were such that it could be fairly expected the expression of his views would be of advantage to the employers. It was expected the result would influence the public, and that the unions would be silenced. We are accustomed to such ingenious plots, but this one needs very little consideration at our hands and would receive little were it not that we believe the community should be shown the trickery resorted to by the enemies of labor unions to gain public sympathy. We have but to point to the character of Mr. Downey's trade to show that it is practically imperative he should side with the employers. We are sufficiently acquainted with the remuneration he pays his own employes to expect from him a very poor estimate of what a man's services are worth, and as for sympathy and aid accorded the poor and unfortunate in the Good Samaritan Home—well, the less said of it for his sake, the better. He can not boast of many union men being cared for in his institution, and if the principles of labor unions were respected, there would be no necessity whatever for such an establishment in Washington. We seriously believe it would be much better for the poor unfortunates themselves if the Downey Home never existed, if the treatment we know to have been accorded some of them is typical of the spirit that prevails there. There is no need of indulging in personalities, however; we presume the people of Washington will pay very little attention to Mr. Downey's "impartial" views. There is one honorable course open to him, and that is to confess that he has been used by the Employers' Association as an instrument of misrepresentation, that he knows absolutely nothing about what he attempted to criticise, and that it is not prudent for people in glass houses to throw stones. The publication of Mr. Downey's full letter would not alter the situation one iota. We have seen his full letter which, despite its farcical criticism of trusts and monopolies and so forth, displays no other feeling than one of hostility to labor unions and an undeniable exhibition of ignorance of the subject itself.

SAM DE NEDREY,
Secretary Central Labor Union.

BAKERS ELECTION

Boys Were Busy Saturday Voting For International Officers.

Members of Bakers Union No. 118 held an interesting election at Costello's Hall Saturday last, casting their ballots for their favorites for international officers.

John Weber, an influential member of 118, was vote for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and received almost the unanimous vote of his local, and that there is no doubt of his election.

On the proposition to fix the initiation fee at $10 the vote was heavily against it.

G. P. O. JOTTINGS

A LITTLE BIT OF A PUZZLE.

A simple puzzle is this, without purpose or plot,
And peruse it you may if you care for such rot:
'Tis the first thing in Lake you'll invariably find,
And the last thing in Paul, where 'tis always behind;
While in former Miss Miller, before she was wed,
It came twice in succession half way from the head.
No girl is without it, be she neat or unkempt,
Likewise the ladies, though men and boys are exempt.
Now, don't jump at conclusions, nor on naughty thoughts dwell,
Since a mere letter's the answer—'tis simply an L.

SLOPE UP AND SLOW PUP.

'Twixt a dog lazy and a hill timbered or bare,
The resemblance is nit, as you're apt to declare;
Yet, if that's your conviction, you're sure to slip up,
'Cause the hill's slope up the dog's a slow pup.

QUAD IT OUT.

When two or more typos get to squablling for quads,
Each one determined to give the others no odds,
It is a strictly square deal, if viewed in right light;
The reason is this: 'Tis a quad(w)rangle, all right.

Boosting is an art and requires brain. The knocking habit can be acquired by the most dullest numskulls. We are happy in the thought that knockers are a rarity among the membership of our organization. Therefore, again, let's ALL boost together.—Piano Workers Journal.

AMUSEMENTS.

GO TO

CHESAPEAKE BEACH

ALL AMUSEMENTS
BOARDWALK
EXTENDED PIER
HALEY'S BAND
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THE GREATER WASHINGTON BAND
JOHN B. BOVELLO, Conductor

Free Vaudeville

TO-DAY—In response to many requests, a combination excursion will be given to the public and Sunday-school children of Washington and Alexandria. All children are invited. Concessions are free on this occasion.

WED., AUG. 14—"Tickler Day."
FRIDAY, AUG. 16—Italian Day.

$500—FOR A GUESS—$500

VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool

Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

THE CAR YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY
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NAVY YARD ITEMS

CONNECTICUT *vs.* LOUISIANA.

More than a year ago I stated in THE TRADES UNIONIST that when the final test for speed and endurance was made between the United States Battleship Connecticut, built by the Government, and the Louisiana, built under private contract, that the former would show superiority in every respect over the latter. The official test was made under Government supervision on August 8, on a run from Rockland, Maine, to New York. The Connecticut's average speed over the Rockland course was 18.73 knots to that of the Louisiana over the same course of 18.59 knots, showing a difference of 0.14 knots. When it is taken into consideration the many disadvantages under which the Government labored during the construction of the Connecticut; the breaking in of a large body of skilled mechanics not accustomed to ship building; the installing of large cranes and other machinery necessary in the construction of the ship; the concentrated efforts of the steel combine to hinder the work by delaying the transportation of material; the eight hour day and legal holidays; it can clearly be seen why the Connecticut cost more than her twin sister built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. My first prediction has been clearly proven. I am as confident that the second one will prove equally as true as the first; that the Connecticut will be a first class fighting machine when the Louisiana is sold for junk.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The agitation relative to the removal and reinstatement of the public pump goes merrily on. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down. The czars have ruled that the pumps are a menace to health; that they were the immediate cause of typhoid fever. Let us go back for a period in the history of our municipal affairs, and in an impartial, and unprejudiced manner diagnose the situation. During the epidemic of typhoid that passed through the city several years ago, a board of eminent physicians were appointed to make a thorough research as to the first cause of the dreaded fever that was decimating our homes, carrying off the father, mother, sister, and brother. Every effort was exhausted by the body in determining the cause which was producing such dire effects. The old-fashioned box privy was selected as the first proposition. Congress was appealed to and the commissioners were given what is known as the sewer connection law, which eliminated the box privy wherever facilities were available. While from a sanitary standpoint this change was beneficial, not only to the plumber, but also to the occupant of the premises, it did not lessen the ravages of the great army of typhoid bacilli. The germ danced merrily on, not over the corpse of the old man or woman in their dotage, but the cream of society, the young man and woman in their nonage. The prophecy that the odoriferous box privy was the primal cause of typhoid therefore died aborning, and a new field of research was inaugurated. We next find a thorough investigation of our water supply, which was made by a corps of scientific experts. They found as the result of their investigations that much foecal matter, and other deleterous substances were continually being washed by the rainfall from the watersheds of western Maryland, the source of our water supply, into the upper Potomac, and was conveyed to the citizens of Washington to be used for drinking and culinary uses. Again it was asserted that the cause had been established and that good results would immediately follow, after Congress had given to the commissioners the authority to construct a filtration plant. The system involved the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and after completion gave the citizens water that had a clearer complexion, but it did not eliminate the typhoid germ. It still sang its sweetest melody as the grave received its victim. Then the idea was advanced that the real and only cause was to be found in impure milk. Two causes had been found and after trial had proven failures. Now for success. Congress was again appealed to and promptly replied giving the commissioners the power to formulate rules that would compel the milk producer to furnish a pure, unadulterated article, free from all impurities. Inspections were made of all stables and dairies by a corps of sanitary officers. Regulations were drawn compelling dairymen to not only keep their stables in a sanitary condition, but that the employes must live up to the rules governing cleanliness of person, etc. It was predicted at the time that just as soon as the health office had perfected its system, by a thorough education of the dairymen in sanitary laws typhoid would disappear and soon be forgotten. The health officer and his assistants done their duty nobly. Stables that reeked with filth soon were changed into cleanliness; every mechanical appliance was used in producing and delivering milk in its purity. But the cause had not as yet been discovered. The milk was purer, fatter, and cleaner, but the physicians little note book showed that typhoid was on the increase. It remained, however, for our honorable commissioners to discover the secret. Whether it will be covered by patent has as yet not been divulged.

"I have at last discovered the Alpha and Omega," cried one of the trio. "It is the city pump."

"Eureka," said his companion; "Amen," cried the Colonel.

Failing in past prophecies as to the cause, though fully cognizant as to results, they at once issued orders that the incubus that was the cause of so many deaths be immediately removed.

The last edict of the commissioners reminds me of a story I heard tell down in Muddville, Southern Maryland, and fully describes the situation. A friend of mine advertised that he had a valuable coon-dog for sale. As such dogs are a rarity and command a good price, he soon found a purchaser. The new owner immediately proceeded to test the coon hunting qualities of the dog and found that he had been victimized. Returning the dog to the original owner, he demanded the return of his money on the ground that the dog knew nothing about coons.

"I know he is a coon dog," said the first owner, "because I have tried him at everything else and he proved a failure, and as a dog is good for something he therefore must be a coon dog."

That is the situation that confronts the citizen today. The city fathers had exploited along the different lines to find the cause of typhoid without results. First the box privy; next the Potomac water; then the milk, and finally the old-fashioned pump. As the years go on and the grave yards fatten, new ideas will be advanced. The next move will be, no doubt, the establishment of experimental stations to demonstrate the disease-producing qualities of the pestiferous fly and the musical mosquito. When these investigations have been made and afterward abandoned it would be well that our city fathers proceed to investigate the silent but progressive bed-bug. Possibly by that time the true cause of typhoid will have been discovered, and its effect removed. In the meantime let us continue to live along sanitary lines the best we know how, regardless of the many different diagnosis of the disease by our physicians, or the idiosyncracies of great and good commissioners.

TIM TICKLE.

Tim's Paragraphs.

A terrible bore—the inside of a 12-inch gun.

All is sugar to the vain—even the praise of fools.

A smile that foretells sorrow—the one you take in a bar room.

If a man's honest and truthful, there is little need of saying much about it.

True love is like a growing tree; the older it grows the deeper it takes root.

Many young men are so indifferent that they can not keep anything but late hours.

The Susquehanna raftsmen have formed a union called "The Rock Dodgers Association."

A man who had a scolding wife, being asked what he did for a living replied that he kept a hot-house.

If a physician poisons me, the undertaker buries his mistake, but if I poison the physician the court sends me to the gallows.

Pleasure is a rose near which there ever grows a thorn of evil. It is wisdom's work so carefully to pluck the rose as to avoid the thorn.

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them.

A friend who is now a suburbanite writes that his little garden has been very profitable this season. The snails ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the snails, the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search for something that will eat up the cats.

HOLDER UP IN YORK STATE

Old-Timer at Jamestown For American Federation of Labor.

If there are any enemies of organized labor in the city of Jamestown they may as well take to the tall timber. Mr. Arthur E. Holder, a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, will make his headquarters in this city for some time with a view of building up and strengthening the labor organizations of the city and county. In sending Mr. Holder here the A. F. of L., through Mr. Gompers, acted through the suggestion of the efficient president of the Central Labor Council, Louis Ruden.

Mr. Holder is a man of wide experience in the labor movement. By trade he is a machinist, and holds a card in that organization. He has been connected with the labor movement for the past twenty-seven years and during that time has assisted considerably in the great work of building up the labor organizations of the country.

For several years he was Deputy Labor Commissioner of the State of Iowa, having received his appointment through Governor Leslie M. Shaw. His services gave such good satisfaction that he was reappointed for two successive terms.

He next became president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and gave excellent satisfaction while holding this office in that State.—Jamestown, N. Y., Advocate.

Lorch Observes.

EDITOR TRADES UNIONIST: I was much surprised to see in the last issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST the statement that the printers, pressmen, and stereotypers on the daily newspapers of this city have been compelled by the publishers to resort to arbitration to settle their demands for an increase in wages, they claiming the cost of living in the District had not materially increased in the last few years, and did not warrant an increase in the wages paid. Now, I am not opposed to arbitration, and think it the best substitute for strikes and settlement of labor disputes yet discovered, but I do think the newspapers in forcing arbitration with their employes on the ground that the cost of living in Washington has not materially changed in the last few years places them in a very peculiar position. Last winter when the question of an increase of 20 per cent for Government clerks was before Congress, the local papers for weeks daily thundered at that body, as an argument for the increase, the fact that living expenses in Washington were much higher than anywhere else in the country, and the general public applauded them for the stand they then took, knowing they were but stating facts and believing them sincere in their stand, but now when their own employes demand a small slice of the much-vaunted prosperity in the shape of a 10 per cent increase in wages so that they may be able to meet a part at least of this increase in the cost of living, to have them put forth the claim that living expenses have not materially changed in the last few years, seems to me to be absurd and cause enough to make the average citizen sit up and wonder whether he is to believe anything he reads in the editorial columns of the modern daily newspapers, or whether they merely advocate those things beneficial to the community at large only when it does not hit their own pocketbooks. I have no fault to find with the proposed 20 per cent increase for Government clerks, because I believe they are entitled to it. Likewise, if the newspaper publishers have no better reasons that stated, I believe their employes also are entitled to an increase in wages, and that, too, without having to go to the expense and trouble of arbitrating to get it.

J. H. LORCH,
President Central Labor Union.

Sensible View.

This newspaper has supported the labor union not because it believes the labor unions are always in the right, by any means, but because the union is in our country, thus far, the greatest possible force compelling the distribution of wealth among the people.

If the steel trust employs a million men in mines, on boats, in foundries, it is the union that compels every one of these men to get at the lowest average a dollar a day extra pay. And this means distribution throughout the country of $300,000,000 every year.

Isn't it better to have a million men distribute $300,000,000 in their homes than to have some Rockefeller add the $300,000,000 to his surplus accumulation?

In a great railway system there may be 100,000 men. Isn't it better to give to these men every day $100,000 more—$30,000,000 more every year to be spent in stores, in buying homes, rather than add $30,000,000 to the unneeded wealth of some criminal bribegiver and franchise stealer?

Unions do good work, but there is more distribution needed. The farmer needs more. The cultivation and development of this nation depend on the wealth at the farmer's disposal.

School teachers need more, and they should have it. Isn't it just to tax the enormous income and use the money to pay well those that educate the girls and the boys? All classes of producers need and deserve more.—Denver Times.

WANT TO SCAB?

Here's the Way the Employers Association Will Help You.

If you are looking for a job with the Employers' Association to scab, fill out the following free and independent blank:

REPORT OF APPLICANT.

Name .....
(Journeyman, Apprentice, Helper, Laborer.)
Address .....
Trade .....Age .....
Nationality .....
(Married or single.)
Where last employed?.....
How long employed?.....
When did you leave?.....
Reason for living?.....
Where formerly employed?.....
Reason for leaving?.....
Employed as.....
Rate per day.....
Date of this report.....190..
Employer sign.....
Remarks .....

And then Mr. Hall, the ten thousand dollar union buster, will give a "yellow ticket—typical of your calling—and send you to an open shop boss who'll table you and return your yellowness to the buster and then you will be launched on your career as a scab.

Washington, D. C.....190..

To .....
Mr....., applicant for a position as.....will present this card. If you employ him, take up this card and return to this office. Employers' Association Employment Bureau, 1333 G street northwest.

(Applicant if not employed should return this card and have name placed on our records.)

The blank is self-explanatory.

EDITOR HIT BY CAR

F. Nye, Assistant Sunday Editor of N. Y. World, Fatally Injured.

Frederick Nye, assistant editor of the New York World, was struck by a car in Lenox avenue, near 133d street, Tuesday evening in New York, and so badly injured that the surgeons at the Harlem Hospital say he can not recover, his injuries including a serious fracture of the base of the skull.

Fred. Nye is well known to many Washington printers and newspaper men who worked with him years ago, when he was editor of the Omaha Republican, and will be sorry to hear of his misfortune.

In the G. P. O.

The position of assistant superintendent of monotype casting machines is the latest addition to the official list at the Government Printing Office. Frank W. Baxter, in charge of the casting machines during the session of Congress last winter, has been named to fill the position. Daniel Kildare, superintendent of the division, and Charles S. Gunn, superintendent of the linotype division, have been detailed to the public printer's staff to superintend the installation of the typesetting machines on the seventh floor. George L. Sherman, for several years on the copy desk of the third division, has been promoted to an acting foremanship and placed on the public printer's roll for special duty.

Same Up Here.

Every once in a while Labor News gets a jolt from some union in reference to the character of some of the advertising matter that the publisher is compelled to carry in order to pay for getting out the paper. In the majority of cases the kicks come from unions that are not patrons of the paper in any form. There is a big crowd of union men in North Carolina, and if half of them would subscribe for the paper and pay for it, Labor News could and would be able to give the organized workers of the State a better paper, entirely free from advertising of any sort. While we will not knowingly publish an ad for a firm or corporation that is hostile to the union movement, we do not think it fair to be "called down" when one of them slips in unbeknown to the publisher.—Greensboro Labor News.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America, International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers International. John H. Brinkman, Secretary, 520 Sixth street northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical Temple third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth st. n. e.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, P. S. Miller, 2019 Rosedale street northeast.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, W. Whitehead, 719 Sixth street southeast.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L st. n. e.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, W. B. Langley, 29 Virginia avenue southeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, Wm. M. Ellis, 909 Eighth street southeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First street northwest.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street northeast.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, 1619 Wisconsin avenue.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Henry G. Klinger, 60 Bates street northwest.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street northwest.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. L. Todd, Cherryvale, Va.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. P. Richardson.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Noah Lewis, 304 C street northwest.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades, as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

This paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

BOOST the label.

KNOCK the common enemy.

IF YOU can't strike, don't knock.

GOOSE-BONE prophecies will soon be in order.

THE 1908 Presidential bee is as buzzy as he is busy.

A TEMPLE of industrial peace might prove helpful.

IF THE industrial orgy keeps up, money may get tight.

THERE can be no industrial peace without industrial justice.

IF YOU are opposed to the sweatshop, ask for the union label.

LET us hope the telegraphers will not lose the key to the situation.

IN LIEU of a $2,000,000,000 navy Hobson is still shooting off his mouth.

THERE will be some lovely skimp work doing in the building line this fall.

THE Government should smoke up in the prosecution of the tobacco trust.

REAL prosperity and low wages were never contemporaneous in any country.

KOREA, once known as the Hermit Kingdom, is only a permit kingdom now.

DOUBTLESS the powder trust would like to give Uncle Sam a blowing up if it dared.

A NEW play is called "The Bluff." It has nothing to do with employment of strikebreakers.

IN THE case of trust hogs, Secretary Bonaparte thinks the pen is mightier than the fine.

IT IS easy enough to employ strike breakers, but how about the quality of their workmanship?

EMPHASIZE your opposition to child labor in a practical manner by asking for the union label.

SOON will the praises of the bivalvular esculent be recorded in unworded testimonials of gustatory delight.

GOVERNMENT ownership may yet meet up with revision of the tariff as an ultimate subject of legislation, if not sooner.

IT IS almost time for another series of Sunday school articles written by plundering trust magnates on the secret of success.

IN OTHER words, John D. Rockefeller thinks our elastic prosperity will collapse if he is prevented from monkeying therewith.

IF THE telegraph monopoly can not provide decent pay for high-class employes, it should be taken over by the Government.

IN CONNECTION with the prosecution of law-breaking trusts it is likewise incidentally interesting to note the fine rhymes with swine.

IF IT is necessary to raise the salaries of Government employes 20 per cent in order that they may live in comfort, it would surely seem that a raise of 15 per cent is not too much for telegraph operators, the most poorly paid workers in the United States, when the skill and general ability required of them is taken into consideration.

THE boastful claims of the literary bureau of the Employers' Association must remind our typographic friends of hot-air stunts of the Typothetæ.

THE boom of Krupp cannon celebrated the birth of a boy baby last Tuesday. A young man with a $100,000,000 mama is entitled to make a big noise in the world.

TO HEAR them talk about "the tyranny of organized labor" it would be easy to imagine that some open-shoppers are overburdened with the benevolence of concentrated capital.

UNION conditions produce prosperous consumers, and prosperous consumers produce prosperous producers, and so on round and round through the magic circle of prosperity.

PRINCE LI, of Korea, now travelling in this country, has been sentenced to death. Having a level head on his shoulders, he will preserve it intact by remaining abroad indefinitely.

NO STRONGER evidence of the merits of the trades-union movement can be advanced than the fact that, in advertising for help, the advocates of the open shop find it advisable to offer union wages.

JOHN BULL doesn't want to fight, but, by jingo, he now proposes to go us one better by building a 30,000-ton Dreadnaught. In fact he is getting real dreadnaughty in his old age, as it were

THE Bureau of Animal Industry has discovered that there is a slight excess of males over females in litters of pigs. There is likewise a preponderance of males among the two-legged variety, not including end-seat hogs.

Lest We Forget!

While it is true that a portion of the unionists of Washington at present are trying conclusions with the employers, and have many things to occupy their minds, yet let us not forget that but two weeks remain to prepare for the celebration of Labor Day. This means that trades unionists must be up and doing, must "get busy" in making this day the day this year one of more than usual significance. Each union should do its share to make the celebration a success this year. There must be no shirkers. The drones must go; busy bees count now.

Thanks to Somebody!

Some kind friend has furnished THE TRADES UNIONIST with a copy of the official register containing the names of the union buster's organization—the Employers' Association. The prominent feature of the book is the label of the Typographical Union.

Harry Wells is Proud.

Harry J. Wells, president of the Paper Hangers, is feeling proud now-a-days, and all because his brother, Ed G., is one of the executive committee of the striking telegraphers out in Chicago. Unionism seems to run in the Wells family.

Roberts at Jimtown.

F. C. Roberts, chairman of the label committee of the Central Labor Union, is at the Jamestown Exposition this week taking in the union label exhibit of the American Federation of Labor there. He will report on his return upon the feasibility of having the exhibit removed to Washington.

On a Vacation.

Alfred G. Schmidt, president of Potomac Lodge Junior Machinists, is spending two weeks at Atlantic City, listening to what the "wild waves are saying" and when it comes to unionism he's a "chip off the old block," being a son of John G. Schmidt, secretary of Bakers Local 118.

Death of James D. McKinnon.

James D. McKinnon, for many years employed in the pressroom of the Government Printing Works, and an active member of the Pressmen's Union, died at his home in this city this week. Mr. McKinnon was 69 years of age, and had served his union in many ways, representing the local at its recent convention in New York. He leaves a widow and two sons who have the sympathy of the union world in their bereavement.

"One of the principles learned by the labor union men is 'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.'"—Samuel Gompers.

The Barbers have organized a union at Macon, Ga.

TIMES WE LIVE IN

By S. D. N.

William F. Downey, in a recent letter made public in the press, asserts that 90 per cent of the crimes committed in the District of Columbia are due to the laboring men. The statement is so infernally absurd that were it not that the working people are now having a battle with the Employers' Association to maintain the conditions they now enjoy through organization, I would pass it unnoticed, but I just want to say that if the good Lord knows no more about Mr. Downey than Mr. Downey knows about the wage-earners of this District, that Mr. Downey is mighty poorly provided for in the hereafter.

* * *

Mr. Downey says the wage-earners of the District of Columbia maintain 600 saloons by spending a major portion of their earnings with them. He does not say who pays rent, grocery bills, butcher bills, doctor bills, etc.—just booze bills. For such a statement I think, to quote Mr. Downey's great and good friend in the White House, that the "shorter and uglier word" would be the proper term to apply, but anyway, I feel that I am at least generous when I ask God Almighty to have mercy upon Mr. Downey's soul for uttering such an awful calumny against the working people of Washington.

* * *

Not long since society as well as the burgeoise were shocked when a young man shot and killed his chauffeur because he wouldn't take a drink with him. The society man is now out on bail awaiting a trial by a jury of his peers to say whether or no he is guilty of violating the divine command, "Thou shalt not kill," and a Mrs. Bradley, a delicate and refined woman, goes from the hospital to jail because she killed a man—not because he would not take a drink with her—because he had stripped her of her honor, and had robbed her children of their legitimacy. These are the times we live in, all right.

* * *

Con Shea, general president of the Teamsters, after facing prison doors on trumped up charges, and making the fight that would put almost any man in a hospital, received his award at the hands of the national convention in Boston last week. He was defeated for reelection. Unions, like Republics, are, etc. I congratulate his successor and hope he'll make as good an officer as Shea.

* * *

The employers say they have all the men they need, yet they are advertising in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers for help.

* * *

Mike McDonald, the Chicago gambler, is dead. In life he was a better man than some of our "Good Samaritans" and commercial religionists.

* * *

Hall, the union busters clerk, says a contractor who signs with organized labor is a coward. Lest we forget!

* * *

A fellow by the name of Woodward broke into print Wednesday via the Star, and conclusively proved that what he didn't know about the labor movement would fill a big book. I can imagine the smile of satisfaction that illumed the benign countenance of the Star's editor when he read Woodward's effusion, and concluded that he would allow him enough space in the paper to prove to the public that the fellows ears were of abnormal length and that he was four-footed as well, and thus save the public from being bored by him in the future.

BRINKMAN HOME

Says He Had Successful Mission in the Land of Watterson.

John H. Brinkman, general secretary of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers, arrived home Thursday morning from a visit to Owingsboro, Ky., whither he was called on business connected with the carriage industry of that locality. Mr. Brinkman says that his trip was a successful one, and that the carriage workers have several prosperous organizations in that State. En route home he visited Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Was Down in Carolina.

Mr. 'Gene Andrew, of Washington, D. C., linotype operator in Uncle Sam's big printshop, is visiting friends in this vicinity. Mr. Andrew was born in North Carolina, but removed to Missouri when quite young, going from that State to the Government Printing Office many years ago. 'Gene is one of the "Missouri River Pirates" of long ago.—Greensboro Labor News.

"The lawyer's diploma is his working card."—Samuel Gompers.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
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SOCIALISM AND POLITICS

How the Influence of the Former May Be Combated.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

In his recent Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard, printed in the August Atlantic, Mr. Bryce, England's Ambassador, referred to the persistence of the Socialist movement. Of it he said: "The persuasion that either an equal division of property, or the extinction of private property and the placing of all the means of production and distribution in the hands of the whole community will remove the ingrained evils of society, and make everybody happy, has many adherents in all civilized countries, and is indeed a potent factor in practical politics as well as in economic thought." This is unquestionably true; and when we ask what the lesson is for those interested in the political aspect of the question, the answer is two-fold. First, we must recognize what is good and sound in socialism. It is idealistic. It believes in progress. It is able to awaken enthusiasm, and to kindle even the spirit of martyrdom, by a positive programme of political and social betterment.

Now, this hopefulness, this forward looking, this unwillingness to sit down under political evils, without looking about for a remedy, no public man who keeps his eyes open will think that he can afford to despise or neglect. There is something here for him to emulate. The appeal to hope and to the future is the great renewer of political life, and of faith in democracy. But it is just as important, in the second place, that the practical politician should have a clear conception of what is unsound and impossible in the demands of socialism. Economic law and human nature erect insuperable barriers to their realization. To cling to that truth, and to demonstrate it anew, is the real task of those who would combat socialism. It can not be stayed by yielding to it. Go with it a mile, and it will compel you to go twain. But if its enthusiasm and ideals are imitated, while a programme of rational and progressive reform is substituted for its panaceas and Utopias, we may expect that it will never be formidable politically.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

The flour and cereal mill workers of Austin, Tex., have organized a union.

Clarence E. Darrow and W. D. Haywood, attorney and client, have been invited to make the Labor Day addresses at St. Paul.

Richardson is quoted as saying that he will not work with Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer associated with him in the Western Federation of Miners' cases, any longer. "The whole sum and substance of the matter is that I can not endure Darrow's methods," said Richardson. "I do not sanction socialism, at least when it is coupled with the trying of a legal suit, especially when that case is a murder case and means a man's life."

Advancing.

Mr. Joseph T. Sherier announces to his friends this week that he has become associated with the firm of Leckie, Fulton and Cox, attorneys at law, Fendall building. THE TRADES UNIONIST congratulates Mr. Sherier, who will be remembered by many members of organized labor, and especially printers, as the efficient assistant to Mr. William M. Garrett, when the latter was secretary of Typographical Union No. 101. We are glad to know that Mr. Sherier is on the highway to prosperity, for Joe deserves every bit of good luck that is coming his way.

"The labor union builds up manhood and balks tyranny, creates rights and abolishes wrongs, lightens toil, brightens man."—Samuel Gompers.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



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In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in

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BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

"The franking privilege for Congressmen" was the copy, but it appeared "flanking" in the proof, whereat the operator was given the "Ha! ha!" by his mergmates. Still, it was not such a bad break, for if the average politician didn't successfully nail down the "flanking privilege" he'd never even smell the "franking privilege" of a Congressman.

The scientific but printorially untechnical author of a work now running at the Printing Office lit onto a word the other day in which a diphthong æ had been used by the compositor. This did not suit the savant—he wanted the letters separate. So he drew a straggling line over against the word and wrote "No ligature." The comp., anxious to please, promptly inserted "No ligature," at which the reviser laughed; but why should he? If the scholarly gent doesn't want any ligature, he has a right to say so, and the much-abused comp. has a right to sock it in on him when he sees it in the copy. Let her lig!

Jim Alford, well known hereabouts, having "set 'em up and marked 'em in" (which is Swampoodlese for working at the case and reading proof) several years in the Printery, must be cutting considerable of a swath down in Atlanta, where he is engaged as a reader on the daily Constitution. That paper recently had a write up of him, along with a very good picture of his smiling phiz. From the article I learn that James is "An old Manila printer, and hopes to yet make another voyage to the islands and have another term of service in the United States Bureau of Printing in the Philippines." I trust, however, that the recently passed prohibition law of Georgia has nothing to do with Jim's alleged desire for "another term of service in the islands." Friends here will be glad to learn of the improved condition of Mrs. Alford's health.

The Western Publisher has just inaugurated a feature in its pages which seems to me to open up quite a wide field of opportune usefulness and help to such printers as are ambitious to enter business for themselves—and, by the way, that is a rather numerous class in our profession. Under the title of "Newspaper opportunities" is given a list of about 250 towns of over 300 population where there is no newspaper published, together with a note as to the section's principal resources. In the July number the "possibility" towns named are located in Texas and Ohio, and there are quite a number which look good to me. The magazine (which is published at 71-73 West Adams street, Chicago) has this to say in a foreword to its list for the current month:

"Not all of these towns will support newspapers, but many will afford a lucrative field for the beginner who has pluck and is not afraid of work. The Publisher would be pleased to answer questions regarding these towns and will in all cases place the persons inquiring in touch with interested parties who will further enlighten them."

Joe Babcock showed me a letter a few days since from Millard F. Peake, a well-known printer until recently hereof, who is now in Savannah, Ga. Peake is reading proof there in a book and job office, "Not only working every day," he says, "but almost every night and nearly every Sunday." He says he was sick recently—knocked out from overwork—but is now all right. He remarks that he is much pleased with his job and the people among whom his lot has fallen. I know Millard quite well—who that has been a regular attendant at the meetings of Columbia Union that does not?—and want to continue to regard him as a truthful man, but there is one sentence in that letter which almost knocked the Bits into pi. When Eloquent Squareman Peake says, "Say, Bab, I stand in with the front office," he's sure got me going. If that sentence wasn't a slip or a joke, then methinks the age of miracles has returned. Peake standing in with the front office! Nay, nay, Bab, he's trying to string us. Sooner would I imagine Stonewall Jackson Triplett praising a foreman (other than himself as such) or Funny Roberts wrapping his extra square form in a night shirt without the label and falling into pleasant dreams than my gallant friend Peake basely going into the enemy's camp and "standing in at the front office." The thought is monstrous. I'll dash it from me.

"Savoyard," in an article in one of the Sunday papers of August 11, in writing of Senator Beveridge, berates that learned and humane statesman for the child-labor law introduced by him. He rakes the Senator generally—he pretty nearly always does that when writing of any public man whose views happen to differ from his own, which are all, it seems to me, of the musty past—finding fault with about everything he has ever done except his work as a day laborer; but he is especially severe on him in reference to his position on this measure of protection for the helpless children of the nation. About the most amusing thing in the whole article is this wail: "The misery of it is that the leader of the Democratic party has indorsed the child-labor law proposed by Beveridge." That goes to show that the Democratic leader's heart is in the right place, and it also indicates to most of us that his logic is also of a high order. Although the writer here referred to has written much, distributed over a goodly number of years, I am sure he would be entitled to the name of "benefactor" if all that work in all those years had accomplished a tithe of the good which has already flowed from the really great speech of Senator Beveridge on the subject of child labor. Whether Mr. Beveridge's ideas are ever enacted into law or not, he has been the principal instrument by which the great heart of a great people has been touched on a subject of vital importance to the whole nation. His work along that line has been all for the good of humanity. All honor to him for it.

The death of Frank Miller (mentioned briefly in this and other papers last week) which occurred August 6, takes away an old and ardent unionist and a much respected citizen. Born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on August 6, 1836 (his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Miller, having been for many years well-known residents of Steubenville), Mr. Miller had reached the age of 71 on the day of his death. For fifty of those years he had been a union printer. He commenced his career in the printing trade as a paper carrier on the old Steubenville Herald (then published by W. R. Allison) and at the age of 15 was regularly apprenticed in that shop and there learned the trade, remaining there several years. In 1860 he married Miss Susannah Krebs, of Steubenville, Ohio, and of this union five children survive—Miss Alfaretta Miller and Mr. Frank J. Miller, of this city; Mrs. John A. Roeder, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. William Fortrey and Mr. William T. G. Miller, of Wheeling, W. Va. Going to East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1869, Mr. Miller there put forth his first newspaper venture—the East Liverpool Record, some copies of which now before me show the ups and downs of journalism about that time and also indicate that Editor Miller was a wit of high order in those days. For the next few years (the Record having passed from life unto death) he published papers at McKeesport, Pa., Cadiz, Ohio, and Harrisville, W. Va.; but by 1881 the uncertainties and hard work of rural newspapers induced him to go cityward, and for eight years he worked on the Wheeling Intelligencer, leaving that office and willingly giving up what was considered a lifetime position at the order of the union, which had trouble with that paper about that time. That change brought him to Washington, where he entered the Government Printing Office in 1889, remaining there (save an intermission of about two years) until May 29 of this year, when he resigned on account of ill health, having been a sufferer from Bright's disease for two or three years past. While foreman of the Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel, Mr. Miller taught the printing trade to the late Frank Hatton, whose father owned and edited the paper, and Frank Hatton was always thereafter a warm friend of Miller. One of Mr. Miller's sons, William T. G., is a member of Wheeling (W. Va.) union, at present employed as a merg. operator on the Wheeling News. Besides his wife and children, Mr. Miller leaves two sisters—Miss Martha Miller, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Mrs. Margaret Seachrist, of Castle Shannon, Pa.

"He has been faithful in all things," said the officiating minister at his funeral, and, the statement being grandly true in Mr. Miller's case, what higher tribute could any one pay to the kindly and honest gentleman who will move among us no more?

"Only the ashes of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

W. N. BROCKWELL.

Visited South.

George M. Huddleston, International President of the Tile and Slate Roofers, has returned from a business trip to Norfolk, Richmond, and Baltimore for his organization.

ECHOES

Sam De Nedrey, well known to many newspaper printers of this city, has again assumed the editorship of the Washington (D. C.) TRADES UNIOIST.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

This is one you will hear in polite vaudeville the coming season: "I suppose you have been setting up with a friend?" with a sneer. "No; not exactly; rather setting 'em up to a friend."—Sutton in Washington TRADES UNIONIST. Not in Atlanta, dear Sutton, not in Atlanta; at least not after January 1, 1908.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

Sam De Nedrey's paper, the Washington TRADES UNIONIST, is the handsomest labor paper in the country; next comes the 'Frisco Clarion, closely followed by the Atlanta Journal of Labor. Too much attention is being given to the typographical appearance of THE TRADES UNIONIST and too little to the advertising department.—Omaha Western Laborer. Thanks, Sadie. Even to be classed with Sam De Nedrey is a compliment we appreciate, and coming from so high an authority as the Western Laborer it is doubly appreciated.—Atlanta Labor of Journal.

Washington, D. C., August 7, 1907.

Mr. Sam De Nedrey, Editor THE TRADES UNIONIST, 617 F street northwest, Washington, D. C.: I am delighted to learn that you have assumed charge of the editorial department of THE TRADES UNIONIST. You are now engaged in a work for which you are well qualified and well equipped. The enlargement of the paper will give you ample space in which to write sermons along educational lines to the trade unionists of the District of Columbia. Hew to the line. By so doing you will benefit greatly the trade-union movement of the District of Columbia. Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,
Sec. American Federation of Labor.

Sam De Nedrey, journalist, tourist, raconteur, orator, all-round windjammer and labor skate, at present the able editor of THE TRADES UNIONIST, of this city, was recently reelected secretary of the Washington Central Labor Union. That he makes a scrackin' good one does not need my say-so, and the further fact that he is also organizer for that body brings more power to his elbow. His labors in the past have taken him to almost every section of the United States and to parts of the British dominions. To make it more bindin'er, he thoroughly believes what he preaches, gives full value for what he receives, and is not in the labor movement for what he can get out of it.—A. F. Bloomer in Typographical Journal.

The Paperhangers' Union, of Washington, D. C., have subscribed for THE TRADES UNIONIST, of that city, in a body. That's one way to make a good labor paper, and we hope it will become epidemic throughout the country. Labor News will give special rates to unions who wish to subscribe for the whole membership. Let's hear from you, Mr. Union Man. * * * Sam De Nedrey's Washington TRADES UNIONIST is one of the handsomest and best edited labor papers in the country * * * The Washington TRADES UNIONIST says that "Rate regulation has struck a split switch." More like an open switch. * * * The Queen of England has introduced a summer muff, says Sam De Nedrey. Wonder if Sam is old enough to remember Peter B. Lee's summer overcoat?—Greensboro Labor News.

Say, Al Williams, we sure do, and if you are the Williams that used to set squeeze-gut brevier with us on the old Omaha Republican, why come up some day and take breakfast with us.

Sam De Nedrey, who is well known to the potters of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, has been selected as editor for THE TRADES UNIONIST, of Washington, D. C. It will be remembered that Brother De Nedrey was one of the cannons used against the Congressman from the Eighteenth, and we must say that Sam made many friends in this section who will feel gratified that he is at the helm of THE TRADES UNIONIST. To the uninitiated, we would say that THE TRADES UNIONIST is the only labor paper published at Washington, and its equipment, with the addition of Brother De Nedrey, is now complete. Brother Samuel has a versatile pen and a good quality of gray matter to back it up. If need be a vitriol point can be attached and none of them will get away scot free. We are anxious about some of the Congressmen at Washington while De Nedrey is at the helm, but anxious only to learn the way he will treat the disagreeable ones.—Potters' Herald.

Sam De Nedrey, secretary of Central Labor Union, disappointed some of his critics at the last meeting of the central body when he made a speech that defeated a proposition to place a certain interest in the city on the boycott list. These critics have classed Mr. De Nedrey among the extremists of the labor leaders, but he proved his conservatism by his logical argument for unity of purpose upon the big lockout strike rather than threatening and advocating the abandonment of insignificant side issues. —Washington Sunday Times.

The Man's Store closes at 5 p. m.
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Our Great Half Price Suit Sale is On!

$10.90 Suits	$5.45
$15.00 Suits	$7.50
$16.50 Suits	$8.25
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ALL STRAW HATS HALF PRICE

D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

TUG OF WAR

Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers to Exhibit Prowess.

One of the interesting features at Luna Park September 2 will be the result of the challenge offered by the Machinists and accepted by the Sheet Metal Workers to a tug of war match. The teams will be composed of the huskiest of the members of the two locals, and visitors will see a tug worth while.

COUNCIL MEETING

American Federation of Labor Officials in Session.

Monday the executive council of the American Federation of Labor meet at headquarters in this city for the purpose of taking in hand affairs of labor that have been referred to the counsel since its last meeting. After holding a three day session here the council will go to Jamestown whereits sittings will be continued.

LABOR DAY AT JIMTOWN

President Gompers and William Randolph Hearst to Speak.

Labor Day at Jamestown will be celebrated with a hurrah this year. The Central Labor Union, of Norfolk, will have charge and has sent out invitations to all the centrals of the country to be represented there, at least by a committee of five.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and Hon. William Randolph Hearst, of New York, will be the orators of the day.

WEAVING BY CRIPPLES

Artistic Work Done by Girls at Birmingham, England.

Consul Albert Halstead reports that a number of charitable people in Birmingham, England, about five years ago, started a small hand-loom factory to provide a useful and remunerative employment for crippled girls. Many of the delicate fabrics are artistically hand woven in silk, serge, and flax, and the results are most attractive. The product of the factory, which is also a school in hand weaving, is acquiring a reputation for artistic merit and quality, and the enterprise is now paying its way. It seems to the consul as if this Birmingham charity should be of interest to people in the United States who desire to help in making cripples self-supporting and at the same time in procuring textiles of an attractive kind.

McCORMICK AT BALTIMORE

Says Helped Nominate the Winning Ticket This Fall.

John McCormick, of the Post ad room, who lives "way over yonder" in Prince George County, Maryland, was one of the county delegates to the Republican State Convention held this week in Baltimore. He says he feels jubilant over the ticket nominated by the convention, and the way he predicts success for it this fall is enough to make Democrats—old line and any kind—feel the cold shivers traversing up and down their spinal column.

Stricken.

W. H. Jordan, a hydraulic pressman at the Government Printing Works, was stricken with paralysis just as he was leaving the works at the close of his day's work Wednesday. He was removed to Casualty Hospital and it is believed he will soon recover.

LABOR DAY EVENTS

Sports That Will Take Place at Luna Park Sept. 2.

Following is a partial list of the events which will take place at Luna Park on Labor Day, under the direction of the Committee on Athletics, headed by Harry J. Wells, and seconded by F. H. Litchfield, W. F. Schmidtman, J. J. Purcell, W. E. Thompson, C. E. McClure, T. F. Dornin, D. G. Cleland, H. C. Bonault, and J. B. Dickman:

1. 100 yard race. Open for members of organized labor affiliated with Central Labor Union. Prizes: First—Emblem of his craft; Second—Box of cigars.
2. 100 yard race. Open to boys 14 years and under. Prizes: First—Umbrella; Second—Sweater.
3. 100 yard race. Open to all. Prizes: First—Pair of shoes; Second—Hat.
4. 50 yard race. For girls, 15 years and under. Prizes: First—Trimmed hat; Second—Handsome pocketbook.
5. Running broad-jump. Open to all. Prizes: First—Pair of athletic shoes; Second—Umbrella.
6. Wheel-barrow race. 25 yards. For ladies only. Prizes: First—Silk shirtwaist; second—Pair of gloves.
7. Egg race for ladies. Prizes: First—Willow rocker; Second—Umbrella.
8. Sack race for boys 16 years and under. Prizes: First—$2 cash; Second—$1 cash.
9. Three legged race. Open to all. Prizes: First—Box of 100 cigars; Second—Box of 50 cigars.

Joseph T. Mannix, of Minneapolis, a union printer, has been appointed State printer by Governor Johnson.

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30 Cents a Quart

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The New Floor Finish
Dries Hard as Granite

Made and Sold by
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Wiener Beer
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

THE BUILDING TRADES

Unions Invited to Again Affiliate With Mechanics Council.

THE REPORT OF STRIKE PICKETS

Employers Talking in Newspapers to Keep Courage Up—Work on Academy of Music Progressing Slowly—Employers Haunt Stations in Vain Hunt For Men.

Regular meeting of the Building Trades Mechanics Council called to order 8.15 p. m., Plasterers Hall, northeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street northwest, August 13, 1907, President James J. McCracken in the chair.

Roll call of officers found all present.

The minutes of the meeting August 6 read and approved.

Credentials committee reported favorable on the following credentials and the brothers seated: Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers Local No. 9, W. W. Hutchinson vice James T. Lowen; Cement, Granolithic and Construction Workers No. 60, John Early, vice Joseph Tomlinson.

Communication received from Cement Granolithic and Construction Workers No. 60. Filed.

Roll call of unions and absentees noted.

Good and Welfare—Motion by Delegate Bryan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5, and seconded, that the secretary send an invitation to the Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 132; Bricklayers No. 1, and Masons No. 2 to affiliate with the Building Trades and Mechanics Council as recommended by the conference of National and International officers of the building trades, and after a lengthy discussion the motion was put by the chairman, carried, and so ordered.

Brother Wm. F. Rabbitt made a statement in regard to Plasterers Local Union No. 96, taking fourteen nonunion Plasterers away from the employers and admitting them to membership.

Brother Foley, of the Plumbers, reported going around to the buildings that have been struck in the past week and could not find any men to amount to anything; that the newspaper talk of the employers is only to discourage the rank and file of the building trades, but the surest sign they haven't the men is that the employers are at the railroad stations at all times and up to the present time have only got thirty men divided between all trades.

Brother Bryan reported that three shifts that is supposed to be on the Academy of Music amount to 11 men, and that they will not be able to finish the work in the specified time, and asked that the delegates report these facts to all the locals and to pay no attention to the reports in the newspapers, as we have been unable to get any news to our favor in the papers, and the committee have not given any news out to the reporters.

Brother Wm. F. Rabbitt said he had seen in the papers where Mr. Thos. Melton was slighted by not having his work pulled, and Brother J. McIver, secretary of grievance committee, said that Mr. Thos. Melton was accommodated as the committee paid him a visit in the morning; he also said that the committee has been doing good work and there was only one thing to it—a victory for the building trades.

The secretary reimbursed the B. T. M. C. the $25 as ordered by the grievance committee for the loan, and granted by the B. T. M. C. to grievance committee.

There being nothing further the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, August 20, 1907.

JAMES J. McCRACKEN, Pres.
JOHN E. KEATING, Sec.

"STAY AWAY!"

Cry of Our Union Brothers in Los Angeles, Cal.

For your protection as well as ours, this is to warn you against the "green goods" men of Los Angeles.

The Central Labor Council requests that this communication, after being read before your organization, be printed in your local paper.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Alliance, the Chamber of Commerce, the Master Builders' Association, together with the Los Angeles Times, are flooding the eastern and central portions of the United States, and even European countries, with literature that is grossly misleading in the matter of wages paid mechanics in Los Angeles and the vicinity.

The purpose of these associations of employers is to pack this city with mechanics at a ratio of three men to every job, thereby forcing down wages to the lowest possible point.

Unfortunately for us they are succeeding in their despicable plot, and Los Angeles, under the rule of a bunch of millionaire union-busters, who have made this place their home, is rapidly becoming the model open shop city of the United States.

As a sample of the lies circulated by these foes of organized labor we reprint a fake table of wages supposed to be paid in Los Angeles which appeared lately in the "P. E. Magazine"—a journal controlled by the notorious union-hater H. E. Huntington.

NOTE.—The second column of figures has been added by the Central Labor Council Publicity Committee. Compare the truth with the lie.

	The lie.	The truth.
Carpenters	$7.00	$3.50
Blacksmiths	4.50	3.00
Painters	4.50	3.50
Horseshoers	5.00	3.00
Tinners	5.00	3.00
Sign Writers	5.50	4.00
Sheet Metal Workers	5.50	3.00
Boiler Makers	4.00	3.50
Teamsters	4.00	2.50
Stationary Engineers	5.00	3.00
Tile Setters	5.00	4.00
Cabinet Makers	6.00	3.50
Plumbers	6.00	5.00
Bricklayers	9.00	6.00
Plasterers	7.00	5.50
Lathers	7.00	4.50

Not only are eastern mechanics deceived by these lying reports of big wages, supposed to be paid in Los Angeles, but the facts as to the high rate of living is carefully concealed. It costs almost double to live in Los Angeles as compared with most eastern cities. Here are the facts:

	East'n.	Los Ang.
Rent of 5-room cottage	$15.00	$25.00
Butter, 1 lb	.20	.35
Eggs, 1 doz	.15	.30
Milk, 1 qt	.05	.10
Wood, 1 cord	5.00	12.00
Coal, 1 ton	5.00	12.00

Fruit and vegetables in Los Angeles cost about double the price paid in most eastern cities.

A glance at the following table of wages now being paid in various cities in the United States, will show how close to the wall of the open shop the Los Angeles mechanic is being pressed:

	N. Y.	Chic.	St. L.	Los A.
Carpenters	$4.85	$4.65	$4.50	$3.50
Machinists	3.75	4.00	3.75	3.00
Inside Wiremen	4.50	5.00	4.75	2.50

The strangle-hold which the union-busters have upon this city can best be shown by two statements, coming from men who represent the biggest corporation interests in Southern California.

(From annual report of J. M. Schneider, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles.)

"It is certainly to the credit of Los Angeles that in the recent report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics it was shown that during the past five years Los Angeles has been involved in 151 strikes, of which only eight were partially successful. If this association had no other record to prove its usefulness, this showing ought to be sufficient to justify the support of every liberty-loving American citizen."

(From statement printed in the daily press, of H. E. Huntington, president of the Pacific Electric Railway.)

"In Los Angeles I employ 5,000 men, and there is not a union man among them. Not one of my men has a desire for unionism. If he did, I would discharge him. That is the way to correct the evil spread of unionism."

Upon the showing of these facts and figures the Central Labor Council appeals to organized labor throughout the United States to assist in publishing the truth about Los Angeles. Our fight is your fight.

Contrary, As Usual.

A Paris dispatch says the United Socialists, who are holding a congress at Nancy, have shown considerable lack of unification on several points, notably on the questions of anti-militarism and patriotism. M. Herve's proposition repudiating patriotism as a thing in which workers were not concerned, and branding as a lie the theory that a community of interest exists between all the inhabitants of each country, was defeated by a vote of 251 to 41.

M. Guesde's proposition recommending international efforts to reduce military service and to suppress parliamentary credits for the army and navy, substituting the general armament of the people for a permanent army, was voted down, 175 to 123.

A vague and verbose resolution was adopted by a vote of 251 to 23, recommending international efforts against militarism by parliamentary intervention, public agitation, popular manifestations, and insurrection.

The American Smelting and Refining Company of El Paso, Tex., has voluntarily raised all employes' wages from 8 to 15 per cent.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Henry Bayne returns from an extensive trip through New York and Pennsylvania, reporting business good.

Thomas Howard, one of the oldest employes in the big shop, was stricken with paralysis while on leave at Atlantic City.

Just as I had in mind the promotion of a north and south street car line, the tracks on Sixth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, are torn up.

In the Fourth, Mr. Wilhoit is promoted to the desk in care of copy. Mr. La Merle is being bantered because of the arrival of a new boy at his residence. Messrs. Groome and Alderman are attending the meet of the National rifle teams.

While a certain preparation of copy may be essential I am opposed to the introduction of "fol. lit."—an abbreviation of "follow literally." You simply turn a willing printer into a poor dummy—an automaton. You teach him to depend upon the other fellow, not his own efforts. "Yes, but the copy being clear, he will have more time to devote to the machine," is the argument. That is what I want to avoid. I want the operator forced to take sufficient interest in his copy to hold his attention thereto. Take your own reading—anything plentiful with paragraphs, more or less pithy, replete with repartee, and you continue the perusal, for the reason you desire to see what the reader is going to say next. Find the story tedious or indifferent and the brain refuses to act, with the result that the book or paper slips from your fingers to the floor. Exactly with the copy. How often have you drawn a lengthy and intricate take in the early morning hours with the remark, "Here's something that will keep you awake." A man's attention solely fixed on love, religion, a typesetting machine, or any other single object or thought, and he will come in a greater or less degree a candidate for St. Elizabeth's. And so I do the victim a kindness by diverting his attention from the machine to the punctuation, to the deciphering, to the alignment, to the following the trend of an author's or statistician's work, and what better subject-matter than the piece of copy before him?

After moving a vote of thanks to Superintendents Gunn and Kildare for breaking the ice in this direction, I want to name about four people who also should have their wages raised. These gentlemen hold the thankless position of copy preparers. They start the horses at the barrier and render a decision at the finish. To them must needs come the operator, the reader, the reviser, the maker-up, and the referee. By the making of certain marks they save their wages over and over again each day to the office. A ring around a "k" may mean to spell out, but I want to know whether it spells kilograms or kilometers. Instead of saying "repeat tracing figures," I want the preparer to repeat them. His copy is spread out on the table before him; my sheet is double tucked and folded in a guide, the first row as far removed from my range of vision as the Yukon from the White Lot. I know, without his marking, that three ems indention precedes "Yours, respectfully," but I do not know without leaving my machine and consulting the back part of the Congressional Directory the name of the surgeon-general signing the report. In addition to more pay—he should be the highest salaried man in the shop—the copy editor should have more latitude, more leeway, in the editing of the several works. Of the many foremen in the G. P. O. under whom I have worked only one had the nerve to dash his pencil through a sheet of copy, saying, "They'll get that printed when they send it down here right."

The opening night at the Gaiety—yes, they all will be there. You couldn't weld trace chains strong enough to hold them. Of course wifey and the kids can stay two weeks longer in the country. Back in the home town there was a show house called the Olympic, or the Comique, or maybe it was the Gaiety—and it's in the raising of the brute. I am but a kid, for I can only hike back to the days of C. B. Bishop and Blanche and Ella Chapman, while the veteran at my elbow tells of that British invasion headed by Lydia Thompson. To paraphrase a modern classic:

I have tried to cure the fever,
But it burns me at its will.
Pauline Markham as Stalacta,
In my dreams I see her still.

Close the eyes and the William Tell overture takes on the strains of the Amazon march. And you need not take the flattering unction that the audience is composed entire of the sterner sex. "Note this coming down the aisle—she of the black silk and the diamonds. A circus queen and she looks the part. With the swish of the silk you can hear the hoof beats on the sawdust. A formidable rival in shapeliness if not in skill and daring of Leona Dare, to-day, madame, sad to relate—it is useless to employ a milder word—madame is growing fat. I don't need the glasses. You take them," I say to my sidepartner, "and look well to the left. The tall lady who nodded when we came in. You wouldn't think she was one of the Whirlwind Sextette at the Paris Expo. You fancy the carriage and those shoulders typical of Andalusia. Far from it, my boy. Hails from Muncie. Made the rounds of the skating rinks to boom the Henley product. When the bicycle craze came taught the Parisians the business. That magnificent physique the result of constant training. Wonder she don't drive in the auto races? Broke a limb some years ago the only reason she did not enter for honors at Ormonde. Now, I am going to point you out the wonder of them all—she of the dreamy eye, in the fourth row. Made more money for her manager than nine-tenths of the women who ever tackled the profession; and she does not even claim to be able to act. Played Mlle. Zoe, in the 'French Spy,' run in the local militia company as the troops, and filled the house every night. That jaunty zouave cap concealed a steel band covering her temples, she was ambidexterous, and her double broadsword combat with four members of her company proved a never-to-be-forgotten thriller. She is not French, but rejoices in an Irish name, and if one were to phisper 'Nora' near her ear the dreamy eyes would, I take it, brighten a bit." Yes; they all will be there—the opening night at the Gaiety.

Messrs. C. W. Radley and J. F. O'Donoghue, respectively of the linotype and monotype forces, hover on the fringe of promotion, being engaged this week in a census of the office as regards machine experience.

A strong poem—"The Vigilante"—in current Pacific Monthly. The refrain:

We are the whirlwind that winnow the West;
We scatter the wicked like straw.
We are the Nemeses, never at rest,
The Justice, the Right, and the Law.

H. S. SUTTON.

SNOBBISH BOHEMIANS

Protested Against Haywood's Presence in Chicago Club.

William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, visited the Chicago Press Club Wednesday noon and some of the members are much wrought up about it.

An emphatic protest addressed to the board of directors was prepared at once and circulated for signatures. A vote of censure is asked for the members who brought Haywood into the club.

Considerable commotion was caused during the noon lunch hour, when Haywood appeared at the club with Seymour Stedman and F. Roderus. He was introduced to a number of members and was greeted in various ways. Stedman and Roderus then took their guest to a table in a corner, where they had lunch. The directors will officially consider the matter.

PROGRESSIVE JESUITS

Have Established an Electrical School—Asiatic Notes.

The Jesuit fathers have established an electric laboratory in Manila to teach electrical science. The course lasts five years.

Trade between Singapore and southern Philippines is constantly growing. The North German Lloyd steamer Tringganu, which makes regular runs on this route, left Jolo on May 3 with the largest cargo of exports taken from that port in many years, aggregating over 200 tons in weight, and $60,000 gold in value.

The result of the working of all the Japanese cotton-spinning companies for the past half year is given as being unprecedentedly satisfactory. Not a few companies are in the position of being able to pay annual dividends at the rate of over 100 per cent.

The Mitsu Bishi Engine Works, Nagasaki, Japan, has decided to construct a floating dock with a capacity for vessels of 12,000 tons displacement. The dock will cost $750,000 gold.

Forty school teachers recently went on strike against unfair conditions at West Ham School, London.

"LABOR SUNDAY"

By the REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

I have just written to the pastors of 11,000 Presbyterian churches requesting that they preach on some phase of the labor question on "Labor Sunday." It comes, this year on September 1, and always on the day before Labor Day. Of all days of the year, it is the time when the church may most reasonably address itself to the problems of the toilers. "Labor Sunday" has become a calendar day in the Presbyterian church. It recognizes the millions who toil in the humbler places of life.

May I suggest that organized labor cooperate with these ministers on this occasion, in making it the most successful service of its kind ever held in your town? It may be made to mean much to the cause of the workingman.

Many a preacher has a message for the workingman and for his employer which he would be glad to give but he fears that his invitation may be treated lightly by the trades unionists. How would it do to have trades unionists invite the minister to preach a labor sermon on Labor Sunday, and then hustle to get him a crowd? This would be one of the best bits of work for the cause that some of you will have accomplished in many a day. Try it, anyway. The standing of the workingman will be elevated through such a meeting. The church folks will know more about your aims and aspirations, and then they will be in a position to help more intelligently.

High-Priced Ones Best.

In 1830 one weaver ran twenty-five spindles and in 1890 he ran sixty-five. When an English silk throwster was told that in American silk mills the speed of machinery had been increased 5,000 to 7,500 revolutions a minute he said: "If our machinery were made to go so fast all our girls would run away." To-day in America there are mills that go at the rate of 15,000 a minute. In Germany a blacksmith makes 25 beam hangers a day; in America a machine makes 700 beam hangers a day.

In Adam Smith's day one pinmaker made 4,800 pins a day; to-day one pinmaker makes 1,500,000 pins a day. The cost of printing cotton is half a cent a yard in England, and one-twentieth of a cent here. The Massachusetts factory worker gets 27 per cent of what he produces, while the unorganized South Carolina worker only gets 10 per cent; but the Massachusetts man produces in a year $715 more than the other for his employer. Thus highly paid labor is of more value to the employer than half-starved children.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY

Uncle Sam to Furnish Free Ice to His Workmen.

Acting Secretary Newberry has authorized the expenditure of a few thousand dollars from the general appropriations for the purchase of a supply of ice sufficient for the use of mechanics and employes of the Washington navy yard and the gun factory. Heretofore the ice used by the working force of the navy yard has been purchased by private subscription, and only those who contributed to the fund were entitled to the benefits of the iced water. The others were compelled to resort to the yard hydrans to quench their thirst. The action of Mr. Newberry will enable all the employes to drink ice water at the expense of the Government.

The Word "Scab."

A correspondent of the Leader, published in San Francisco, writes the editor and asks a question. Both question and answer are given below:

San Francisco, July 4, 1907.

Editor Leader—Dear Sir: Don't you think "scab" is an ugly word? Why not use "strikebreaker?"

Answer—Dear Miss or is it Mr. J. D.: We use the word scab in preference to strike-breaker because we don't wish to hurt the feelings of the latter. "Strikebreaker," you know, is synonymous with stone-breaker, and stone-breaker, dear J. D., suggests a convict. We would spare the feelings of the scab. "Scab" he is and scab he will remain while there is any of his species left. A scab is a festering sore on the American public, and no other name in the American language so fittingly expresses what he is.

Because of low wages paid in Atlanta, Ga., machinists are securing situations elsewhere. Do you blame 'em?

Farmers and Dairymen's Union will parade with the trades at Atlanta, Ga., on Labor Day.

Phone West 651 Established 1867
J. C. ALBRECHT
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS
Only Union Goods Handled
3119 M Street Northwest

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF
HOUSE & HERRMANN
Furniture Carpets
Draperies, Etc.
N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND I STREETS N. W

Building Sand Gravel Concrete Sand
Columbia
National Sand Dredging Company
J. H. BRADLEY, Mgr.
Phones West 122-123 3036 K St. N. W.

"There is always hope for a man who takes a drink"—The Senator.
PROVIDED ALWAYS
He takes it at the right place. You can't find any better than—
STONER'S
605 Pennsylvania Avenue

TO COOK
USE COKE
Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.
25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... $2.50
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 3.70
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 6.60
Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

JAMES S. HAYS has removed his stock of Crockery, Glass-Ware and House Furnishings to the large and handsome store No. 3426 M Street Northwest near the Capital Traction terminus, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage from his former friends and customers.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

H. A. Polen, 303 G street nw.
Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
Arthur Chaims, 703 H street ne.
Geo. W. Turner, 402 Ninth street nw.
Jenks Hauer, 1400 H street ne.
Nicholas M. Cocuzzi, Seventh and T nw.
H. J. Ibach, 112 H street nw.
A. C. Luber, 1317 E street nw.
James Phillips, 612 Ninth street nw.
Geo. F. Kussmaul, 1419 H street ne.

BRICKLAYERS UNION, No. 1.

Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Thursdays.

President, E. McCollam, 4 I st. nw.
Vice President, W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pennsylvania ave. nw.
Treasurer, W. R. Goddard, 1338 Fairmont st. nw.
Financial Secretary, John T. Kenealy, 1234 New Jersey ave. nw.
Recording Secretary, H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave. nw.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F st. ne.
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. McNulty, 335 H st. sw.

TRUSTEES.
M. P. Lynch, 941 Florida ave. nw.
J. J. Knighton, 603 G st. ne.
Charles Stuart, 75½ Bates st. nw.

ARBITRATION BOARD.
H. M. Shook, 1735 New Jersey ave.nw.
J. J. McCarthy, 2219 H st. nw.
John J. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.
J. F. Murtaugh, 3411 N st. nw.
P. H. Sugrue, 1122 North Capitol st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. R. Burnes, 2408 Pa. ave. nw.
James French, 614 K st. se.
W. D. Cronin, 1415 Thirty-sixth st. nw.
D. Donovan, 3531 O st. nw.
M. A. Wolfe, 1023 New Jersey ave. nw.

Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

WOMEN

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

"You're a pretty girl to get married," said an aged aunt to her niece. "Why, what do you know about housekeeping—just from a boarding school? I am sure your husband has need of a mint of money."

"La, aunt, I expect to board; you need not think I shall bother my head with domestic concerns. Every young couple boards now, that gets married genteelly, the first year."

"What shall you pay a week for such a kind of living," inquired the aunt. "Mr. Jones says he can get first-rate board and accommodations for $15 per week, and I am sure that is cheap enough."

"What is Mr. Jones salary?"

"Why, $60 a month now, but he has the promise of a promotion to $900 before the end of the year."

"So you are going to live on the perhaps, are you? You talk foolishly. It is all nonsense to go beyond your means."

"Why, aunt, nobody would respect us if we did not live as stylish as other people. There is a great deal in beginning."

"True, child; that is what I am trying to impress upon you?"

The year passed away. Mary lived in style, paid $15 per week for board, received her genteel acquaintances, worked some fancy netting, drew a few sketches from old paintings, grew tired of boarding, and was just entering upon her fashionable housekeeping, when lo! a defalcation came out. Her husband had taken money unlawfully, was arrested, held to bail, and a prison stared him in the face. Mary did not believe him guilty, because they had always lived so economically, and it could not be. But the trial proved otherwise, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for several years.

"How come you to do so," asked the good old aunt.

"To please my wife's fancy," was the reply. She wanted to live like other people, and I wished to gratify her, and in this way, I committed my first breach of trust."

The broken-hearted wife lamented the beginning she had made, when, alas! it was too late to rectify it. She found respectability preferable to gentility. She now lives at her father's with a worse than widow's sorrow to harrow her feelings, and takes in sewing for a livelihood.

The plain road to ruin is here clearly marked out. We see what must have been the result of such a course—but are not thousands of others sacrificing their husband's reputations by less obvious but still as certain courses of extravagance. Away with the nonsensical thought that gentility demands such a sacrifice beyond one's ability.

If you value the opinions of the truly worthy and estimable, you will find them always on the side of prudent expenditure and economical living.

"Cut your garment according to your cloth" is an old maxim, but the sentiment is as true now as in olden times. A life of gawdy show may do for a butterfly, but never for a man or woman who expects to survive one season.

The wife should strive to aid the husband in the toils of life, and honest industry hardly ever fails of bringing health and contentment. Look well, man or woman, before you make a choice of a life partner.

In every well-regulated household where suitable clothing and other necessaries are provided, according to the family income, it is an excellent plan for the young girls of the household to keep their own account books, in which is strictly set down every item of expense, even to the pennies. If an allotted sum is given to them quarterly, which is to constitute the principal resource for procuring what they need, it will be still better. All purchases should be made under the direction, or with the advice of a judicious mother, or other friend. In no other way can a young lady as well learn the systematic and economical use of money. Most girls of fifteen are old enough to set up their own account book, and if it is begun much earlier it will do them no harm. It will teach them many useful lessons besides that of economy. It will require self-denial often times to avoid spending the whole allowance on some tempting trifle; but the experience of going without absolute need for a whole quarter will be a salutary lesson. The account book will be a silent rebuke when its is opened, if money has been thus expended. Put down everything fairly therein, black and white, and do not hide your foolish expenditures under the cowardly title of "sundries." Be honest with yourself, as well as with others you deal with.

How to Triumph in Life.

Lay a course in life to pursue, and at all hazards abide by it. First see that your course is correct, and when once that is decided intelligently, if it also have the approbation of the best women, whether recorded or oracular, make it your business to see that this one thing of your life is rigidly adhered to. There will be severe trials at times, at least at first; but each trial overcome, the next will be easier. By and by it will be the natural course of life—the great victory of will have been achieved. The woman will be in a healthy atmosphere, happy and sound, and her enjoyment will be lasting. She is the woman prepared for adversity; overcomes it easily with triumph and happiness. The "get thee behind me Satan" involves the kingdom of the world forfeited and yet gained. What will not such a woman gain. All other good with the consciousness of having all the evil under her feet. It is the way of overcoming the world, and the only way.

The Marriage of a Woman of Thirty.

Undoubtedly there is a great and growing tendency upon the part of young men nowadays to marry women older than themselves. It used to be an unwritten law almost that the husband should be older than his wife—five, ten, fifteen, even twenty or thirty years' seniority upon the part of the man being considered as preferable to the woman's of a single year. Recently we have changed all that. Any woman who is not worried by poverty, nor harassed past endurance by troubles which she can not escape can now keep her freshness and bloom to an age when in the past she would have openly been accounted not merely middle aged but old. An extended knowledge of the laws of hygiene and the possession of wealth keep smooth the brow and bright the eye of the woman who twenty years ago would have been altogether out of the running as a belle. And when, upon consulting her mirror, she finds herself quite as pretty, perhaps prettier, at thirty-eight or forty than she was at twenty, it is not remarkable that she allows herself to be persuaded to marry an eligible suitor who is ten or fifteen years her junior. As for the young man, he finds her much more companionable than the debutante in her teens, who really suffers by comparison with the finished and fascinating woman of the world. There always has been a disposition upon the part of youths of tender age to fall violently in love with women of thirty or thereabouts. But it used to be the exception when such an attachment resulted in marriage. In any case, the effect of the love affair always must depend greatly, if not entirely, upon the woman in the case. A wantonly vain and unscrupulous woman may do a lad no end of harm by her influence for evil. But, on the contrary, a right minded, sound hearted woman may act as a power for good; may refine and civilize the outer bearing of her youthful adorer, and at the same time elevate his character and purify his conception of womanhood. For four centuries the age of the greatest feminine charm has been steadily advancing. The only one of Shakespeare's heroines whose age is mentioned—Juliet—was just touching fourteen. Until the Restoration the other English dramatists favored the same juvenile idea. It remained for a French novelist to announce boldly that a woman of thirty still possessed the power to please. Balzac put his Duchesse de Langeas at that age, and later on wrote his "Woman of Thirty." Josephine was thirty-six when she captivated young Bonaparte; Mme. Roland thirty-eight when she experienced her grand passion. Most persons think a full blown rose more beautiful than a bud, and if the rose can retain its petals, why not? The young man who falls in love with a woman older than himself is usually of the serious type, older than his years; while the woman is of the kind who keeps the dew of her youth through the heat and burden of the day. That such marriages may be happy none can doubt, with so many famous instances to adduce; still it is a hazard, and it has been well said that it behooves the woman of twenty to be sure of herself—the woman of forty of her lover.—Helen Oldfield in the New York American.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

JERUSALEM TO WASHINGTON.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 18th, we sighted the southern coast of the island of St. Miguel, one of the islands making up what is known as the "Azores," and at 8 o'clock anchored in the harbor of Ponta Delgada, a city of about 24,000 inhabitants. After breakfast nearly all the cabin passengers entered small boats and were rowed to the landing place, nearly 2 miles distant. Together with twelve others we entered one of these boats and had left the Canopic about half a mile astern when we noticed the boat leaking badly. The boatmen hastily summoned another boat and we were quickly transferred to it, much to the relief of all concerned. Upon reaching the plaza in front of the cathedral we engaged carriages and drove through many of the streets of this curious old Portuguese town. The buildings are neatly painted in white, blue, pink, and other colors, and the gardens are surrounded by high stone walls, although we gained a view of many attractive gardens through the open gateway. Our drive included the city park, a delightful place laid out with many walks and flower beds, and also the governor's palace, surrounded by magnificent gardens. In these gardens is an artificial lake, fed by a stream of water flowing down over several cascades, presenting a fairy-like scene. From the heights on which the palace is built we were favored with a fine panorama of the town below and the Canopic riding at anchor in the blue waters of the harbor. This city is one of the cleanest places we have ever visited. The streets are unpaved but hard and smooth. The climate is good, so we were informed, and the people present a much better appearance than they do in Italy. Returning to the business portion of the town, we visited some of the stores, made a few purchases, paying for them in coin minted by Uncle Sam. After a few hours in this little city we returned to the ship and witnessed the boarding of nearly 300 steerage passengers, bound for America. As they came up the steps to the deck they had to undergo the same critical examination as to their eyes that the Italians had to submit to in Naples. Seven of these prospective American citizens were rejected, which seemed to cause the greatest distress and unhappiness. One of the most pitiful sights I ever witnessed occurred during this examination. A middle-aged couple came up the ladder smiling and presented themselves before the doctor. The wife passed the examination and seemed so happy. Then the husband turned up his face and the doctor turned up his eyelids and, looking into the eyes carefully, shook his head. The emigrant and his wife were then told to stand aside. After all had been examined and warning given to visitors to leave the ship, the rejected ones were conducted down the steps and placed aboard a small boat. Then the poor woman broke down and cried as if her heart would break, while the husband rested his chin in his hand, showing his grief plainly to his friends on board, who waved their hands to them as they slowly rowed back to their former home. This incident was noticed by many of the passengers and caused genuine sympathy to go out to this ambitious couple who hoped to find a new home in America.

We left Ponta Delgada at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and before dusk sighted other islands of this group. On Wednesday morning we could see the Flores islands, the last of these attractive isles that stretch along the Atlantic for a distance of 400 miles.

On Friday morning, the 21st, when we went up on deck, the air was quite cold, colder, indeed, than any day we had experienced while on the ocean, which seemed very strange as we were then in the gulf stream, or near it, at least. The passengers began to don their wraps, some even remaining in the library or lounge, owing to the intense cold on deck. About 10 o'clock, however, we knew only too well the cause of this unusual weather, for on our starboard was an immense iceberg, with several smaller ones near by. This sight created great excitement among the passengers, and every one owning marine glasses soon had them leveled at this marvelous mountain of ice. It had the appearance of a great white tent, and towered above the sea for a distance of a hundred feet, so the captain estimated its height. We kept getting nearer and nearer to this frozen giant for an hour or more. As its course seemed to be rather to the east, while ours was direct west, it soon began to grow smaller and finally passed out of sight. Many of those gazing at this monster in ice had never seen an iceberg before and it naturally proved a source of wonder as well as pleasure. As to ourselves, we had never witnessed such a magnificent scene at sea and congratulated ourselves on this opportune appearance of an iceberg of so great a size as to command our most enthusiastic admiration. The air commenced to get warmer in the early afternoon, and then set in that most dreaded of all perils of the deep—fog. It was so dense that we could not see the length of the ship, and then from the fog horn commenced issuing forth a screech that can be heard for miles and puts an interruption to all conversation, for the horn was worked on a schedule of a blast once each minute, lasting for ten seconds. The man operating this mechanism has in front of him an hour glass, through which the sand passes in a minute. When the last grain has disappeared he pulls the cord, holding it for the ten seconds, releases the cord, turns the hour glass, and waits for the sand to signal him to resume his operation on this fiendish horn that produces such a nerve-racking noise. The fog lifted before sunset only to fall again during the night, when we were again entertained with a noise that drove sleep out of the question, and then some of us wondered, too, if there were any more icebergs ahead of us. We continued to encounter fogs at different times, both during the day and at night, until we arrived in sight of land.

On Sunday afternoon divine services were held in the dining saloon, the Rev. Lacy, of Virginia, delivering the sermon.

Monday morning at 5 o'clock we took on the pilot and in another hour we sighted Boston light. By 10 o'clock we had passed the customs officers and then spent the balance of the day seeing the sights of the Hub, including the parade of the Shriners as they passed the Commons. We departed from Boston on the Federal Express at 8 o'clock in the evening and arrived in Washington six hours late. When the train was run on the ferry to be transferred to Jersey the fog was so dense that the boat lay in her berth until long after daylight.

In conclusion, we have experienced a most instructive trip, enjoyed splendid weather, and been blessed with the best of health throughout all our travels.

RAISED WAGES IN SICILY

Emigration to the United States Benefits the "Stay-at-Homes."

Emigration from Sicily to the United States, which at one time threatened the welfare of the Mediterranean island, has proved a blessing in disguise, according to Consul William Henry Bishop, of Palermo.

The compensation for this loss by emigration, writes Consul Bishop to the State Department, is that the laboring people who remain receive better wages than they formerly received, so that in some places where only 30 cents per day was the wage rate, 75 cents is now paid. Besides the increase in wages, the comfort of working families is much increased by the liberal remittances sent home from emigrant relatives in the United States. The greatest hardship would seem to fall chiefly upon small employers of labor, who can not secure hands at rates which will leave them living profits. The emigrants leaving Palermo for the United States last year numbered 48,853.

England Leads.

Much is said of the growth of socialistic sentiment in this country, but we are clearly far behind England in the public interest which is taken in this subject. This is shown in a variety of ways. In the development, for instance, of a political party which is ostensibly socialistic is seen a crystallization of opinion not yet reached in America. In the circulation gained by the works of writers who defend these principles a sign is manifest. In the disposition of benevolent people to look toward these almost world-old schemes as a means of ameliorating the conditions of the poor there is a token of a spread of the doctrine that cooperative or communistic methods should supplant individual systems of industrial management.

It is true that these tendencies are not unknown in America. Though we are going the European way more slowly, it is quite conceivable that much more will be done in this line before we experience the reaction which will inevitably ensue.

Suit has been filed at Helena by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company against the Montana Federation of Labor, the Livingston Trade and Labor Council, and Telephone Operators' Union, to shut off the alleged boycott which the complainant says has been in force since March 14 last.

GROWING BETTER

Census Bulletin Shows Decrease Number Sent to Prison.

In 1904, the Census Bureau started out to ascertain whether the country is getting better, and it is announced that, better or worse, the ratio of persons in prisons to the entire population has decreased since 1890. Out of every 1,000,000 Americans, there are now 1,006 in prison, while in 1890 there were 1,067.

After thinking it over, the census experts point out that this decrease may mean only an extension of the probation and parole system and the adoption of various other forms of leniency. They are inclined to believe that this leniency is responsible for the continued decrease in the number of female prisoners. In 1880, 8 per cent of the prisoners were women; in 1890, 7 per cent, and in 1904, 5 per cent.

Colored persons were more common among the prisoners in 1904 than they were in 1890. The increase was particularly noticeable in the North Central States, where 14 per cent were colored persons in 1890, and 20 per cent in 1904.

RESUME WORK

Ministers Influenced Girl Strikers to Return to Long Hours.

Influenced by their parents and ministers, the striking silk mill workers of Wilkesbarre, Pa., made an agreement with the operators, and they returned to work Thursday. The strike was ordered with little consideration of the conditions, and the parents of the girls opposed it.

Accordingly, when the operators sought a conference with the strikers' committee and offered to reduce the work day to ten hours, with half a day on Saturday, the strikers agreed to return to work.

The operators also agreed that if the Scranton strikers won an eight-hour day they would grant it.

MUST SHOW 'EM

Missourians Want to Know If Railway Company Violates Law.

Prosecuting Attorney R. C. Tucker, of St. Francis county, filed an information in the circuit court at Farmington, Mo., Tuesday, which charges the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company with violating the eight-hour law for telegraph operators and dispatchers, passed by the last legislature.

J. W. Hopkins, chief dispatcher, and E. A. Cheney, superintendent of telegraph, are made defendants, it being alleged that they, as officers of the railway company, have required and permitted telegraph operators to work more than eight hours a day.

The case will be called for trial Monday.

Luna Park Notes.

The mid-summer season at Luna Park is brimful of all sorts of novelties and a complete line of amusement devices that can be found only in an up-to-date park, such as this attractive retreat unquestionably is. As the summer season wanes the calibre of the attractions presented are of the same high standard that gave the park a distinctiveness the early part of the season.

Owing to the great success achieved by the Greater Washington Band its season has been extended to Saturday, August 31st.

One of the most costly and sensational vaudeville acts ever seen in this section of the country will be presented by the Meeh International Trio, three gentlemen whose dexterous gymnastic skill and strenuous feats of endurance and strength have never been equalled. The act consists of lofty apparatus being supported on the shoulders of Mr. Loch, of the trio, while his partners go through a routine of horizontal bar work and trapeze twists, after a fashion that is startling and bewildering. Aside from the trio's lofty work, heavy weight lifting is introduced, one of the features being that of supporting human dumbells, made possible by one of the troupe putting at arm's length a steel rod with two good-sized men hanging to either end.

The public and Sunday school day which had to be postponed Saturday last, because of the inclemency of the weather, will be held to-day, and all children are cordially invited to attend and partake of the park's amusements, free of charge.

The social twirl installed the early part of the week has attracted considerable attention, and its receipts for the first day of its installation at the park amounted to three-fold more than did the receipts during any ten days of its stay at the Jamestown Exposition. It is an ingenious contrivance, being a wheel within a wheel. You are going and coming at the same time, and as an amusement device, it is rated among the most costly and entertaining contrivances ever erected.

Tuesday, August 20, will be Trademen's and Merchants' day at the park. Taking into consideration that the two classifications cover an immense field, an outing of unusual magnitude is looked forward to. Events in keeping with the two callings will be installed for the day in question, and any suggestions those who contemplate attending have to offer that will prove helpful to the occasion will be acted upon by the management.

WILL DEBS BELIEVE IT?

Chicago Professor Says John D. et al. Are Socialism's Friends.

John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and E. H. Harriman, are the greatest friends of socialism in America, according to Prof. Charles Zueblin, the University of Chicago sociologist. That the industries built up by these men will result in the reign of the socialist in this country was the professor's prediction in a lecture on "The Restraint of Orthodoxy" to-day at the university.

The professor said that the great capitalists are furthering a socialistic era to a far greater extent than the confessed socialists, who harm their cause by constant agitation. The government eventually will find it easy to take over the industries of such men as Rockefeller, Morgan, and Harriman, he told the students.

Orthodoxy in religion, economies, politics, and society was scored by the professor as "cowardice." He lampooned popular standards in religion, the "sacredness" of the American Constitution, and adherence to social conventions, declaring that shirt sleeves should be as proper at dinner as the claw-hammer.

"The real friends of socialism to-day are Rockefeller, Morgan, and Harriman, the men who are organizing great international industries," he said. "Eventually it will be a comparatively easy matter for the government to take these industries over."

"The socialistic zealots are enemies to their cause compared to these men. The man who conceives his mission to be to get up whenever opportunity offers and say that socialism is the only thing that will save society is the man retarding evolutionary socialism."

NAUGHTY COPPERS

Vex New York Socialists by Arresting Their Speakers.

The police department was denounced by the socialist delegates at the meeting of the Central Federated Union in New York Sunday for the arrest of fifteen speakers at a socialist mass meeting in 125th street near Seventh avenue, which was complained of by hotel patrons in the neighborhood. Albert Abrahams, of the Pressmen's Union, declared that the politicians had singled out the socialists for arrest.

Former Assemblyman Samuel Prince, of the Cigarpackers' Union, said that the Central Federated Union had nothing to do with politics, and that the socialist party should attend to its own business.

Other delegates sided with Prince, but James Barry, of the Actors' Protective Union, a Tammany man, and Timothy M. Daly, of the Metal Polishers' Union, decided that labor speakers, including the socialists, ought to have a show. Barry said that Tammany men who were making speeches were often chased away by the police. It was decided finally to appeal to Commissioner Bingham and ask for an investigation in the case of the arrest of the socialist speakers.

BE GLAD YOUR BALD

Self-Shavers Placed Under Ban by New York Barbers.

The man who shaves himself can cut his own hair. So there!

The master barbers have decreed it during their convention, now in session at Groll's Hall, New York, Wednesday.

True, they laughed when they said it. And Secretary John Bohmer, of Brooklyn, winked merrily as he passed out the dictum to the press. But Bohmer can afford to jest on the subject, as his hair is in the class made famous by John D., Bill Nye, and Abe Levy. He doesn't have to worry about who cuts his hair, and can smilingly condemn all self-butchered persons to an unshort existence.

The lumber tallymen and teamsters, of Ooakland, Cal., have acepted a reduction of wages, the former from $4.75 to $4, and the latter from $3.50 to $3.25 per day.

FROM CONVENTION CITY

Chatty Letter From H. W. Templar of No. 101.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 13, 1907.

The fifty-third session of the I. T. U. convened Monday, August 12, over 300 delegates being present. The sessions are held in the spacious dining room of the massive Eastman Hotel, and every facility for the conduct of business is at hand.

Considering the extreme point in the Sunny South, the attendance of delegates and visitors numbering over 1,500 is, indeed, a compliment to the I. T. U.

One very unfortunate feature of the convention city is its inadequate printing facilities. There are but three typesetting machines in Hot Springs, and consequently Secretary Bramwood is at his wits end to get the printed matter necessary for the use of the convention. The local offices are doing their utmost to furnish the proceedings and other printing on time. Secretary Bramwood told the writer that very much of the printing needed for the convention had to be executed in Indianapolis.

The entertainment provided for the delegates and visitors was all that could be expected, and demonstrated conclusively that the Southland is justly entitled to its reputation for warm hospitality.

To-morrow (Wednesday) nominations for the next convention city will be held. Unless something unforeseen happens it is safe to say that Boston will have the honor of entertaining the fifty-fourth session.

Delegate H. R. Moffit, of St. Paul, was stricken with apoplexy in the corridor of the Navarre Hotel at 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday), and died almost instantly.

Delegate Boehler, of Cincinnati, was overcome by heat about half hour after Delegate Moffit's death. The death of Delegate Moffit and the prostration of Delegate Boehler has cast a shadow over the entire fraternity here.

Miss Anna Wilson, of No. 101, is very much in evidence with picture buttons of herself, announcing her candidacy for trustee of the Home. Mr. A. W. Bowen, also of No. 101, is in the race for trustee for the Home, his many friends from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other places having persuaded him to enter the race. He is making a quiet but effective campaign. It's no trouble for Mr. Bowen to make friends.

An innovation was sprung on the convention at the opening Monday morning. For the first time the President of the Womens' Auxiliary occupied the platform and was called on for a speech, to which she responded in an able manner. Judging from her reception it is safe to say that future I. T. U. conventions will repeat the compliment.

The Laws Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary is composed of Mrs. Frank W. Long, of Cincinnati, chairman; Mrs. M. N. J. Crowley, of Milwaukee; Mrs. W. A. Snyder, of Colorado Springs; Mrs. W. H. Ingalls, of Omaha, and Mrs. F. C. Roberts, of Washington, D. C. This is an exceptionally strong committee, and great credit is due President Bowen for the care shown in selecting it

The Washington delegation was accompanied to Hot Springs by Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Love, and children, Mrs. F. C. Roberts, J. Monroe Kreiter, R. A. Mayers, of Washington; Delegates Bowen, Wallace, Griffis, and Calvert, of Philadelphia; Delegates Maguire and Huberty, of Albany; Delegates Augenstein and Balentine, of Newark; Delegate Callan, of Norfolk; Delegate Gibbons, of Scranton; Delegate Shook, of Charlestown, W. Va., and Delegate Kerchner, of Reading. The weather during the entire trip was extremely hot and at Memphis—that's Billy Love's home—the heat was a record breaker, the temperature being 104 in the shade. The temperature at Hot Springs is high during the day, but the nights are pleasant.

It is said that the friends of Miss Laura Gordon are sending her a box of souvenirs.

HARRY W. TEMPLAR.

Present Giving at Luna Park.

A wave of generosity is hovering over Luna Park, made possible by the employes, whose magnanimity seems to know no bounds. The epidemic of presenting the park's executive staff with presents that are both intrinsic and useful began July 21, when the park's genial manager, Charles J. Goodfellow, was made the recipient of a costly gold-headed cane, an account of which appeared in these columns in the issue of July 27. With the same feeling of good fellowship that attended the cane giving, Assistant Manager Fergus McCusker was next in line for a handsome scarf pin, the design of which is an artistic crescent studded with pearls and diamonds, and in lieu of the gift being symbolic of the park's ensign, it is both seasonable and appropriate. Fearful that the interest would lag, J. B. Hoellman, "the man behind the cash," on the 7th instant, was presented with an elaborately chased fountain pen, one that it is claimed will write without the holder being occasioned to coax the ink out by a fling of the elbow, and it is warranted not to misbehave by leaking while being carried in the owner's pocket.

When the presentation speech was made, that "Sunny Jim" expression which Secretary Hoellman constantly wears, expanded itself into a broad grin.

In the matter of paying bills, that secretary does not live who can affix his magic signature to a check with more speed and alacrity than can J. B. Hoellman. The first thing Mr. Hoellman did upon receipt of the pen was write his better half, who is a resident of Pottsville, Pa., informing her that he had been voted the most popular man in Washington, and he added a postscript to the letter stating that there was some likelihood of his getting the nomination for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket.

SALE OF STAMPS BOOMING

Telegraphers on Strike Increases Sale of Uncle Sam's Stamps.

The telegraph operators of Washington are on strike against the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies. In striking the operators here have followed in the footsteps of operators in all the other large cities on the North American continent.

The specific grievances causing the strike are a 15 per cent increase in wages, the eight-hour work day, equal pay for the sexes, and that the companies furnish the operators with typewriters, and to anyone who investigates the claims of these men and women who are such important factors in the everyday business life of our country will find that their grievances in most cases, at least, are just.

The telegraph companies have assumed the attitude so familiar to all, that there is nothing in the complaints of their striking employes worthy of consideration, and that the lines will be working normally in a few days, etc., that they are really doing that now, but at the same time the sale of Uncle Sam's postage stamps is booming, and former patrons of the companies have suddenly developed the habit of letter writing. The claims of the operators against these "public be damned" corporations are just, and it is the prayer of many that the operators will insist on their claims for simple justice, and stay out until they get it.

Some of the representatives of the companies threaten to appeal to the government to take over the lines and ask for the punishment of the strikers, alleging that they have violated the Sherman anti-trust law, and are liable to prosecution on the charge of conspiracy. Well, let them do so, and we'll see what we'll see. Probably others besides John D. will be digging into treasure boxes to fatten Uncle Sam's purse before the affair is over. "Lay on MacDuff!"

A Card From Kennedy.

The Executive Council B. O. O. Z.
THE WESTERN LABORER

F. A. KENNEDY

Scavenger Buzzard Viper

Omaha, Nebraska.

Having fun, Sadie McGuire?

Can Swap Cards.

Through an agreement entered into between John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, interchange of membership cards is to be recognized in the future.

While this action is in no sense an amalgamation, it permits members of the organization to work in each other's territory by taking out cards in the unions that control the fields without paying initiation fees.

This Strike Is ——.

Nearly 200 bartenders, waiters, and porters, employed at hotels, restaurants, and saloons in Wilkesbarre, Pa., went out on strike Tuesday night. They demand a ten-hour day, which most of the hotel and saloon men refused to grant.

Messengers were stationed at each place where the men were to be called out, and the blowing of a whistle was a signal for every bartender and waiter to put on his coat and hat and walk out.

Hundreds of hungry and thirsty people were left in the lurch. The proprietors say they will not accede to the demands of the strikers.

This Trouble-Girdled Sphere.

[Washington Evening Star.]

Trouble, trouble, trouble, in many quarters! Down in Morocco the Moors are fighting the French and Spaniards are threatening a holy war. Over in Korea the Koreans are fighting the Japanese and trying to work up a national contest against the invader. In Ireland the Irish have been fighting the English soldiery and also endeavoring to precipitate a rebellion. In Russia there is perennial trouble of a most persistent and menacing kind.

Here in the United States the warfare is of an industrial and commercial and political character, but it is troublesome nevertheless. Owing to repeated onslaughts by Federal and State governments against the trusts Wall street is having fits. Local strikes are occurring in various quarters, and to cap the climax the telegraphers have left their keys and are trying to tie up the business of transmitting intelligence.

The midsummer heat is getting in its work. It is unsettling men's judgment and affecting their reasoning powers. It is arousing their belligerent qualities and leading them on to radical actions. Possibly all this trouble in the world is due to the heat. Maybe it is to be attributed to other causes.

Who can say that there is not a mysterious influence streaming toward this planet from Mars, now in the closest conjunction with the earth for a long, long time? The god of war gave his name to the big red star. Many astronomers believe that the planet is inhabited. Certain markings on its surface are attributed to the engineering activities of these suppositious Martians. The question arises, Have the militant Martians hypnotized the inhabitants of the earth, through the millions of miles of space that intervene? Are we to-day suffering, in short, from a sort of wireless absent treatment to our serious discomfiture and loss?

This is a nut for the occultists to crack. Possibly their answer will relieve a load of anxiety from the mundane mind.

Dan Defeats Con.

The contest for the presidency of the Team Drivers and Helpers' International Union was settled by the election of Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston. Cornelius P. Shea, of Chicago, president for the past four years, was defeated. The vote was: Tobin, 104; Shea, 94.

Improving in Health.

Geo. L. Jeffrey, formerly proof reader in the Government Printing Office, but now clerk to Forest Supervisor, Gila National Forest, Silver City, New Mexico, says: "Am improving in health, but not in wealth, as this is the most expensive town of its size I was ever in. The climate is most delightful, and there are more "Lungers" than you will see in your city, but they are all doing well.

Electrician Badly Hurt.

Homer Weiman, twenty-two years old, residing at 912 I street northwest, and employed by the National Electric Supply Company, fell from an electric arc light pole in front of the Raleigh Hotel a couple of days ago and was badly injured. The Emergency Hospital ambulance was summoned, and he was removed to that institution. The accident was the result of the iron pole breaking in two at a joint while the workman was on top of it. He was thrown to the street and the pole fell upon him rendering him unconscious. He has been removed from the hospital to his home and is slowly improving.

ROSTER OF ALEXANDER UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 312 N. Pitt street. S. J. Irby, secretary.

Electric Railway Employees—Meets every Tuesday in Trades Council Hall at 8 p. m. Cecil Hufty, 413 S. Royal street.

Railway Conductors—Meet first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in hall over Alexandria National Bank. R. H. Sherman, Wellington, Fairfax county, chief conductor; W. B. Smithers, 116 N. Columbus street, secretary and treasurer.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Continued from first page.)

(Copy of letter sent Mr. G. W. Barkman.)

Washington, D. C., July 30, 1907.

Mr. G. W. Barkman, Dear Sir: As you are well aware of the fact that I entered into an agreement with you to employ only union men on the buildings now being constructed by you at Ninth and H streets northeast, I now call upon you to keep that agreement to the full meaning of that term "union men only."

In order to keep this agreement, I must request you to replace the nonunion plumber at present working on this contract with a union plumber, or else cause him to employ union men.

This request to be acted upon at once without further notice.

I also insist on having a union plasterer employed on the job, and one that works union men.

I enclose with this request a statement I have submitted to the Building Trades and Mechanics Council to be read in their meeting tonight; I also inclosed a copy of this note with their statement so that you both may know my position in the matter. Respectfully,

A. E. HARR.

(Mrs. J. M. Harr.)

This request from me was unheeded. In order to do what is right, I have engaged the services of a lawyer, and have been informed by him that I have no power in the matter, either to interfere with my builder or the unions. It is something beyond my control. If I should attempt to interfere with the builder I can be sued, and his instructions are that I must not interfere.

You can readily see my position in this matter. With the best of intentions to help the unions, I must still acknowledge my inability to right matters, and can do nothing because I have no power before the law.

As I believe union labor will be fair when they know all the facts in the case, I make the request of you that you place this matter in its true light before the Central Labor Union and its auxiliary branches, and request that a written reply be sent me assuring me of fair consideration and protection. Respectfully,

A. E. HARR.

(Mrs. J. M. Harr.)

A letter was received from Cigarmakers 110, complaining of the manner in which a certain cigar stand at Luna Park was conducted. A motion was made to refer to delegation of the Bookbinders. Laid on table.

ROLL CALL.

Commercial Telegraphers—Delegate Beattie reported that telegraphers of Washington were on strike, and that there was 30,000 men out in the United States, and that the cable service of the world were tied up. On motion the Central Labor Union indorsed strike and pledged support.

Bartenders League—That bartenders were instructed to boost labeled goods wherever possible.

Retail Clerks—Called attention to the general label proposition, and stated that from now on that local would wage a vigorous campaign for better conditions for the clerks.

Retail Grocery Clerks—Asked delegates to insist on store card and clerks due book being shown.

Columbia Lodge Machinists—Asked that a committee of two be appointed to work in conjunction with Emmett L. Adams in securing Saturday half holiday for machinists in employ of District government. The chair appointed Jas. F. McHugh and P. J. Ryan.

Painters and Decorators—Asked Bartenders what had been done in the case of Mr. Gaylor at Colonial Beach. Painters were informed that he had been admitted to Bartenders' League.

Sheet Metal Workers—That at last meeting local had refused to place ball park on unfair list.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals indorsed the action of the Central Labor Union in placing Frank P. Hall on the "We Do Not Patronize" list: Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Columbia Lodge of Machinists, Retail Clerks 262 (fine $5), Sheet Metal Workers, Beer Drivers (fine $5); Bottlers (fine $5), Local 28 Steam Fitters Helpers, Horseshoers (fine $5).

Letter to President Lorch from newspaper reporters was read and filed.

The fraternal delegates to ministerial alliance were instructed to take up the matter of Labor Sunday Sermons with alliance.

The secretary of Barbers Local 239 thanked Central Labor Union for appropriation of $20.

Local No. 60, Cement Workers, stated that the firm of P. J. Pullman & Company was unfair.

Representative Business Houses.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

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Bradley & Hanlon, 1004 Pa. ave. nw.
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J. S. Dugan, 719 North Capitol street.
Jas. J. McCarthy, 1402 H street ne.
Mergner & Mack, 1425 H street ne.
Karl Hennige, 1421 H street ne.
M. T. O'Brien, 1300 H street ne.
J. Chas. McGuire, 519 Ninth street nw.

THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 11 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907. | One Dollar a Year

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

American Federation of Labor Leaders Hold Hearings

STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION GIVEN CHARTER

Van Cleave Wants Restraining Order Against Federation—Jurisdictional Matters Given Consideration—Report of President and Secretary Show the Movement in Good Condition—Goes to Jamestown to Finish Its Work for the Year.

Washington was labor's Mecca this week, many of the "ibg fellows" from all parts of the country coming here to attend the final sessions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, before the annual convention, which will be held on the exposition grounds at Jamestown commencing the week of November 11.

The members of the executive council present were:

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. and First Vice President of the International Cigarmakers' Union, Washington, D. C.

James Duncan, First Vice President, and General Secretary-treasurer Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Quincy, Mass.

John Mitchell, Second Vice President and President of the United Mine Workers of North America, Indianapolis, Ind.

James O'Connell, Third Vice President, and President of the International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.

Max Morris, Fourth Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Retail Clerks Protective Association, Denver, Colo.

D. A. Hayes, Fifth Vice President, and President Glass Blowers' of the United States and Canada, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice President, and President of the Longshoremen's International Association, Detroit, Mich.

William D. Huber, Seventh Vice President, and General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joseph F. Valentine, Eighth Vice President, and President of the Iron Molders Union of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer, and General Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Bloomington, Ill.

Frank Morrison, Secretary, Delegate from the International Typographical Union to the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

The first session of the council was taken up in listening to the reports of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison.

President Gompers' report covered a period of three months from the time of the last meeting. The more important matters to which he referred were his successful efforts in securing action prohibiting the erection of permanent fish nets in the Columbia River; progress of the conference between the Brotherhoods of Trainmen and the A. F. of L., looking to the securing of more favorable legislation for the working classes; work for the restriction and abolition of child labor; the investigation of conditions on the Panama Canal Zone; immigration in its general sense, as well as in its application to Chinese exclusion and the alien contract labor law, and the recent opinion of the Attorney General on contract labor; the label exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition; cooperation between the farmers' organizations and the A. F. of L., and the forming of State federations.

Secretary Morrison reported the finances to be in good shape, showing a balance of $115,729.79, and that 320 new charters had been granted, an increase of 140 over the same period (ten months) of 1906.

In answer to an appeal from Frederick E. Pierce, general manager of the Lincoln Farm Association, for the indorsement and aid of the American Federation of Labor, a resolution was adopted empowering President Gompers to take favorable action. It is the aim of the association to purchase the old Lincoln farm.

J. H. Brinkman, of this city, general secretary of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, and A. J. Engel and C. E. Hatch, representing the Upholsterers' International Union, appeared before the council in regard to the claim of the upholsterers of work on vehicles. The matter was referred to the parties interested and Secretary Morrison, with a view to their reaching an adjustment.

A charter was issued to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, which had by referendum some time ago voted to affiliate, and against whom objection was made by the Marble Cutters on jurisdictional grounds. The marble cutters withdrew their objection Tuesday and the charter was issued.

Others that appeared before the council were: Mr. W. C. Braggins, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, appeared before the councilmen in making application for a charter for the organization he represents. Mr. P. J. Flannery, president of the Interior Freighthandlers' and Warehousemen's Union, protested against the issuance of the charter, claiming jurisdiction over the railway clerks. A prolonged argument upon the subject was had, the executive council deferring action on the case.

Lee M. Hart, general secretary, and J. J. Barry and W. D. Lang, members of the executive board of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, appeared and protested against the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers organizing the moving picture machine operators, on the ground that these men come under the jurisdiction of the alliance. The council took the protest under advisement.

General President Carey, of the Paper Makers, addressed the council, reciting the condition of the trade, and asked that his organization be assigned two organizers for special work. The council directed President Gompers to take the matter up with Mr. Carey.

A. K. Coakley, of New York, made application for a charter for the lithographers apprentices and helpers. The Lithographers protested the application, and action will be taken by the council later on.

Timothy Healy, president of the Stationary Firemen's International, from New York, and W. F. Costello, and James M. Cummings, of the Steamfitters, President Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, appeared before the council and discussed affairs of moment to their respective trades.

Monday, the sensation of the executive council's meeting was pulled off, when Van Cleave caused the council to be served with summons to show cause why the A. F. of L. should not be restrained from publishing the fact that Van Cleave's Buck stoves and ranges were unfair to organized labor.

Immediately upon the receipt of the summons the council took the matter up, and will fight the suit. President Gompers and none of the council seem perturbed about the future, and Mr. Van Cleave and his Manufacturers' Association will have all the opportunity they care for to "bust up" organized labor.

Mr. Van Cleave is an employer of labor who believes that ten hours in a foundry is a short enough work day for a laboring man, and he runs piece work at that.

Mr. Van Cleave and his association has bitten off more than can be comfortably masticated, and they will know Mr. Gompers and his advisers better when he gets through with them.

The council adjourned Wednesday night, and proceeded to the Jamestown Exposition, where its session closes today, and Mr. Gompers will proceed to Boston to appear before the Massachusetts legislative committee on labor in the interest of child labor legislation, returning to Norfolk in time to deliver the Labor Day address at the exposition.



JOHN H. BRINKMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION
EX-PRESIDENT CENTRAL LABOR UNION

JOHN H. BRINKMAN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, with headquarters in Washington, is a man of splendid executive ability, and one of the influential leaders of the District, and as president of the Central Labor Union had an admirable administration. Since Mr. Brinkman's incumbency in the position he now holds he has made a host of friends for his International among the labor leaders of the country, and especially so with the officials of the American Federation of Labor, who, through a thorough knowledge of his ability and loyalty to the Federation, aid him in every way possible in the upbuilding of his organization.

When he assumed office he had no equipment worthy of the name, a condition which was at the time suggestive of the organization itself. To-day the headquarters of his International is more in keeping with the movement now so pronounced that is making for the betterment of his craft, and members of his organization can visit their headquarters with a feeling of pride and enthusiasm instead of one of disgrace and shame.

Mr. Brinkman is peculiarly fitted for his position, his executive abilities being augmented by splendid oratorical accomplishments. Wherever he goes he lays the foundation for right thought, better conditions, and better living. He is a man who does things; his work lasts; he has the courage of his convictions; he can not be overawed by popular clamor when he feels his policies are right and just; he can not be stampeded. He has no patience for the consideration of mere technicalities when they jeopardize a principle, but has confined his efforts to evolving a policy which, if not perceptible at the present time, will strongly manifest itself in the early future and the years to come.

THE TRADES UNIONIST congratulates Mr. Brinkman upon the splendid showing he has thus far made in the upbuilding of his International.

LOCKOUT-STRIKE SITUATION

Second Week Closes With Odds Favoring the Men.

To-day closes the second week of the lockout strike of the building trades, and finds the mechanics concerned a lap ahead of the Employers' Association, and gaining at every turn in the road. The aggressiveness of the Bricklayers, under the leadership of International First Vice President Thos. R. Preece, is very gratifying to the other trades and organized labor generally, and proves that gentleman a general of no mean pretensions. At a meeting of the arbitration board of the Bricklayers and the master bricklayers, the latter were promptly told what to expect if they lined up with the Employers' Association—and they didn't line up.

The business agents composing the trades involved hold daily meetings at their hall in Society Temple, at Fifth and G streets, reporting progress of their work each day.

Thursday about seventy-five more men were pulled off from mixed jobs and the work of deporting nonunionists brought here by the Employers' Association goes steadily on. Taken all in all the mechanics have the best of the controversy to date, notwithstanding the published bombastic utterances of the union busters."

Not a break in the ranks of the men is a splendid record.

Typographical Union of New York, known as "Big Six," will have 5,000 men in line of parade Labor Day.

Union teamsters on meat wagons in New York went on strike Thursday.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

LINE UP RIGHT

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Against Open Shop.

At the regular meeting of District Council No. 1, of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, the report of its affiliated locals on their stand regarding the open shop showed that No. 21 had voted five to one against the open shop; No. 46 reported unanimously against the open shop; No. 170 also voted unanimously for a closed shop; so in a body the District Council voted to stand as a unit in the defense of the closed shop.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

TELEGRAPHERS FIRM

Mass Meeting at Columbia Theater Well Attended.

The striking Commercial Telegraphers are holding their own in their fight against the telegraph companies for an eight-hour day and equal pay for the sexes. Notwithstanding the fact that the companies claim that business has resumed normal conditions it is well known to patrons that it is impossible to get messages over the wires on time.

The situation throughout the country is about the same as here, except in the South, where the tie up is complete.

Friday night, at Columbia Theater, the local telegraphers held a public meeting, at which speakers gave to the public the side of the strikers just as it really is.

Resolutions indorsing the telegraphers stand were adopted and the speakers made it plain that their cause was just.

There is but little talk of arbitration here, and the feeling seems to prevail that there is nothing to arbitrate, a sentiment that is indulged by many who are affiliated with the telegraphers in the Central Labor Union.

The striking men and women are quite cheerful and confident of winning, and hourly public sentiment is growing in their favor.

NEW ORGANIZATION

Asbestos Workers Get Together and Apply for Charter.

The first meeting of the Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America was held at Costello's Hall Saturday night, and temporary officers were elected. The organization will apply for a charter, and will ask to become affiliated with the national body.

The charter members are A. C. Newman, temporary president; R. L. Kerr, temporary treasurer; Robert Eames, T. Brett, William Myers, E. Young, L. McHugh, Ed Bohn, J. Roach, B. Roach, J. Bauman, Joseph C. Fewster, and J. Rooney.

KANSAS TO THE FORE

State Branch of the A. F. of L. Organized Last Week.

Pursuant to call issued by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison for the organization of a State Federation in Kansas, delegates representing nearly every union in the State assembled in the city of Topeka, and organized what promises to be one of the most influential State branches in the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L.

Sam A. Bramletts, miner, was elected president, and W. E. Bryan, leather worker, of Wichita, secretary-treasurer. Kansans are to be congratulated on the showing made.

DEATH IN WILSON FAMILY

Miners' Official and Congressman Suffers Loss of Daughter.

National Secretary-Treasurer and Congressman W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, suffered a bereavement during last week in the death of a nine-year-old daughter. The funeral was held at Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's home in Blossburg, Pa., and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, who showered upon the bereaved parents their condolences. The little girl had been ill for about four weeks.—Labor Tribune.

GOT THE FEVER

Horseshoers Join the Trades Unionist Army in a Body.

Secretary Hesen, of Journeymen Horseshoers Local No. 17, phoned into THE TRADES UNIONIST Thursday that the local at its Wednesday night meeting wanted the labor news of the world and the best way to get it was to subscribe for THE TRADES UNIONIST for the entire membership. This was accordingly done, and this paper will be served at the homes of the Union Horseshoers of Washington for the ensuing year. Next!

Resting Up.

H. W. Templar, one of No. 101's delegates to the Arkansas convention of the I. T. U., is at Harrisburg, resting up from his "red hot" trip.

Label Exhibit at Jamestown Reported Upon.

MR. RYAN'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Declares for Government Ownership—Mr. Roosevelt to Get Them—One Firm Declared Fair—Delegate Beattie Tells of Telegraphers' Strike.

Central Labor Union met in regular session. President John H. Lorch in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials from the following locals were received and delegates named therein given seats:

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators—Wm. Zeis.

Iron Molders—C. A. Bailey, N. A. Martin, Chas. Fagan, T. O. Thoman, and C. W. McCaffrey.

United Association Journeymen Plumbers No. 5—J. M. Barrett, Jos. Atwood, Jas. Craven, Wm. McMahon, and W. T. Old.

Washington Lodge No. 193, Machinists—E. H. Bauer and John Kephart.

Journeymen Barbers Local No. 239—Joseph C. Handlos, C. C. Baker, Theo. W. Wetzel, L. Lippert, and A. W. La Rue.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, Gentlemen: Your committee on adjustment begs to report the proceedings of its last session held on the evening of the 14th instant, as follows:

It is recommended in the case of James Cerrone, barber, northeast corner Sixth and G streets northwest, Washington, D. C., that he be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the central body for conducting his establishment on nonunion principles. Mr. Cerrone was on two different occasions duly notified of the mission of this committee, but its kindly offices were evidently not considered, deduced from his nonattendance at its sessions.

The Frazee Potomac Laundry Company was notified of the grievance had against it by the Journeymen Horseshoers Local Union No. 17, and a representative of the company was requested to be present at the next meeting of the committee.

Relative to the grievance filed against Manager E. E. Rapley, of the Academy of Music, the committee, through the president of this central body, has reported, or will report, the result of his conference with the president of the Washington Baseball Club, T. C. Noyes, who granted an audience with President Lorch and the members of this committee with a view of learning the status of Mr. Rapley so far as pertained to his connection with the ball club in question. It was at the time the hope of the committee that through the intercession of Mr. Noyes Mr. Rapley could be induced to listen to the grievance filed against him by the secretary of Local Union No. 77, International Union of Steam Engineers. Very respectfully submitted,

J. J. PURCELL,
Acting Chairman.

August 19, 1907.

Since my return to Washington the grievance against Tobias Bush, saloonist, was placed in my hands for settlement, and I beg to report that a settlement was effected satisfactory to all parties concerned. It is therefore recommended that the grievance be dismissed from the further consideration of this committee.

JNO. H. BRINKMAN,

The report of the committee was label exhibit:
adopted.

The following is the report of Delegate Roberts on his visit to the Jamestown Exposition in the interest of the

The following firms are exhibiting union-made products at the A. F. of L. Exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition:

C. G. Conn Company, Elkhart, Ind., band and orchestra instruments; value, $5,000.

Wilson Saw and Manufacturing Co., Port Huron, Mich., saws of every description; value, $1,500.

(Continued to eighth page.)

DAFFY NOTES

By W. H. Anglin.

Wound up the week ill; diagnosis, sympathetic astralgy; cause, Employers' Association dilemma; prescribed, bath. Ringed by Ring.

Saturday afternoon strolled up the Avenue; saw them at the Post; off at 5 p. m.; start fair; Nash an added starter in the Saturday stakes; Gene carrying top weight; Simons a grand looker; Bert the natural favorite for a long stretch run.

Walked in the Herald; no one seemed to chronicle my coming; guess I'm a non-starter to most of 'em.

Hurried back to the Avenue; halted between two opinions—the Salvation serenade or the Innocent Maids—thought of Maud S. still being a child, so I got little and lingered with the Lyceum; so rotten 'twas interesting; Maud S. for mine, too.

Met a man on Tenth and D who had spent two terms of four years each in an insane asylum in Virginia; wondered how I was loose if he was a lunatic; but he said he had no money, as they cleaned him up; explained to him that I wasn't very dirty; said he fancied my style, and would call to see me. Thanks!

Went in for a glass of dark; ate some specially prepared potato salad; never had acute indigestion but once before in my life.

Saw several telegraphers; seem to be able to do business on "tick;" spoke to a man on the street, asked him if he'd heard about Fred getting tossed out of a buggy in Massachusetts; he laughed; said I was the first Reuben he'd ever seen starring as a crook; mistaken identity.

Began thinking about the Lyceum again; realized more the necessity of a child-labor bill; wondered what time it was; started back to post-office to see; passed Academy; negro policeman at door spoke to man in front of me and I knew by that he was an Emp. Ass., didn't see anybody else speak to him, but every business man along there spoke to me.

It was a quarter after eleven and the quarter I had made it nearer bed time; decided it best to go home; discovered I had already caught a mouse, so I reset the trap; 366 I'll catch this year; my two boys (Teddy R. and Booker T.) playing solitaire with the same deck; my wife still preparing for her trip to Jamestown when I retired.

SEEKING INFORMATION

Data For Aliens Being Compiled by Government Officials.

Information for immigrants regarding the resources of labor needs of the different parts of the country is soon to be published by the recently formed division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

As an important preliminary to this work, an inquiry will be made in the principal Atlantic coast cities regarding the best methods to be pursued in the translation, printing, and distribution of the material collected by the new division.

This duty has been assigned to Dr. George C. Havenner, chief of the division of printing of the department, who left last Wednesday for Boston, and later will visit New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities in the same section.

The division of information, after corresponding with officials in the various States, will compile all the useful information available regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory. This information will be printed in different languages, and the publications distributed among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States, and to such other persons as may desire the same.

Solicitor Edward H. Ryan, of the Government Printing Office, has been designated by the Public Printer to make a tour of inspection of the Eastern immigrant stations, and also to inspect the equipment of such printing establishments as have heretofore done printing of this nature for the immigrant stations.

Solicitor Ryan left Washington on his mission, and will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other points in the East.

Hours of Firemen.

Although building mechanics have reduced their working hours to forty-four per week, and Government clerks work only thirty-eight and one-half hours, the members of the local fire department are compelled to be on duty an average of about 119 hours each week, more than three times as long as a clerk, and nearly three times as long as a hod-carrier. The Commissioners doubtless claim that this condition of affairs can not be remedied with the present small force of men available; being from Missouri, I need to be shown why it can not. There are an average of twelve men to a company. With three men absent for meals, and three more on "day off" and leave, the available strength of the company is reduced for the greater part of the day to six men. Now, if these six men are sufficient at any time, then why not all the time? Therefore, by splitting the force into two twelve-hour sections, the hours of those who are on duty at night can be reduced to eighty-four per week, and the day force can be drawn on for the "theater detail," requiring but a little more time a week for each man.

Old fogy officials claimed that an eight-hour day was impossible for the police department, but Major Sylvester, by applying a little business principles to the problem, found it easy of solution, and without any additional force at that. There can be no better time to give the twelve-hour day a trial than the present. There are about twenty extra men, who were appointed for houses not yet completed, and who are scattered around among the different companies. Besides these, there are a number of appointments provided for which have not yet been made. With this force divided into two twelve-hour sections there would be as many, or more, men available at all hours of the day and night as there are under ordinary conditions, during the greater part of the day.

Then after a fair trial, if it were found that it required that number of men to sufficiently man the apparatus, there would be plenty of time to apply to Congress for men for the new companies. As the new houses will not be finished for about a year (heaven only knows when the one in the Southwest will), there will be plenty of time to safely try the twelve-hour shift, and find out the minimum number of men to make it effective. The cause is just and the Herald will favor the firemen by taking it up. —B. Edward McCann, in Washington Herald.

THIS LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS

More Shovels Purchased to Hurry Canal Digging.

Steps for expediting the excavating work on the Panama Canal, by the award of contracts for furnishing fourteen new steam shovels, have been taken by the Isthmian Canal Commission. There are almost sixty shovels there now, so that the added number will increase the working excavating capacity about 20 per cent. Deliveries of these machines are to begin in sixty days and be completed in 140 days.

The commission divided the contract, giving the award for furnishing seven of the shovels to the Bucyrus Company of South Milwaukee, Wis., at their bid of $9,680 each, and the award for furnishing the remaining seven to the Marion Steam Shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio, at their bid of $10,037.50 each. The object in dividing the award was to give an opportunity to test the merits of the Marion shovels, all those now in use having been furnished by the Bucyrus Company. A contract for six unloader plows at $1,070 each has been awarded to the Marion Shovel Company.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

President Roosevelt Gives Employes a Day of Recreation.

"It is hereby ordered that all per diem employes and other day laborers in Federal public service wherever employed, whose employ extends through and by the first Monday in September, commonly known as Labor Day and set apart as a national holiday for certain branches of the public service by the act of June 28, A. D. 1894, be excused from work on said day, and the said day is declared to be a holiday for all purposes for said per diem employes and laborers.

"Theodore Roosevelt."..

Steel Wage Agreement.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Western Bar Iron Association, of Pittsburg, have agreed to the scale approved by the board of conciliation and the formality of signing the agreement between the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers will be done within a few days.

Both Won.

A Connecticut dyspeptic said he would eat those chestnuts if they killed him. He did. They did.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

INJUNCTIONS

Editor of The Trades Unionist: When this country was an aggregation of English colonies, both the common law and the law of equity of England was in force. The common law of England was a precious heritage of Englishmen, but as it was not so full and complete as to meet all the cases which arose between Englishmen, the law of equity was established to meet those cases for which under the common law there was no provision.

The law of equity was limited to cases involving property rights for which there was no remedy under the common law. If a case did not involve property rights the law of equity provided no remedy, or if property rights were involved in a case, and there was a remedy under the common law, the law of equity could not be invoked to decide it.

Of course, there was in force in this country, after the war of the revolution, only the same body of the law of equity which existed before the Fourth of July, 1776, and power given to courts of equity by Parliament, or any decisions extending the law of equity, or defining it, by the English courts, could not apply to cases under it in the United States. The law of equity then in force, and such statutory enactments as have amended it, or limited, or extended the jurisdiction of courts of equity are the only sources of authority for such courts in the United States.

The jurisdiction of courts of equity, notwithstanding these rules and controlling them, has been greatly extended by the rulings of such courts themselves. It is plain to every one that courts can not make laws, they can only construe them. And if courts of equity have increased their jurisdiction by construing the laws, it is also plain that they have usurped power and authority which they did not have when this country severed its political connection with England, and which the statutes have not given them. They have usurped power, and judicial usurpation of power is the most dangerous of all usurpations.

If the President usurps power not given him by the Constitution, there are remedies: He may be impeached by Congress; and if he is not, a new President may be elected who will undo the injury his usurpation has caused. If Congress is guilty of usurping power not given it by the Constitution, in two years it will have to be reelected, and new men may be sent to that body who will undo their work. If either the President or Congress usurps power not given them by the Constitution, the courts may set aside their acts. But if the courts usurp authority or jurisdiction not given them by the Constitution, where is the remedy? The Federal judges are appointed during good behavior, and they can not be reached except by impeachment by Congress. In a few cases Presidents have not enforced the decisions of the courts, they claiming they were judges of their powers under the Constitution as well as the courts. But it is so difficult to reach a United States court, especially when one enlarges its equitable jurisdiction, that there is practically no remedy for such usurpations, except in the resistance of the States in their sovereign capacity, and the awakened resentment of the people.

Another great difficulty is that our country has been governed by lawyers from the very beginning. John Randolph pointed out this danger to our institutions, and so did Thomas Jefferson. If courts enlarge their jurisdiction, it is lawyers that act as judges, and a sufficient number of lawyers will sustain the court in extending its jurisdiction. In fact, lawyers now sustain those usurpations, and they have become embodied in the text books which students of the law use to acquire their knowledge of law. Many lawyers who have sought to limit the powers of courts of equity in labor disputes, instead of attacking the jurisdiction of the courts as they might well do, sustain that usurped jurisdiction, and endeavor to reach their end by questions of property right.

Courts of equity never had jurisdiction in criminal matters, yet they have made crimes of acts which never were and never will be crimes. They have enjoined free persons from passing along certain highways open to all, and probably punished any who disobeyed their injunctions. They have enjoined persons from committing criminal acts, for which, upon conviction, the law courts would punish them if found guilty of their violation under the common law or under statutes of the land. Yet when it has been attempted to remedy such usurpations, the lawyers in Congress and in the legislatures have not permitted the enactment of statutes that would prevent such unjust usurpations in the future. Lawyers with great reputation and learning have endorsed such usurpations by not using their learning and ability to undo them, or at least prevent the courts from attempting like usurpations in the future.

Great lawyers, in the interests of corporations, have held that Congress had no power to limit the jurisdiction of the courts in equity cases. The Supreme Court of the United States is made the judicial branch of the Government by the Constitution, but its powers and jurisdiction are defined by the Constitution in plain language, but that court could not be organized until Congress acted, and should Congress repeal the laws organizing it there would be no Supreme Court. Congress has limited the jurisdiction of that court in several ways, and in creating other courts Congress has limited or fixed their jurisdiction, and shown its control over the such courts at almost every session.

Government in the United States is not something above and apart from the people. It is a creation by the people for their happiness and well-being, and the judicial branch of the Government should represent them as well as the legislative or executive branch. If either of these branches exceed their jurisdiction, they should be amenable to the people, and free government can not exist unless this is the case. The people express their will in their constitutions, they grant their power to their governments by these constitutions, and when any part of their governments usurp powers not granted to them, a free people will soon call them to account.

In striving to obtain their equality as men, laboring people have had to wage continual war for some six hundred years. In the beginning of this strife they were serfs and slaves. They have broken down barrier after barrier which had been raised against them, only to find other barriers erected just beyond. Law and lawyers and judges have almost universally been against them. The law of conspiracy which was passed in England nearly three hundred years before, was resuscitated to punish them in their strivings for better conditions in the last century. They have progressed notwithstanding all this great opposition, and their progress, though often interfered with, has been steady. But a condition now confronts them in this country which will require all their manhood and courage, and all their ability to overcome. It is the opinion of many of their friends that they can only succeed by electing their fellows to office, to make their power felt in the governments of their States and country, so that no politician or judge or lawyer will ever again treat them as underlings. If they are content to be underlings, they will always be underlings. If they are capable of greater things, as it is believed they are, let them show it now. Fidelis.

KILLED BY DOUGH MIXER

Baker Falls Into Big Electric Machine and is Badly Mangled.

Shortly after he had started to work for the first time in the bakery of J. J. Rokos, in Baltimore, Md., Monday, Joseph Brecka, aged twenty-eight, fell into an electric dough mixer and was so badly mangled that he died a few hours later at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The man's body was caught in the big mixer in such a manner that the police and firemen summoned found it necessary to tear the machine to pieces to extricate his mangled form.

For two hours the man's left leg, left side, and right side were wedged in the blades of the cylinder, and although he suffered excruciating agony, his nerve was remarkable.

When Not to Kick.

When you get a bad shave or hair cut. Neither lasts long.

When you find you're going to die poor. They haven't begun making pockets in shrouds yet.

When your health goes back on you. Life isn't very long, anyway, and a healthy man dies just as dead as a sick one.

When you discover a mean streak in your neighbor. He has to stay with that mean streak day and night, and you don't.

When you can't pay al your debts at once. Your creditors would a great deal rather get the money in driblets than not at all.

When you have had a bad meal set before you. You may get over it before the next meal, even if you eat it. and you don't have to eat it.

When your wife isn't in good humor. She is partially balancing the books against some of your numerous disagreeable spells that you never make note of.—Chicago News.

WORKINGMAN'S WIFE

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Many are the factors that enter into the labor question, and numerous the persons who are being brought into the lime-light because of them. We hear of the captain of industry. The newspapers all have in stock his photographs, half-tones and etchings, to be used upon the slightest provocation. We hear not a little of the labor leader—the walking delegate—and sometimes even his picture in printed. Then we learn of the "ordinary workingman, and we are told that the prosperity of our country rests with him. Once in a while, when he is making a fight for what he considers to be his rights, somebody will champion his cause, and really stand by him.

But in all this discussion, what about the workingman's wife? How often is her picture used by the newspaper? How often is she mentioned when the struggles and the trials of her husband are being exploited? What credit does she receive when the victory is won?

Frankly, I wonder sometimes how it is that many of them do not become insane, as I think of the awful monotony of their lives. The average workingman's life is dull enough. We'll take that for granted. But his life, as compared with his wife's, is full of variety and good cheer. She spends most of her time within the confines of her kitchen, surrounded by four dull walls. She rarely sees an inspiring face, and she gets mighty little credit for her faithfulness—even from her husband. Not that he isn't grateful, but he doesn't often think of telling her so. Usually, she hears about it when something has gone wrong. She rarely complains. She is giving her life for her family. I rarely see a workingman's wife with her bunch of little children but what I feel like crowning her with the highest honor. She deserves it. If she isn't always "up to date," and if her husband can not always talk with her about the affairs that interest him most, it is generally his fault. She is the same woman that he courted. He thought that she was "all right" then. If, in her endeavor to make a home for him, she was compelled to sacrifice, for his sake, many of the pleasures and the advantages which were hers before her marriage, more than ever should the sympathy and the help of her husband become hers.

Full of significance was the answer of a former shop girl, when her friend asked her:

"Where are you working?"

"Oh," she replied gayly, "I'm not working—I'm married."

She was working harder than ever—not for wages, but for love's sake.

OF INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER

Trades Unionists Everywhere Demand Label Show Printing.

One of the battles for trade unionism which has taken on an international character is the one conducted by Erie Typographical Union for union show printing. Two show printing establishments in Erie, Pa., have been declared unfair to organized labor. The Erie Litho & Printing Co. and the Walker Show Print, of that city, refused the eight-hour day to the printers and refused to recognize the union in any manner whatever.

The label committee of the Erie union contended that an industry, such as the amusement enterprises represent, depending on the prosperity of the workers for their own welfare, have no right to patronize nonunion show printing houses who have determined to disrupt an organization which stands for good wages. There are a large number of union show printing houses in this country, and in justice to employers of labor who have agreed to conditions conducive to best interests of their employes, and who pay living wages and have not denied to their employes the American right of collective bargaining, the committee decided to commence an active campaign for union show printing. It might be proper to mention right here that the managers of the two nonunion show printing houses in Erie are well known as "open(?) shop" advocates and are union smashing advocates in other industries than the printing trades. Because of this fact every trade unionist, whatever his craft calling may be, should make it a point to interest all amusement enterprises in union label show printing and see that no show using Erie unfair printing goes by unnoticed.

At one time the claim was made by nonunion show printing firms that there was not a union show printing house in the country, but the Erie union's committee has completed a list of union show printing houses, while not complete, contains the most prominent union show printing houses in the country. The list is being used in a beneficial manner.

So well has the matter of union show printing been given publicity, that no matter whether a show appears up in Maine or out in California, if the printing bears the imprint of a nonunion firm the manager has his attention called to the same. Over in Canada trade unionists are on the lookout and the same vigilance is observed way down in Texas. The question of union show printing is a vital one everywhere that a trade unionist happens to be located.

Keep 'Em View.

When visiting a printing office keep these rules in view: Enter softly, sit down quietly, subscribe for the paper, pay for it in advance, don't touch the type, keep six feet away from the devil, hands off the manuscript, don't talk to the compositor, don't carry off the exchanges, don't sit on the ink roller, and don't read the type on the galleys.—Exchange.

He Wasn't There.

John Onyun, who has been on leave from the Government Printing Works, has been asked so many times if he had been to the Printers' Convention at Hot Springs, wants it distinctly understood that he was not there—for the reason that he did not get votes enough.

Plasterers of St. Paul, have voted to affiliate with the trades assembly of that city.

AMUSEMENTS.

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CHESAPEAKE BEACH

ALL AMUSEMENTS

BOARDWALK

EXTENDED PIER

HALEY'S BAND

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VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
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ECHOES OF THE MEET

Templar Writes Entertainingly of the I. T. U. Convention.

BOSTON NEXT CONVENTION CITY

President Berry of the I. P. P. U. in Attendance—Repeal of Priority Law Fails—Butte Union Must Apologize or Be Suspended—Notes of the Happy Ones.

The fifty third (not annual) session of the International Typographical Union, concluded its labors last Saturday at Hot Springs, Ark. The representation of the local unions was good, considering the geographical location of the convention city, and the visitors were quite numerous, too.

President Lynch opened the convention in his usual prompt and business-like manner, after which the local committee conducted the welcoming exercises. The mayor of Hot Springs put the police force under the control of the delegates and visitors, the president of the business men's league opened the city commercially, and Chairman Miller, of the local union convention committee, bespoke a hearty fraternal greeting for the craft.

Charley Hertenstein, of St. Louis, was appointed reading clerk. His voice was clear and resonant, and distinctly audible in all parts of the large hall.

Many propositions were submitted by the delegates and members of the various subordinate unions, the most important of which was the old-age pension fund. The committee on benefit features, after considering the many measures introduced, reported favorably a composite proposition. The substance of the legislation to be submitted to the referendum provides a pension of $4 per week for members 60 years of age or over who have been in good standing 20 years. The assessment necessary to carry out this feature will be one-half of 1 per cent, to be enforced immediately after the 2 per cent assessment is discontinued.

The celebrated Butte case consumed one day of the convention's deliberation, and was hotly contested. F. C. ("Duke") Lanstrum, president of Butte Union and delegate to the convention, prosecuted the case for his union. Considerable feeling was exhibited on the floor and the debates were fiery to say the least.

President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood defended the executive council. The committee on appeals, to whom the case was referred, reported adversely on the appeal of Butte union, and recommended that the rebellious local retract the unfounded and unproved charges against the executive council and offer an apology within thirty days or suffer its charter to be revoked.

A proposition to restore No. 6 to the strike roll was defeated.

The executive council was instructed to continue organization work in Philadelphia and to expend such sums of money as in its discretion seemed warranted.

The delegates from No. 101 introduced a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $1,000 to the Women's Auxiliary for organization purposes. The committee on finance and returns, to whom the proposition was referred, reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 94 to 81.

The proposition submitted by J. Monroe Kreiter, of No. 101, forbidding the ballot box in an open shop was reported unfavorably by the laws committee and the report of the committee was concurred in.

The resolutions censuring the Public Printer for levying fines against employes of the Government Printing Office for spoiling work were referred to the executive council.

There were but two contesting cities for the convention next year—Boston and Lexington, Ky. Maj. Frank C. Leaming, delegate from Lexington union, made a gallant fight for the honor, but his chances were prejudiced by the extremely hot weather that prevailed at Hot Springs. Boston won easily by a vote of 144 to 61.

President Berry, of the Pressmen's Union, was present and made a speech that was full of fraternal good will and pledged the hearty cooperation of his organization. His remarks received rapt attention and he was given an ovation when he finished.

Representative Frank Kellogg, of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, addressed the convention, and referred to the amicable relations between the M. P. A. and the I. T. U. This was Mr. Kellogg's first appearance before an I. T. U. convention, and his remarks were received with hearty acclaim.

Delegate Tole, of No. 6, introduced a proposition repealing the priority clause in the general laws. The laws committee reported it unfavorably and the report of the committee was adopted.

The executive council was instructed to continue the fight against the Los Angeles Times and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Seattle union's proposition authorizing the executive council to appeal to the highest court the case of Johnson against Seattle Union No. 202 was adopted by the convention.

Notes.

Delegate Huston was assigned to the committee on finance and returns.

* * *

Not once did one hear the salutation, "Is it hot enough for you?" It was not necessary.

* * *

The Hot Springs papers covered the convention in good style and devoted some space to editorializing the printer man.

* * *

Delegate Bowen, of Philadelphia, was the dean of the beaux esprits at the convention, his droll and ready wit keeping his auditors in good humor at all times

* * *

The facilities for printing the proceedings of the convention were somewhat limited, and will cause a hesitancy in the future in selecting a small town in which to hold the I. T. U. convention.

* * *

Delegate Love, of No. 101, and Delegate Love, of Memphis, two old cronies in days agone, were seen together quite frequently and reminiscenced over their soda like true blue veterans.

* * *

The souvenir issued by the Hot Springs Union is a work of typographical art, and great credit is due the printers of No. 574. The workmanship is of a high order and far excels many of its predecessors.

* * *

Delegates Griffis and Wallace, of Philadelphia, and the writer were designated by the Hot Springs Evening News as "the Hall Room boys." So much was this trio together that the latter was dubbed the fifth delegate from No. 2.

* * *

The most notable feature of the convention was the good behavior and sobriety of the delegates and visitors. The writer did not see one person in an inebriated condition, and much favorable comment was heard on all sides. Brother Downey, please take notice.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Bowen, in his well-known quiet way, projected his candidacy for trustee of the Home while in Hot Springs, and he has every reason to be proud of the outlook at this time. He made many friends among the delegates and visitors with whom he came in contact.

* * *

W. B. Prescott, of Baltimore, ex-president of the I. T. U., represented the "Inland Printer" at the convention, and President Lynch called on him for a few remarks. The ovation tendered "Billy" was enthusiastic and spontaneous, and reflected the esteem in which he is held by the printer north, south, east, and west. May his tribe increase.

HARRY W. TEMPLAR.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Jesse Clark returns from a visit to Jamestown and contiguous attractions.

A. L. Randall, of the Treasury branch, has resigned to become an organizer for the Tribe of Ben Hur.

A brother of Charles W. Henry arrives from Ohio and is this week being shown the sights of Jamestown by Mr Henry.

Two pictures of G. P. O. babies appear in the Times of Sunday last—a son of L. G. Vogt, of the Record, and a grandson of Charles Abernathy, of the Fourth.

"Job" employes of the Treasury branch have been allowed an advance of 24 cents per day—which good work I am going to put at the door of Mr. Calhoon—an idea deducted from his experience in the main job room.

"Andrew J. Benton, Washington, D. C., assignor to Monotype Company, Philadelphia, Pa." is the headline of a recent specification, announcing the sale of another device by Mr. Benton to the company. These follow so rapidly that one must needs keep track of them by number. The one in question, I believe, leads the product as it comes from the caster.

H. S. SUTTON.

The shape of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's official journal has been changed from newspaper to magazine form.

COLUMBIA UNION No. 101

M. A. Maloney's Card Revoked By New York Union.

NEWS SCALE GOES TO ARBITRATION

Resolutions Introduced By A. F. Bloomer Pledging Support to the Telegraphers Adopted, as Are Also Resolutions Indorsing Building Trades Strike.

The meeting of Typographical Union No. 101, Sunday afternoon, was a record breaker, in that business was transacted and meeting adjourned by 4 o'clock, due probably to the fact that many of 101's statesmen are on vacation. President T. C. Parsons presided and George G. Seibold recorded the proceedings.

Messrs J. H. Wilkins and G. E. Smouse, linotype machinists, were admitted into full membership of the union, and at the request of York, Pa., Typographical Union, Mr. J. H. Leizear was given the union obligation.

Letters were read from William Loeb, jr., secretary to the President, Charles A. Stillings, public printer, and Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the resolutions, introduced by J. Monroe Kreiter at a former meeting, complaining of the practice of the public printer in fining proofreaders.

Mr. Bonaparte, in his letter, informed the union that the Department of Justice could not render a decision on the questions contained in the resolution. The letters were filed.

The executive committee's report stated that notice had been received from New York Typographical Union that the card of M. A. Maloney, expelled from No. 101, for conduct unbecoming a union man, and who had secured another by misrepresentation from the Providence, R. I., union, had been revoked and no regrets were heard when the announcement was made.

The request of the Central Labor Union that Frank P. Hall's summer garden be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list was referred to the grievance committee.

The label campaign committee made a report of its work for the past month explaining that while it had had a busy month, more work could be accomplished if the membership would be prompt in sending to the committee literature coming into its hands not bearing the union label. Members are requested to bear this in mind, and organized labor generally and its friends are requested to cooperate with the label committee in securing the label upon printed matter.

The newspaper scale committee reported that the committee had been unable to reach an agreement with the publishers, and asked that the committee be authorized to proceed to local arbitration. The request was granted.

Representatives of the commercial telegraphers now on strike were admitted to the meeting, and made a statement of the cause and conditions of the strike. Upon their retirement Mr. A. F. Bloomer offered the following resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas the Commercial Telegraphers are now engaged in a struggle for an eight-hour day and a nearer approach to an equitable reward for their services, their opponents being the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, those giant incubuses on the transmission of the western world's intelligence, whose injustice to both customer and employe is coextensive with their lines; therefore be it

Resolved, That Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, a link in the chain of unions composing the International Typographical Union, which has just victoriously conducted the most gigantic strike in its history and established an eight-hour day as the limit of toil, indorses the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers as the only remedy left them, pledging its moral support in every way in which it may be effective.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of this union send copies of this resolution to the international and local bodies of Commercial Telegraphers.

Resolutions indorsing the action of the building trades in their stand against the nonunion conditions attempted to be foisted upon them by the Employers' Association were also adopted.

The executive officers of the union were instructed to endeavor to have the Saturday half holiday at the Government Printing Office allowed employes in that office instead of taking the same out of the regular leave.

The stationary steam engineers of Fort Worth, Texas, have organized a union.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Harry Budesheim, president of the Ananias Fishing Club, has gone to Eastern Shore, Md., for the purpose of discovery. When he returns and makes his report to the club no doubt we will be informed that the particular spot where the club will spend their vacation is so thick with bass that it is almost impossible to reach the location. There are others, but none like Harry when it comes to telling fishing yarns.

I want to impress upon the readers of THE TRADES UNIONIST, and union men who miss the benefits of an up-to-date labor paper, because they do not subscribe, that the cigarmakers of York, Pa., who have been on a strike against the manufacturers of the Barrister cigar, have produced a better one, named the Congenial, which can be found in all first-class cigar stores. Give it a fair trial and you will never again smoke a scab weed when you can get a finer union-made cigar for the same price.

Admiral Leutze shook the plum tree one day this week, and the following leading men were promoted to quartermen, which carries with it an advance of 56 cents per diem: Breech mechanism shop—Edward Hilliyer and Wm. Rauchenstein; erecting shop—John Kindle; buffing shop—Eugene Hollis; west gun carriage shop—A. J. Fairall and David Leman; miscellaneous shop—W. B. Stone.

In the death of Benjamin F. Peters, chief clerk of the Navy Department, the Naval Gun Factory loses one of its best friends, as he never let an opportunity pass by where he could serve the employes of that establishment to their advantage. Generous to a fault was his nature. His death removes one of the closest and best friends that I ever had. I mourn his loss, but rejoice in the fact that he lived a Christian life, and has gone to his reward.

MODERATION.

There should be moderation in all things, some say; at any rate there might be in very many where there is none. When a man is sixty years old, and has enough to supply every reasonable want, there is no moderation in him if he is still grasping for more. If a young man has been fairly well educated, and has been taught a business whereby he can obtain a living, and a little more, by perseverance, and is started in life unhampered, there is no moderation in him if he is craving for help or legacies from parents, uncles, or aunts. Avarice increases by age and gratifying the greed for accumulating riches, but can there possibly be a greater fool than he who denies himself rest and every comfort when he has plenty to satisfy any moderate mind? Such men never enjoy their accumulations themselves, and ten to one that the hard earned wealth is of no benefit to those who inherit it. There is good done by the money being circulated, but why do not these silly rich men enjoy the pleasure of laying out the money themselves? On the other hand, moderation might be used in the enjoyment of the money or other riches left to men by old misers, etc. Moderation is pleasure in eating and drinking, in sporting, in giving away, and in work, too, and in many other things, if not in all things, is quite right, even in talking about it and advising it.

TIM TICKLE.

TELL IT TO VAN CLEAVE!

Arizona Miners Enjoined Against Using Mails.

The miners' union of Bisbee, Ariz., has been so successful in keeping strike breakers away or inducing them, after arrival, to leave, that the El Paso and Southern Railroad got its court into action and its judge, Fletcher M. Dean, of Tombstone, to issue an injunction against the miners' union.

The injunction is drawn on the usual broad lines restraining the defendants from meeting, talking, riding, walking, etc. However, denying the use of the United States mails is a new feature, as follows: "This is to command you to absolutely desist from waiting or sending through the mails any written or printed card, circular, letter or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

The conciliation board, in session at Cambridge Springs, Pa., to consider demands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers for an advance in wages, has decided on an increase of 50 cents a ton for puddlers on the present selling price of bar iron, and an advance of 5 per cent for scrappers, heaters, and roughers.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, vice-president and editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America. International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers International. John H. Brinkman, Secretary, 520 Sixth street northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical Temple third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Building Trades Hall, 610 G 3treet northwest.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Geo. W. Elliott, 500 F street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth st. n. e.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17: Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, P. S. Miller, 2019 Rosedale street northeast.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, W. Whitehead, 719 Sixth street southeast.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L st. n. e.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, W. B. Langley, 29 Virginia avenue southeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Hospital Attendants, No 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 1120 B street northeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1652 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First street northwest.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street northeast.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, 1619 Wisconsin avenue.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Henry G. Klinger, 60 Bates street northwest.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street northwest.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Fianagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. L. Todd, Cherryvale, Va.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. P. Richardson.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Noah Lewis, 304 C street northwest.

THE TRADES UNIONIST.

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades, A. F. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades, as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

This paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

Announcement.

Joe M. Johnson, one time an employe of the Government Printing Office, and for a year and a half a proof reader on the Washington Post, twice elected president of Typographical Union No. 101, and delegate to the Toronto Convention of the I. T. U., is now connected with the Trades Unionist Publishing Company, and this paper speaks for him to his friends inviting them to call and see him in his new place of business, where he will extend to them a cordial welcome.

THE latest freak joke is the jokeless peach-crop joke.

BENEVOLENT assimilation might be beneficial in the case of Morocco.

THE Holy Jumpers don't find it difficult to make a holy show of themselves.

IT IS a question whether Taft's Brownsville-incident keynote was up to concert pitch.

IT LOOKS as if the officials of the telegraph monopoly are trying to hasten Government ownership.

SECRETARY TAFT is a man of some weight, and his attitude regarding tariff revision is somewhat waity.

VENEZUELA'S $5,000,000 fine against the asphalt trust likewise indicates that it is the open season for octopi.

WHEN the Government takes over the telegraph monopoly, it will only be a hop skip and a jump to Government ownership of railways.

IT MAY be true that there is no conflict between capital and labor, but they deal each other some almighty fierce love taps sometimes.

MAYOR GARRETT, of Glen Echo, thinks the Federal officials should "use more horse sense," and is accordingly doing what he can to knock them autosenseless.

THE following is about the substance of open-shop, help-wanted advertisements: Wanted—Nonunion mechanics. Union wages paid; union conditions. There's a reason.

PITCHING quoits is now said to be John D. Rockefeller's favorite diversion. He probably likes to imagine that the peg represents the consuming public every time he makes a ringer.

A MEMBER of a New York thirteen club blew out the gas and expired the other day. But there is no special cause to wonder that a member of a thirteen club should indulge in such a foolish trick as blowing out the gas.

THE Portland Oregonian asks whether life would be worth living if the telegraphic service should be entirely shut off and we shouldn't get the baseball scores. Well, in this section the fans frequently find life hardly worth living when they get the baseball scores.

THE majority of public men, while professing to believe in Government regulation of railways, are opposed to Government ownership. To the individual unaccustomed to making nice distinctions in the discussion of politico-economic subjects it looks as though the one would naturally lead to the other.

THE mayor of Glen Echo is still Johnny in the spot-light.

IT WOULD be well if the opponents of organized labor would consider the possible effect should the trades unions of the country be suddenly and thoroughly disorganized. Looking into the future, it does not seem that such an event would fix the national prosperity on a more permanent basis.

Labor Day 1907.

Monday, September 2, will be celebrated on a more extensive scale than ever before in the history of Washington. The Central Labor Union is making elaborate preparations for the observance of the day. In the morning of the day the members and their families of the eighty-odd unions affiliated with the central body will visit Luna Park where an excellent program has been arranged consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, speech making by orators of note, and athletic sports.

Union labor knows the meaning of Labor Day, and this year when its enemies have conspired to down the wage-earners industrially and socially, it will be out in force and tell in no uncertain terms the union "busters" where they get off.

FROM D. A. HAYES

Fifth Vice-President of A. F. of L. Who Congratulates Editor.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 17, 1907.

Mr. Sam De Nedrey, Editor THE TRADES UNIONIST, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir and Brother: I have just had the pleasure of reading a copy of THE TRADES UNIONIST, and hasten to express my congratulations over your selection as its editor. The fine appearance of your paper, and the interesting character of its contents predicts for it a successful future. Fraternally yours,

D. A. HAYES,
President Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n.

We Drink Historic Potomac Water.

Washington, D. C., seems to be having a pump question, also. Hope it does not reach the stage of muddy water.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

Our lords and masters pulled the pumps and filled the wells, Jerome, but we've got the age on you all down there at that—they left us the breweries, and the historic Potomac.

Agreed to.

The Paperhangers' Union, of Washington, D. C., have subscribed for the Trades Unionist, of that city, in a body. That's one way to make a good labor paper, and we hope it will become epidemic throughout the country.—Columbia (S. C.) Daily Record.

Won Out.

H. T. Rogers, president of Steam Fitters Local No. 10, who has been confined to his home for the past six weeks, fighting a battle with old man typhus, has won out, and is now able to be around looking after the interests of his local.

Gone Fishing.

Claude McDonald, of the G. P. O., left this morning for a month's visit with relatives and friends at Shippenburg, Pa. He will devote part of his vacation to piscatorial pursuits. THE TRADES UNIONIST follows him.

Returned From Arkansas.

J. Monroe Kreiter, of the Washington Post, has returned from the Printer's Convention at Hot Springs. He reported having a good time. While there he attended a badger fight. It was exciting—ask him.

Mother Jones.

Mother Jones, noted for her good deeds among the miners of the country and the girls of the silk mills, has gone to Milwaukee, where she will campaign for better conditions for the workers of that city.

Changed Headquarters.

The grievance committee of the building trades have removed headquarters from Typographical Temple to the fourth floor of Society Temple, corner of Fifth and G streets northwest.

Mac's It.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 215, Iron Molders, C. W. McCaffrey was elected corresponding representative of that body. Mac is delegate to the Central Labor Union.

To Resume.

Fires have been started under the glass tanks of the factories in Alexandria, and the blowers will begin operations the day after Labor Day.

TIMES WE LIVE IN

By S. D. N.

A scab is a—scab.

* * * *

And The major failed to get there.

* * * *

A successful labor day is the price of hustle.

* * * *

And W. F. D.—he didn't write that letter of explanation.

* * * *

Pure ice cream is in sight—Doc Wiley is back from Europe.

* * * *

Injudicious boycotts are as bad as open shop. Worth remembering, eh?

* * * *

Mr. Roosevelt, you have been invited to take over the telegraph lines. Don't decline the invitation.

* * * *

The editorial silence on the part of Washington daily papers is so eloquent it is positively entrancing.

* * * *

Van Cleave wants an injunction. Van will be disappointed. He should have waited until Taft is elected President.

* * * *

Whistling to keep their courage up is the chief occupation of Hall, the Employers' Association's union buster, these days.

* * * *

Just to show the Van Cleave bunch where they are "at" the Printers of the International will continue their 2 per cent assessment, just to see how long Van will be spending that million and a half he was going to do so much with.

* * * *

"No white flags" cry the Employers' Association. I should say not! Black is their favorite color. Emblem of mourning, you know.

If you don't believe, ask the employers and then you'll be positive that you don't.

When in doubt make the man show his card.

* * * *

The best way in the world to get along in this world, is to look a man square in the eye, and tell the truth.—N. C. Sprague, delegate from the Pressmen to Central Labor Union.

The above is called to the attention of some members of organized labor in this city. It is worth their careful consideration.

* * * *

"Washington building for Washington builders."—Hall, the imported secretary of the Emp. Ass.

Sure, Mr. Hall, and Washington mechanics will build them—not the scabby persons you claim you are getting to do the work. Washington mechanics, notwithstanding the screed of the philanthropist, spend their money here with Washington merchants, and are responsible for their prosperity, and that is why your organization of scabocracy will be whipped out of its boots, and you, Hall, like the Arab, will "soon silently fold your tent and steal away." Yes, sir; when it comes to a slogan you will find the building trades on hand with "no white flags." A charge to keep they have, and they'll keep it.

Entertaining.

President T. C. Parsons, of Columbia Typographical Union, is entertaining a party of seven ladies from his home town in Alabama, this week

Likes It.

A letter to the editor from O. T. Pierce, of the Post, who is at Atlantic City, says he likes it there and will flirt with the waves of the Atlantic for another week.

A Welcome Caller.

Bro. J. R. Jones, of the Slate and Tile Roofer's Union, visited this office this week and made the sun shine a dollar's worth. He says THE TRADES UNIONIST is the "best ever."

Felty Was Here.

Edward Felty, a true blue union cigarmaker, of York, Pa., was in the city several days this week looking after the interests of the blue label. He says the union cigarmakers of York are making a cigar that has the "rat" Barrister beaten a mile and then some.

Here on Business.

General Secretary Costello, of New Haven, Conn., and General Organizer James M. Cummings, of the International Union of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, are in the city this week on business connected with that organization.

Over From the Village.

Timothy Healy, International President of the Firemen's Union, was over from New York this week attending the sessions of executive council of the A. F. of L. Tim is as optimistic as ever and says the people in the world are growing better every day.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES,
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

THE INJUNCTION

Not Frightened.

"We have decided to defend our position in the injunction proceedings in the courts to the fullest extent. We are violating no law nor are we committing crime. We are doing what we have a lawful right to do, and we will continue to do so."—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Bravo!

"Our friend Van Cleave, who has instituted the injunction proceedings against the American Federation of Labor, will know we are in the running. I am stronger in my conviction than ever that when it comes to the test of surrendering my rights as an American citizen or surrendering to an injunction of the court, I shall not hesitate to exercise my rights."—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

The Boycott Counts.

When asked about Van Cleave's suit, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, said "that he was gratified to learn of the admission on the part of President Van Cleave that the boycott list is an effective one." He said, "Mr. Van Cleave and other members of his association have often declared that the unfair list of the federation is a useless affair, and that no results are ever obtained from it. But it seems that matters have changed, and the members of the association are able to see its results, as do the men who put it into effect. We will fight this to the end, and feel confident that no court will sustain Mr. Van Cleave in his present course."

In a Foreign Land.

Walter E. Thompson and Fred Richardson, of Tile Layers Local No. 2, are at Huntsdale, Pa., doing a job of tile work for the Lipscomb and Davis Co. They will be absent for another week.

Sam Beckett and F. Huntington, of Tile Layers Helpers No. 12, are also with Thompson and Richardson.

Sheet Metal Workers.

Sheet Metal Workers Local Union No. 102, at the meeting held in Costello's Hall, Wednesday night, levied an assessment of 25 cents per day upon members at work for the purpose of financing the lockout strike.

Hereafter this local will have two business agents, John Cavanaugh having been elected to cooperate with J. Ben Egloff.

Called Home.

E. B. Chambers, about 70 years of age, for many years a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and for the last three years an inmate of the Santa Monica, Cal., Soldiers' Home, died at the residence of his daughter near there August 14, though it took the fully manned telegraph companies fully six days to deliver the message telling of his death in Washington. He will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery beside his wife.

SONG OF THE FIGHT.

Fear never won a conquest yet,
Nor overcame a foe;
'Tis courage scales the parapet,
While cowards flee below.

The victory falls to him who fights,
Whose heart with faith is warned;
Success has fortified the heights—
Her bastions must be stormed.

Then climb, as all earth's conquerors must,
Achievement's stormiest hill,
With inextinguishable trust,
Indomitable will.

And when upon life's bloody slope,
You fall, though wounded sore,
Arise! Apply the salve of hope,
And raise your sword once more!

When duty calls, be quick with "Yes;"
Aspire, and serve, and pray;
And know no language but success,
No future but to-day!

—FREDERICK LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



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THE HISTORY OF A TRIP

Condition of the Carriage Trade in the Sunny South.

TELL CITY A VERITABLE HELL CITY

What Brinkman Saw and Heard at Owensboro, Ky., and Tell City, Ind.—Husbands and Wives Competing With Each Other. Farmers Loyal to Organized Labor.

Having been notified by a constituent local union located in Owensboro, Ky., that his presence was absolutely necessary in order to adjust a lockout instituted by the carriage and wagon manufacturers in that city, John H. Brinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union left Washington on the 29th ultimo for that city, and upon his return home reported most horrible conditions existing in that section of the country, not only in his own trade, but in many others. Mr. Brinkman found his local organization there in a state of demoralization, and it did not take him long to arrive at the conclusion that a reorganization was absolutely necessary if the local was to be saved, and as it is next to the largest local in the International Union he immediately proceeded to work along the lines of reorganization. He asked the manufacturers to meet him at his hotel for the purpose of discussing all phases of the situation, and every one of them responded and gave freely his side to the controversy. They made no effort to conceal the fact that on account of alleged incendiary speeches having been delivered by President MacPherson of the International and some members of the organization itself, they feared as if they would be handicapped in the conduct of their business and put out of commission by their competitors in other cities. In order to thwart this they instituted a lockout, and made each employe's reemployment contingent upon him signing a contract wherein he promised that he would not connect himself with any labor organization, nor would he act in concert with any of his coworkers in the factories looking to an increase in wages or reduction in the number of hours constituting a working day. Many of the men refused absolutely to sign this contract, believing that to do this would stultify them, and that the instrument itself was a disgrace to democracy, a travesty upon republicanism, and in contravention of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States. The local organization endeavored through various means to maintain their locked out members, or those who remained loyal to the organization and refused to sign the contract. They were the recipients of a great deal of bad advice, and were afflicted by some of their officials being wholly incompetent to steer the organization along lines that would tend to lead to success, so Mr. Brinkman had quite a difficult task in straightening out the organization. The manufacturers promised to cease asking men looking for employment to sign the contract above mentioned, and stated that they had no particular objection if their men joined the union, which statement was accepted in good faith; but since his return to Washington he has been informed that the manufacturers have broken faith with their men and are still maintaining the system they inaugurated at the time they resolved to lock out their employes.

The American Society of Equity, which has an agreement with the American Federation of Labor concerning the labels of both organizations, has uniformly refused to purchase these wagons without they bear the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, and on account of this stand their business has been materially injured. Three of these firms have been certified to the American Federation of Labor as unfair and it has been asked to indorse the action of the International Union by placing them upon the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

When this matter was transmitted to President Gompers he immediately took it up with the manufacturers at interest, and the letters they wrote in reply to his communication tended to show that the charges that were made by the Owensboro local were untrue and could not be borne out upon an investigation. Mr. Brinkman found, however, that every charge made by the Owensboro local was absolutely true, and had hoped that the manufacturers would vacate their position and would cease their un-American crusade upon the workers of that city.

These firms will undoubtedly be declared unfair to organized labor, and they will unquestionably feel the heavy hand of the American Federation of Labor, for there is no doubt but that every farmers' organization in the South will be requested not to buy any of the wagons manufactured by these firms, and as they are loyal men we have every reason to believe that the wagon manufacturers of Owensboro will have their business so crippled that they will be forced to accede to the demands of their employees and will use the union label in order to dispose of their product.

Mr. Brinkman instructed the union to remove all fines from men who had been fined for returning to work without the sanction of the organization, and directed the members to apply for work in the several factories in order to test the good faith of the employers and the truthfulness of the assertions they made to him.

The members of the local, not having had any experience in the labor movement, were unable to cope with the situation, so Mr. J. D. Wood, editor of the Farmers and Miners' Advocate, published in Central City, Ky., was made chairman of their executive committee. Mr. Wood is known throughout Kentucky as an able and conservative leader, having been at the head of the Kentucky Miners' Association for many years after organizing the State.

An appeal will be sent out asking all organizations to contribute as much as possible in the aid of these loyal boys who, rather than accept work by signing away their manhood, remained in bed many days during the past winter to keep from freezing because they had no fuel to burn. They are deserving of the support of every true trades unionist in America, and Mr. Brinkman feels as if things are now in such shape that money enough will be received to alleviate the distress existing among them and help them to secure a victory for organized labor.

While in Owensboro Mr. Brinkman was persuaded to visit Tell City by Organizer Terry of the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of the lockout there of the furniture workers composed of both men and women, and who are members of a Federal Labor Union in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

He complied with this urgent request, and delivered a speech to about an acre of men and women, many of whom were farmers and from Southern Indiana and across the river from Kentucky. He reports the condition obtaining there as the most distressing he has ever witnessed since his advent into the labor movement, as men worked in these factories for $6 a week, ten hours a day, while their wives are in competition with them caning chairs in their homes between the time required to attend the baby, cook the meals, and perform the various other household duties, for 65 cents a dozen. Young people have absolutely no opportunities for an education, for they are put in the factories at the age of seven and eight years, and deprived of all the pleasures incident to childhood, as well as an opportunity to fit themselves for the responsibilities of life. Brinkman, being a plain, matter-of-fact talker, and going to the point without talking over the heads of his hearers, created an impression of a lasting character, and instilled those principles so essential to success in the labor movement.

From Tell City he visited the local union in Louisville, Ky., and he found there an organization of about 50 men out of about 1,500 carriage and wagon workers in the city. The members of that local union, not having had any experience in the labor movement, were at a loss to know just how to proceed to build up their organization or to maintain it after a large membership was secured. Mr. Brinkman instructed them just how to proceed, and went before the Central Labor Union of Louisville, delivered an address, and secured the promise of that organization that it would cooperate with his local in an endeavor to build it up to greater proportions.

While in Owensboro his services were in continuous demand by the central body of that city and its constituent local unions who were anxious for him to deliver addresses in their respective meetings.

He left Washington on this trip against the advice and wishes of some of his friends, as he was at the time in bad physical condition, but he returned stouter than ever after visiting the State known for its beautiful women, fast horses, and good whiskey, instead of being noted for its strong organizations, short hours, and decent conditions.

Was at Jimtown.

Vice President O'Brien, of Columbia No. 101, took in the "Jimtown" Exposition four days of last week.

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

A Chicago University professor is out in an interview calling for municipally-run Sunday beer gardens for the masses. A little more porterhouse steak and a whole lot less beer is what most of the masses need, professor dear.

* * * *

"Judge" Holeman, a well-known First Division compositor, is quite ill, having been stricken down while away on his leave, near Lake George, New York. He is one of the oldest printers in the service of the Government, and has a host of friends among the craft here who trust that his sickness will be of short duration.

* * * *

Thomas W. Howard, of the First Division chapel, continues quite ill at Atlantic City. Mr. Howard is one of the oldest members of Columbia Union, being, I believe, in his eighty-ninth year, and the high esteem in which he is held by our membership elicits constant inquiry as to his condition and numerous expressions of sympathy and hope that he may soon be restored to health.

* * * *

Thomas A. Bynum, well known to nearly every one in Columbia Union, has been away from his desk in the Proof Room of the Government Printing Office for some time past on account of a trying illness. Tom Bynum's friends are a mighty numerous contingent wherever he is known, and the hope is unanimous among them that he will soon be again in the enjoyment of the best of health. I am glad to learn that he is improving.

* * * *

A North Carolina court has just cleared a man charged with peonage—which, as I understand the practice of that intensive graft game, is a few score degrees worse than the old-time chattel slavery. He was once rearrested for trial on another and separate offense of the same kind, and required to give bond of $1,000, which he readily did. However, the majesty of the law was duly vindicated by sending to jail (in default of $300 bail each) eleven foreigners as witnesses to testify against the peonage-accused party in his second trial, which will doubtless occur in—well, some two or three months' time! The accused treads the earth a free man, living doubtless, on the best that earth affords, while the poor beasts of burden he was trying to enslave languish in jail and subsist on cow-peas and swine belly. No matter what a local "law" may say, I hope the wide world contains no worse travesty on justice than this case.

* * * *

News reached here a few days ago of the death of Mr. E. B. Chambers, at the Soldiers' Home in California. Mr. Chambers was well known in Washington printer circles, and was on the superannuated roll of Columbia Union at the time of his demise. Coming to this city about eighteen years since, he was employed in various divisions of the Printing Office until about two years ago (most of the time as a proof reader), when ill health and advancing years caused him to resign and seek a home in California. His last service here was in the Main Proof-Room, among the employees of which he was held in high esteem. I first met him a dozen years ago as one of the force of Specifications in the Union Building, and in that aggregation of craftsmen he was always a prime favorite. Mr. Chambers had had a varied experience in many places as publisher and printer, and was, I believe, conducting a newspaper in the Northwest (in Dakota, I think) just before coming to live in Washington. He was a veteran of the civil war. Though a great sufferer for many years before finally relinquishing work, he was remarkably cheerful in his afflictions, and was always the soul of good humor and comradeship among those with whom he was associated. He was about 65 years of age at the time of his death.

* * * *

The death of Mrs. Annie McCallum, which occurred in this city last Sunday, as the result of a street car accident, came as a crushing and unlooked-for blow to her family. She was the wife of Mr. Daniel McCallum, an old and esteemed member of Columbia Union, who at one time worked in the Printing Office, but who has been for some years past an employee of the Weather Bureau. Mrs. McCallum was born in Scotland about sixty years ago, coming to this country with her husband in early life, her home having been here and in Richmond for many years past. A daughter and three sons survive her. One of these sons, Peter McCallum, is a long-time and well-known member of No. 101, and a pleasant and much-liked printer in the Government Printing Office, where he has labored for many years, being at present attached to the First Division chapel.

Death in any form is always terrible to near and dear ones, but when a loving mother and devoted wife is thus suddenly taken from an affectionate home circle the affliction is indeed an appalling one and distressingly hard to bear. Tender sympathy is expressed on all sides among the numerous friends of the family, especially from those who knew the splendid traits and noble life of the gentle and useful and helpful woman who has ended life's journey. In this sympathy I respectfully and sincerely join.

* * * *

Recently the Baltimore newspaper printers were given a very substantial increase in wages, as noted in these Bits; still more recently the publishers of New York have added largely to the prices paid their employees—both increases being all along the line. In Baltimore, I believe, the addition averages about $2.50 per week; in New York it is about $4 per week over the old scale. The same story, practically, comes from all the cities of any consequence the country over. The American newspaper of today is a mighty prosperous institution, and it can well afford to share its prosperity with its employees. Washington newspapers are no exception to this pleasing condition of affairs. Therefore the newspaper scale committee of Columbia Union should find it comparatively easy work to bring about what they are out after—a modest increase in the prices paid to the help in the newspaper chapels in this city. I recall that last winter these same newspapers were very (and properly) active in preaching to Congress the right and justice of an increased wage for Government employees here in Washington. I believe they will see the justice and right of our request and that they will practice toward us what they preached in favor of the Government workers. That will be consistent, that will be right, and (I sincerely believe) will be entirely practicable as measured by the good business which they are enjoying.

* * *

The following I clip from a current newspaper:

"Negroes of Washington County, Tex., formed a cotton pickers' union and appointed eight walking delegates to notify the farmers that the price for picking cotton must be raised from 60 cents to 75 cents per 100 pounds.

"The farmers got together and took charge of the eight walking delegates and gave each of them a severe whipping. The union has disbanded, and the price for picking cotton remains at 60 cents."

From the prosperity which has come to these farmers (the price of whose cotton has gone up by leaps and bounds since the 60-cent scale went into effect) these laborers sought a small—a pitifully small—increase, and were answered with many stripes. They begged for 15 cents advance on a hundred pounds and—were scored and scarred with a hundred or so lashes! The "fat back" and corn meal on which they live costs (according to the Labor Bureau) about 35 per cent more than it did eight years ago, at which time 60 cents was the ruling price per hundred for the back-breaking toil of cotton picking; but when they asked for a slight increase the farmers "took charge of the walking delegates and gave each of them a severe whipping!" We see many complaints in the papers from farmers about the inability to procure laborers on the farms. Surely this complaint would not hold good in Texas, for if the labor problem can be solved by the purchase of a few extra bull whips, the bucolic denizens of the "glorious empire of the Southwest" need have no fear. Their prosperity is so great that the price of the necessary bull whips will be the merest bagatelle. Meanwhile, let me suggest to the struggling and perspiring immigration commission of the Lone Star State (who are, I am told, endeavoring to induce "reliable and tractable and respectable laborers" to come in from Europe) that the above-quoted item be printed in nice large type, inclosed in a red border, and scattered throughout the places from which they hope to draw settlers of the laboring variety, and they will get them—to stay away from the Texas cotton fields as they would from that torrid region the name of which would require the use of "an uglier word" than generally appears in the Bits.

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IN FOREIGN LANDS

Twenty million socialists scattered throughout twenty-six nations are represented in the International Socialist Congress, which began in Stuttgart, Germany, Monday. The American delegation is headed by A. M. Simons, of Chicago.

As a result of the conference it is expected an International Socialist News Bureau will be established. The discussion of this subject will be the most important work of the session.

An effort will also be made to outline definitely the relationship between socialist parties and the unions. Many of the delegates favor an attempt to force trades unions to announce themselves as supporting the socialist cause.

English delegates will present a resolution to excuse English trades unions from affiliating with the International Socialist Bureau, but it is certain to be voted down.

Every effort of the conference will be directed to propagating the agitation for a struggle of the masses against the classes.

Wages in Carlsbad, Austria.

Consul J. S. Twells writes that the district court of administration at Carlsbad, Austria, has fixed the usual rate of daily wages for laborers who are subject to State insurance for sickness and accidents, as follows:

Males: Foremen, 60 cents per day; others, 40 cents, and apprentices and boys, 20 cents. Females: Women, 28 cents, and juveniles, 18 cents. Servants of the State, 48 cents, except servants of the post and telegraph, who receive 44 cents. The order is to remain in force during 1907, 1908, and 1909. The laborers mostly live in the surrounding villages. They pay from $10 to $20 a year for rent, and from 15 to 21 cents a day for subsistence.

Warned Against Maryland.

The Austrian ministry of interior, having learned that Maryland proposes to encourage the immigration of Austrian farm laborers, has issued a public warning against emigration to that State.

France has 4,625 local unions, with an aggregate membership of 781,344.

Nine men were killed and many injured in a fight at Bahia Blanca, Brazil, between harbor strikers and the police.

The number of women employed as printers in England increases every year. At present there are 200 in London alone.

It is reported that new devices are being invented whereby the Japanese evade the immigration laws and gain admission to the United States.

Twenty thousand "Molakanos" from Western Russia are expected to locate on a tract of 150,000 acres of land in Mexico, negotiations for the purchase of which are now under way.

The highest accident death rate among industrial workers in Great Britain is among seamen (53 per 10,000), and the death rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this ratio.

The Scottish conciliation board decided upon another six and one-fourth per cent advance for the miners. It is the third advance granted the miners within a year, and affects 80,000 men.

In the paper-working industry in India the average wage per day for men is 15 cents; women, 8 cents, and children, 3 cents. The annual output of the Titagahar mill, near Calcutta, is 14,000 tons.

A serious dispute has arisen in the hat-making industry at Stockport, England, which recently resulted in notices of lockout being given to some 2,000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Felt Hatters.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain reported in 1906, was 4,111, a decrease of 278 as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years, 1902-1906.

Representatives of the Chillagoe Mines and Railroad Company are in Perth, West Australia, seeking to employ a large number of the Timber Getters' Union who are on strike against the tyranny of the timber trade combine.

The New Zealand Arbitration Court concedes a preference of employment clause in the most of the industrial agreements entered into between employers and unions, the Auckland waterside workers' being the latest agreement on these lines.

The trade union of garment workers, and the masters employing trade-union labor, in England, have favorably considered the suggestion to fight the sweating system by a union label to be affixed to all garments made under fair conditions.

A big strike of miners has taken place in several of the Rand (S. A.) mines in consequence of the companies attempting to force the men to work three machines instead of two.

In South Australia there is a permanent organizing committee established for the purpose of assisting in the formation of industrial unions. The committee consists of prominent unionists and members of the Parliamentary Labor party, and they do not spare themselves in carrying on the good work.

Scottish bakers in 1888 only earned from 20 shillings to 23 shillings a week; the average wages now stand at from 28 shillings to 35 shillings a week. In Glasgow the bakers are seeking a further advance of 2 shillings a week, and the hours to be reduced from 55 to 51 a week. The jobbers also seek higher wages.

The terrible disasters which have recently occurred in the coal mines of Germany and France have directed the attention of scientists, especially in the former country, to introducing methods of protecting the miners against a recurrence of such calamities, or at least of diminishing as far as possible, the loss of life.

VINDICTIVE HATRED

The Same Old Cry and the Same Old Lie.

Not long ago, Van Cleave, president of the manufacturers' association, made a speech to the manufacturers of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Being in a saner mood than usual on the subject of unionism, this is what he said:

"Many labor unions allow themselves to be dominated by as vulgar and disreputable gangs as can be found running at large anywhere in the country. Better men than some of these labor bosses are serving behind the bars in the prisons of Iowa and of every other State.

"The labor unions are becoming more and more autocratic.

"But practically speaking, the entire labor problem resolves itself into two words—labor unionism. We must look this issue squarely in the face. Take almost every troublesome feature of this whole question, in whatever shape it presents itself to us, and hunt it to its source and we will find that it runs against some labor union.

"The hand of the labor unions is not only raised against the employers, but against the general public.

"No other city in the country has had such a promiscuous and persistent series of disasters as have hit San Francisco in recent years. Let us call the roll of a few of them: Earthquake, fire, labor union rule. The last named of these disasters is by far the greatest calamity of them all.

"If the political and social dominations of the labor unions be allowed to extend to Council Bluffs, Des Moines, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and every other city in the United States they will be ruled by vulgar grafters like the Reufs, Schmitzes, who are strangling San Francisco's industries and throwing lasting disgrace on her people.

"This is the sort of an enemy, Mr. Chairman, that all of us who are in this hall and all other good citizens will have to fight. The National Association of Manufacturers, of which I have the honor to be president, which is the largest organization of employers in the United States, propose to fight this labor union peril by getting all the other great employers' organizations in the country to unite with us in combating it.

"At my suggestion the National Association of Manufacturers, at its annual convention in New York three weeks ago, adopted a resolution to raise $500,000 a year for three years to be used in repelling the assault which the vicious and criminal side of trade unionism is making on the industries and prosperity of the country."

Not Crazy.

A newspaper man was making the rounds of the insane asylum. One of the inmates mistook him for a recent arrival. "What made you crazy?"

"I was trying to make money running a labor newspaper," replied the editor, to humor the demented one.

"Rats, you're not crazy; you're just a plain damn fool," was the lunatic's comment.—Pittsburg Labor Tribune.

Try It.

There may be a substitute for good nature, but so far it has not been discovered.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

The Garment Workers strike of New York is over.

Composition roofers will organize a union at Norfolk.

What Chattanooga needs—a mayor.—Labor Leader.
Same here.

Former United States Senator Carmack will deliver the Labor Day address at Nashville, Tenn.

W. H. Wisner, label promoter for the United Garment Workers, who was in Washington not long ago, in doing effective work for his organization in New York State.

The trades unionists of Jacksonville, Fla., are forming a stock company for the purpose of establishing a daily newspaper, and the proposition looks like success from here.

A proposal to introduce female labor at certain collieries in the mining area round about Edinburgh, Scotland, and in the Lothians generally is reported to be under consideration.

The Truth, a newspaper published in the interests of the building trades of Tacoma, Wash., has gone the way of many others. Turned up its toes to the daisies. We all know the reason, and we are sorry.

The Industrial Era, of Roanoke, Va., is one of the best patronized, in advertisements, of any labor paper that comes to THE TRADES UNIONIST. This fact speaks well for both the paper and the merchants of that thriving city.

The efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World to capture the Garment Workers' Union in Montreal were unsuccessful. As a consequence the organizers for the industrialists joined the union.

A strike of twenty-five men employed in a sausage skinmaking factory in Melbourne, Victoria, has taken place. The men objected to the labor-skinning process applied to themselves, and protested in the only way they could.

L. H. Donkel, a leader in the machinists' union, of Spencer, N. C., has been elected State organizer of the State Federation of Labor, in session at Charlotte. Mr. Donkel was a candidate for register of deeds of Rowan County last year.

Judge John D. Shafer has granted a temporary restraining order against Arthur E. Ireland, the officials of the International Asociation of Machinists, and the officers of the Pittsburg lodges, at the instance of Thomas Carlin & Sons Company, of Allegheny, Pa.

Because of the trouble the United Garment Workers is having with unruly members of that organization who went on strike against the advice of the general officers, the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, the official paper is partly printed in Yiddish.

The United Mine Workers' officials of District No. 5, Pittsburg, have received notice of a resolution which is to be presented at the next national convention to provide a home for old and disabled members. The resolution is from District No. 11 and it will be submitted to all the other districts for consideration.

The second annual convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor was held at Charlotte last week. J. T. Miller, of Raleigh, was reelected president, and Sam Waldorf, of Asheville, secretary-treasurer. The Labor News, of Greensboro, was made the official paper. It deserves it.

Former General Secretary Henry White, of the United Garment Workers, whose career in the labor movement was like the proverbial rocket, has sued the editor of the official organ of that organization for $25,000 for publishing a newspaper article alleged to be "defamatory." Henry, the mighty have fallen, haven't they?

During the past thirty days more than thirty new unions have been formed in North Texas, three of them in Fort Worth and the remainder in the smaller towns. In each instance it was a case where the men sought organization. This in itself is a good sign. In many instances the unions were brought into existence because of the influence of union farmers.

In the report of the Royal Commission on Old Age Pensions in Australia the commissioners recommended that old age pensions should be provided throughout the commonwealth and be paid out of the consolidated revenue; that the rate of pension should be fixed at a maximum of 10 shillings a week; that the qualifying age should be sixty-five years, but may be reduced to sixty where an applicant is permanently incapacitated for work, and that the yearly income of a pensioner from all sources, inclusive of pension, should not exceed £52 ($260) per annum.

Dresden is one of the few cities possessing a municipal newspaper, and this was bequeathed to the city by Dr. Gunt. The bequest is a valuable property. It consists of a daily newspaper, which, in consequence of its extensive circulation, is the principal advertising medium in the neighborhood. The profits of this newspaper are applied to the beautifying and improvement of the city and to charity.

Trials of the Unemployed.

Once there was a young Boetian who had money. Oue day he looked at his clothes, of which he had a great many; and he saw that they needed to be brushed and folded; so he told his servant to do it for him. Then he went downstairs, and noticed that all his manuscripts were in disorder; so he hired a man to sort them out, and to make a list of them. Next he went to the stable and found one of his horses sick; so he asked a man to get him another one. The other horse needed exercise, so he engaged a groom to exercise the horse.

He looked at a puppy which he had and said: "Why, it is time that puppy was trained to find birds;" so he sent the puppy away to be taught.

Then he went into the house and yawned. "Dear me!" said he, "how dull it is with nothing to do. I wish I had something to do." The Boetians were Barbarians.—Bolton Hall, in Puck.

Moral Turpitude.

The press informs us that Chaplain Harry Jones, U. S. N., recently tried by court-martial, is prostrated simply because the jury that convicted him did not believe his personal statement—that he was innocent of any criminal intent, notwithstanding the fact that he wilfully scattered checks broadcast when he knew that he had no deposits in the bank to cover them. It is passing strange that some men who exercise strict observance in all other walks of life fail to observe that in monetary transactions honesty in the best policy. Here was a man, holding a high and honorable position; one who by his profession as a minister was supposed at least to set an example worthy of emulation; one whose services were well paid for; one who well knew that his position and salary was guaranteed for life, so long as he obeyed the rules and regulations governing naval officers; committing acts that he well knew must inevitably end in disgrace. When one minister of the gospel falls from the high pedestal which he occupies, by reason of his profession, the cause of the Christian religion receives a solar plexus more damaging in its results than if the crime had been committed by a hundred laymen who make no profession as churchmen. As ye sow so shall ye reap also is as old as Adam as it is new to-day, and the results are the same except as to the punishment thereof. If the poor man, who possibly can not secure work, seeing his wife and little ones suffering for the necessities of life, steals a loaf of bread, to succor them, if caught and convicted is not only sent to prison, but his character and reputation destroyed for life, simply because he has taken an atom from the purse of his wealthier neighbor. But is the same punishment meted out to those who toil not except by manipulating the mental powers to prove how far they can go, in violation of not only the laws of the land, but also the law of God in taking from those who can the least afford it—by virtue of the fact that they can well afford to pay for legal advice as to how far they can go. They can violate a law and at the same time keep within the limit to prevent punishment. It has been said that justice is blind, but recent events have proven that many judges are so partisan that they forget to bandage not only the eyes, but also their conscience when delivering an opinion as between capital and labor. In the one case it is a case of mental aberration—brainstorm, etc., on the other simply a plain case of stealing.

TIM TICKLE.

A Parable.

The fear of hell, and the fear of poverty, have usually gone together. People who do honest work are in danger of neither.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

"If a doctor oversteps the principles and ethics of his profession he is branded as a 'quack.'—Samuel Gompers.

HITHER AND THITHER

A living wage is not a luxury, it is a necessity.—Journeymen Barber.

A model maker who has been in New York city for seventy-two years, says that there are at least sixty-seven men in the city who are working on perpetual motion machines.—Bulletin.

Sort of an epidemic, eh?

"Laugh and you grow fat." 'Tis an old "saw," but a half-starved stomach never could see a joke.

Moral—Get enough wages so that your stomach can appreciate a joke and don't look like a man on stilts.—Journeymen Barber.

On the refusal of the striking operators of San Francisco to return to work at the mandate of the telegraph companies, the employes were notified that they had "severed, finally, the bond heretofore existing between the companies and the men." We would like to be enlightened as to what this bond contained. Was it the overtime that the men were compelled to work without extra pay; was it the blacklist that the companies held over the operators' head, or was it the sliding scale that always slid backward.—Maryland Reporter.

An editor is a congressman minus a job, a king without a throne. He builds without hammer or saw, creates railroads without rails or spikes, and farms the land without spade or plow. He runs a butcher shop in the world of journalism and deals out brains for cash on credit. He is a teacher, lawyer, and preacher all combined, and benefits others in thousands of ways, while nobody does him a single good turn. He is the Job of the age and doormat of the community. The editor is of few dollars and full of hunger.—Labor Leader.

The Grateful Mr. Clowry!

When President Clowry, of the Western Union, declared the telegraphers' strike was caused by an attempt to reinstate a man found guilty of "maliciously destroying the company's property," that official revealed his utter contempt for one of the most patient, faithful, and intelligent band of workers in the country. Mr. Clowry, in an attempt to hide the wrongs of these workers, by charging them with shielding destroyers of property, proves that his position only wards off the deserving contempt of a public not interested until its interests are affected.

Is this the gratitude of powerful monopoly?

Is this the reward of telegraphers—loyal men and women—who know and share our sorrows and our joys? Is this the answer to those whose lives have been spent in enriching men who now tell us Western Union and Postal employes are attempting to force the former company to employ one convicted of destroying property?

Is this the reward for faithful service and the answer to protest against long hours and small pay?

The grateful Mr. Clowry!—Toledo Union Leader.

The Bugle Call!

Men of labor, no wage reductions!

Resist every attempt to reduce wages.

It is better to resist (wage reductions) and lose than not to resist at all.

Labor has firmly resolved and unalterably and absolutely determined to resist wage reductions, no matter if the reductions are offered as "a way out" of financial stress.

During the recent financial flurry there was a greater shrinkage of values, watered and otherwise, in a shorter period of time than in any similar panic in the history of the United States.

In all previous financial panics the captains of industry immediately proceeded to cut wages. Why is the same procedure not attempted now? Has not the firm resolve of labor to resist wage reductions at all hazards had some influence in the matter?—Samuel Gompers, in American Federationist.

"Closed Shop."

Does there exist an alienable right to work as one pleases, and without restrictions? If so, why can not anyone be employed as a lawyer before the courts? There are many who are not lawyers with whom it would be more safe to trust many cases before a court, or jury, than with many lawyers. Yet anyone employed who has not passed an examining board of lawyers would not be permitted to conduct or even plead the case. The job is a "closed shop" proposition. Yet the loudest denouncers of the unionism of labor are some corporation lawyers.—Brauer Zeitung.

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"There is always hope for a man who takes a drink"—The Senator.

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25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 6.60

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Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C. M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
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Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
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Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
Arthur Chaims, 703 H street ne.
Geo. W. Turner, 402 Ninth street nw.
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WOMEN

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

Rev. Dr. Hirsch, a noted Jewish Rabbi, of Chicago, recently said that woman's highest sphere should be her home. Recent developments in the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in my judgment fully demonstrates that fact. Woman seems to be out of her proper place when she leaves the quiet of domestic life and stands forth upon the stage of public action to play before the gazing multitude a conspicuous part in the world's great drama. If there be anything revolting to refined humanity it is to behold a being whom God has so delicately organized, that modesty, diffidence, and even shrinking timidity form the most pleasing qualities and the highest graces of her nature assuming stations in society which require those masculine qualities of mind, energy, fairness, decision, and boldness. Such a spectacle is as painful to the soul as it would be to contemplate a fragile Corinthian column supporting upon its capital a massive Tuscan pediment.

For woman to take an active part in the affairs of government, or to interfere in any public concerns, is so manifestly improper and repulsive that it is a matter of astonishment that even one could be found receiving countenance and support in an enlightened community.

Civilization, christianity, and common sense have, long ago, assigned to woman the station she should occupy. Man is lord of this lower creation and he must and ought to rule it. He is fitted both physically and mentally to buffet the angry billows of political life or to engage with propriety and advantage in forensic debate. But this is not the sphere of woman. Woman has another place, and one which she is able to fill with becoming dignity. As mother, as wife, as sister, as friend, she exerts a refining, a softening, an all powerful influence over the other sex. And this influence is not confined to the family fireside, nor is it limited to the social circle. It is perceived and felt, and known, and appreciated where she herself should never be seen in the concerns of public life and the nation's political institution. The statesmen who sit down to draft a form of government for a nation will infuse with its constitution something of their own spirit and impress upon it the character of their own minds. But who will undertake to measure the amount of influence which the mothers, or the sisters, or all combined, have exerted in forming the characters of these very men? The testimony of distinguished legislators, of chief magistrates, of men of letters, is harmonious in ascribing to mothers especially, the honor of forming, to a marked degree, their mild and amiable qualities. Here, then, is the sphere of woman's action; and, surely it is wide enough to afford a full scope to all her faculties. Let her govern the world if she will, and which she does, but let her do it by these indirect means; that is, by cultivating, refining, and christianizing man. Let her be ambitious. But her ambition should be circumscribed by the circle of domestic life, and social intercourse. Let her excel in literature, let her master the sciences; but insist upon applying both, exclusively, to the development and cultivation of man's highest and best faculties.

The dawn of chivalry was the commencement of a new era for woman. Then her smiles were sought and won by noble deeds and daring exploits. Then the pomp and instance of war were first arrayed for her to sanction and approve. She did approve, and war became not less cruel, but more honorable. Another age has dawned. The tilt and tournament have ceased; for woman frowned upon grim-visaged war and his wrinkled front was smoothed, and now she lives and moves and has a being in a station every way fitted to her nature and capacity to the welfare of society, and conducive to the good of the world. There are circumstances, however, that change some of these conditions, when woman is compelled to go out in the world and struggle for her maintenance even in competition with the sterner sex. To such a one I say God speed. Fight on until the last rung in the ladder has been reached, and cursed be the man or woman who would attempt to drag her back into the mire of despair. Only a few days ago I received the information that a young lady, a compositor in our great printing establishment, one who by her talents and becoming manners had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact, had announced her candidacy as a member of board of trustees of that grand and noble home dedicated by the printers to their unfortunate brothers. Woman does not lower her dignity when she aspires to such a position. It is really a woman's work, because of her finer sense and her peculiar fitness in relieving distress. The printers were the first to admit into their organization women who by their skill and intelligence had forged their way through trials and adverse conditions to the fore. This being true, then she stands by the side of man and says, "My brother, I am your helpmeet to battle with you against the common enemy." Let the craft throughout the land, wherever trade unionism prevails prove that they recognize the rights of woman to aspire to that which by nature she is so eminently fitted by giving to her the largest majority ever given to a woman. Elect Anna Wilson as trustee to the Printers' Home and you will rejoice in the success that will follow her good work.

Mrs. Margaret Carpenter celebrated her one hundred and first birthday at her home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, has been recently elected a member of the British Royal Astronomical Society.

Mrs. Lucinda M. Morton, eighty-two years old, widow of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, died at her home in Indianapolis recently.

Princess Fedora, of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Empress, is the author of a novel recently published in Germany.

In France many farms are run entirely by women, and very successful they are, too. Dairymaids are everywhere to be seen in Great Britain.

Mrs. Susan Bullitt Dixon, seventy eight years old, died from the effects of old age at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. She was well known in the South as a writer.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, has the best restaurant in the city and it is run by three Scotch women. who make a yearly profit of $15,000, although their annual rental is $5,000.

Mrs. Powell-Cotton, wife of Major Percy Horace Gordon Powell-Cotton, a well known ethnographical collector and explorer, has just returned from an adventurous honeymoon spent in the heart of wildest Africa.

A committee of women in Nelson County, Va., is raising funds for a monument to be erected over the grave of Theodore Estes, recently killed by ex-Judge Loving for alleged mistreatment of his daughter.

In order that sick children of Providence, R. I., may have the benefit of fresh air and sunshine in the summer months, Mrs. Anne Crawford Allen Brown, widow of John Carter Brown, has given to the Rhode Island Hospital her country home at Quidnesset.

Luna Park Notes.

Amusement seekers who love the open will have approximately but four more weeks to satiate their desires in this direction, as Luna Park, in its present mantle of magnificence, will board up its concessions and say adieu until May next, when it will again be thrown open to the public. Too much can not be said in justice to Charles J. Goodfellow and the able staff that surrounds him, for the admirable way they have conducted the park's affairs throughout the season. Such a thing as an intoxicated person or a quarrel within the park's gates is something that has not been heard of, to say nothing of having been seen. This is one of the primary reasons the park is recognized as a family resort. Rowdyism would not be tolerated for a moment, and heads of families have long since been cognizant of the fact there is no more admirable spot where discipline and comfort-giving order are maintained, than is the prevailing custom at Luna Park.

Exalted bands, the best the money could provide, have done all that the management claimed they would do, while the free vaudeville has been wholesome, advanced, polite, and edifying from every viewpoint. The roller coaster, aerial swing, Chateau Alphonse, caroussel, moving picture theater, chute the chutes, trip to Rockaway, magnificent scenic river, enchanting ballroom, nicely equipped roller skating rink, cupid's concession, known as "Love's Voyage," the fascinating Foolish House, photographic studio, the strenuous striking machine, the delicious orangeade emporium, a luxuriously equipped soda water and ice cream grove, the cigar stand where smokable Raleigh weeds are obtainable, a roast beef booth, where sandwiches, the palatable kind, can be had in short order; then there is the tempting salt-water taffy booth, souvenir stand, the ever popular country store, penny vaudeville, ladies versed in scientific palmistry, a complete rifle range, and last, but not least, the Social Twirl, the most ingenious amusement contrivance extant, brought up from the Jamestown Exposition at a great expense, to serve as an embellishment to a park that has made progress by making good.

The foregoing does not include nature's attributes. In the lowlands there is an athletic field second to none in this section of the country. In going up a gradual incline from this point, one finds himself in the heart of a picturesque picnic grove, where spring water and a general atmosphere of rusticity are conspicuous from all quarters It is so healthy out Luna Park way that none ever gets sick, but should a malady of any kind overtake any one while within the park's enclosure, that gifted esculapeus, Dr. French, is on the ground to apply treatment without cost or ado.

Negotiations are now pending, and, if consummated, an important musical engagement will bring as Bandmaster Povello's successor, Celfo and his band. When questioned recently during his famous World's Fair engagement, why he commanded more money that does similar organizations, he modestly replied, "I get more money than the other fellow because I play better music." When Manager Goodfellow goes after an attraction, he usually lands it, and it is safe to surmise that Celfo and his band will be the closing attraction at the park, commencing September 3. Their season will extend to the 15th.

Quite Up to Date.

"This towel," said the attendant in the germ-proof barber's shop, "has been subjected to an extreme heat and is thoroughly sterilized. We take every precaution against exposing our patrons to infection or contagion.'

"Good thing," commented the patron.

"This soap," went on the attendant, picking up the cake thereof, "has been debacterialized and the comb and brush are thoroughly antisepticized."

"Good thing," commented the patron.

"The chair in which you sit is given a daily bath in bichloride of mercury, while its cushions are baked in an oven heated to 187 degrees, which is guaranteed to shrivel up any bacillus that happens to be there."

"Hot stuff," said the patron.

"The razor and lather brush are boiled before being used, and the lather cup is dry-heated until there is not the slightest possibility of any germs being concealed in it."

"Fine," said the patron.

"The hot water with which the lather is mixed is always double-heated and sprayed with a germicide, besides being filtered and distilled."

"Excellent," said the patron.

"Even the floor and ceiling, walls and the furniture are given antiseptic treatment every day, and all change handed out to our customers is first wiped with antiseptic gauze."

"Well, look here," said the patron, who had been sitting wrapped up in the towel during all this, "why don't you go on and shave me? Do you think I'm loaded with some kind of germ that you have to talk to death?"

"No, sir," answered the attendant. "But I am not the barber."

"You're not? Where is he?"

"They're boiling him, sir."—Journeyman Barber.

Power Used to Oppress.

Wealth is power, and experience teaches us that it is power that is too often used to oppress and degrade the daily laborer. It, therefore, becomes us as men who have to read with the stern realities of life, to look them boldly in the face; there is no evading them. It is a question of the utmost importance to everyone that labors, and it is but right that we establish a protective power, which experience has taught us is a union of our craft, founded in necessity, based upon justice, maintained by prudence and integrity, and a firm belief that labor is worthy of a just and proper remuneration.—Journeyman Barber.

Paper bricks are used in Berlin for paving; many telegraph poles are now made of rolled sheets of paper; paper coffins are used in some places. Some straw hats, into which enters not an atom of straw, consist of narrow paper strips dyed yellow; artificial sponges can be made of paper pulp.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

PILGRIMAGES TO JERUSALEM.

There are two kinds of pilgrimages made to the Holy City—those of Christians and Mohammedans. I will write of the Christian pilgrims first, for we saw many of them and had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with some of the English-speaking pilgrims from Spain. During our sojourn in Jerusalem there was a party of over three hundred pilgrims from Spain visiting the city, having come to Jaffa in a chartered steamer and to Jerusalem by special train and were living in the hospices conducted by Spanish monks.

While visiting the convent of the Sisters of Zion we met a half dozen young ladies from Madrid, and found them a charming people. When they learned we were from America they seemed more gracious than ever, just as we found the people in Spain during our visit to that country three years ago, for then we were told that Americans were more popular in that delightful country than any other nationality.

They asked us all sorts of questions about America, and the United States in particular, and all joined in saying that the next trip they made would be to see the wonders of America, of which they had heard and read so much.

But the most interesting sight we saw in Jerusalem in regard to these pilgrimages was the French pilgrims, who were in the Holy City to the number of over two hundred. Like the Spanish pilgrims, the party was made up of the better class of people, and numbered among them were about twenty-five small boys from one of the Paris orphan homes. They were dressed alike in knickerbockers and blouses and presented a pretty picture. What a treat it must have been to these little chaps to visit the holy places in and near Jerusalem.

At 5 o'clock one evening they came marching in the Jaffa gate from the French hospice, situated outside the walls, singing hymns, and with banners flying. As they passed our hotel we have a splendid opportunity of witnessing, from the balcony in front of our room, this most inspiring sight. As the tail-end of the procession passed we put on our hats, hurried down stairs, and fell in behind the pilgrims and marched with them down to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, where, grouped in the court in front of the entrance, their pictures were taken. In the center of this group, supported on the shoulders of at least fifty of the men pilgrims was a wooden cross brought from France. This heavy cross, so heavy, indeed, that it required the united strength of so many men to carry it, was then carried into the church and around the Holy Sepulchre, the remainder of the pilgrims and the local French monks falling in behind, singing hymns. Then the priests and monks raised it to their shoulders and carried it once around the tomb of our Lord, after which one of the priests preached to the pilgrims, taking his stand immediately in front of the entrance to the tomb.

From a point of vantage in the Greek chapel we witnessed this remarkable and most inspiring scene, and don't think it will ever be effaced from our memories. This cross is to be taken back to France, and I doubt not will be considered a priceless souvenir by those taking part in the pilgrimage, and an object devoutly revered by the faithful who did not have the opportunity of accompanying it to Jerusalem.

Now, as to the other kind of pilgrims—that of the Mohammedans—I shall have to quote a volume I found describing their pilgrimages. Of course, the greater pilgrimage to the shrine of Mecca is absolutely incumbent upon every Moslem to perform once at least during his life. While all Mohammedan devotees are enjoined to visit Mecca, they are recommended to go to Jerusalem. "Plenary indulgence and future rewards are promised to those who visit the Holy City, and the effect of all prayers, and the reward or punishment of good or evil works are doubled therein," states the volume on pilgrimages. The Mohammedans, of course, do not pay their devotions in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Indeed, I don't think they would enter this sacred edifice, unless it be out of idle curiosity; but, instead, their devotions are all poured out in the Haram, situated in that part of the city where the Holy Temples were located. They have prescribed prayers to say when entering the Haram as well as when leaving. When they walk around the Holy Rock they always keep it at the right hand, in that he may exactly reverse the proceeding when he makes the circuit at Mecca.

"The Holy Rock is claimed to be," says the author from whom I am quoting, "one of the rocks of Paradise; that it stands on a palm tree, beneath which flows one of the rivers of Paradise. Beneath the shade of this tree Asia, the wife of Pharaoh, who is said to have been the most beautiful woman in the world, and Miriam, the sister of Moses, shall stand on the day of resurrection, to give drink to the true believers."

The Mohammedan priests also claim "that this rock is the center of the world and on the day of resurrection the angel will stand upon it to blow the last trumpet. It is also eighteen miles nearer heaven than any other place in the world."

The Mohammedan pilgrims are also shown a piece of marble with a footprint of the Prophet, made just before his ascent into Heaven.

The Christian pilgrims are shown the footprint made by Christ when he ascended into Heaven, and I presume one is just as authentic as the other. We have seen them both and were not much impressed by either.

Another spot much revered by the Mohammedans is a piece of dark-colored marble said to have originally formed part of the pavement of Paradise. They also claim that the prophet Elias prayed on this piece of marble. If all this be true, it is no wonder it is so highly prized, and it is equally wonderful that some of the religious orders in Jerusalem have not stolen it long ago.

Here is a very pretty legend about the beautiful Mosque of Silsileh, near the Dome of the Rock, also called the "Dome of the Chain." It derives its name from a tradition "that in King Solomon's time a miraculous chain was suspended between Heaven and earth over this identical spot. It was possessed of such peculiar virtue that whenever two litigants were unable to decide their dispute they had to proceed together to this spot and endeavor to seize the chain, which would advance to meet the grasp of him who was in the right, and, of course, elude all efforts of the other to catch it. One day two Jews appealed to the ordeal. One accused the other of having appropriated some money which he had confided to his keeping, and, swearing that he had not received it back, laid hold of the chain. The fraudulent debtor, who had artfully concealed the money in the interior of a hollow staff upon which he was leaning, handed it to the claimant, and swore that he had given back the money. He also was enabled to seize the chain, and the bystanders were hopelessly perplexed as to the real state of the case. From that moment the chain disappeared, feeling doubtless that it had no chance of supporting its character for legal acumen in the midst of a city full of Jews."

This place still retains some of its judicial functions, and a Mohammedan would never dare to commit perjury in its neighborhood.

Some Men Not Satisfied.

A smile is often forced over our otherwise staid countenance when listening to the ravings of suspended members in relating their troubles with their union; the slurs and half-made charges of gross neglect of duty and graft that the officers of some particular local that suspended them are guilty of, and all because they did not break the laws of the international or local union to give them something they were not entitled to. And upon investigation I find that they are ones that were forced into the union and were always on the verge of suspension, and always belong to that class of members called "knockers." But some men are not satisfied at being at the bottom of the ladder of manhood, but try to get further down.—Journeyman Barber.

Necessary to Man.

Organized labor is necessary to man. It is necessary to peace and the prosperity of the country. Labor is a commodity. It is merchandise that will not keep. In its individual capacity it is helpless and must take what it can get. It can not go to another market, for when it leaves home the wife and children are in need. Individually, labor is subject to the laws of supply and demand, because it can't wait. In its united capacity it is strong—not strong in wrong, because labor has no desire to do wrong to capital or to conditions. It has too much brains. —Governor Frazier, of Tennessee.

The three great industrial nations, England, France, and Germany, each consumes about 80 per cent of the manufactured goods produced at home. The United States sells only 5 per cent of manufactured goods abroad.

THE TRAITOR

The knocker is bad, but with all his unmitigated meanness and possibilties of doing the association injury, the knocker is not half as dangerous, not near as contemptible, nor anything near as hateful as he in our ranks, who, to put it mildly, is nothing more or less than a traitor. The word traitor is a terrible word—so strong, so broad in its meaning, so cold-blooded and heartless in its final analysis, and yet it just fits those members who trample under foot the solemn obligation binding them before God and man to the principles of our organization. Can there be found a word in the English language other than traitor that appropriately describes men who repudiate such an obligation?

Traitor! What a black heart he must possess! What a miserable wretch he must be! What a coward!

The knocker is open in his deviltry, and that is bad enough, but the traitor is a sneak, a snake in the grass, ready to sink his venomous fangs in the best friend he ever had.

About the only word that comes near the proper characterization of the traitor is "devil," and the apologies go to His Satanic Majesty for the use of the word in this connection.

The knocker sometimes gets ashamed of his conduct and you may be able to reach him with arguments and common sense, but beware of the traitor. He generally professes innocence, but keep an eye on him.—Amalgamated Journal.

Meaning of Unionism.

Life's battle, we are told, is that contest in which we struggle and strive for those things which administer to our wants and satisfy our desires. In this contest some develop strength, courage, perseverance and all the best and most ennobling traits of the human heart and mind; whilst others develop naught but selfishness and those ignoble traits that debase and degrade, and which not only make their possessor a wretched being, but also tend to increase the misery of all mankind, because the heartless selfishness of such individuals is ever urging them to ride on to success over the ruins of their fellow-men, if need be. Therefore we need an institution that will exert an uplifting influence on life. An institution that will teach men, in the industrial world, that the best success and greatest happiness of life does not lie in the dishonest accumulation of wealth, but in the effort to make others happy and lessen the burdens of mankind. Such an institution is organized labor. It teaches man that he is his brother's keeper, and that he is therefore bound to assist all men to get justice; it impresses upon him that honesty is not only the best policy, but that it is the imperative duty of all men to be honest, and it reminds those who have wealth, power, authority or influence that they will some day be called upon to render an account of their stewardship.

The trade union is, in short, the natural product oft he present industrial system. No agitator or body of labor leaders is to be credited with the production of the labor movement. The cause of unionism is the instinct of self-preservation, which is most highly developed in intelligent and robust nations, but sadly lacking in those peoples who are buried, so to speak, in ignorance.

The trade union checks the tyranny of the despotic employer. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says, "This is America and not Russia, and you must do business in the American way." It transforms the wage earners from human machines into human beings.

Even the financiers who are worth millions of dollars consider it necessary to organize to protect their interests. If organization is necessary for millionaires, how much more is it for workingmen, who have no "pull," no property and no social standing?"

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average workingman has of bettering his condition. A wage worker is not like a stock-juggling financier; he has no hopes of sudden wealth. Every dollar in his pay envelope must be earned and often double-earned by hard work. He is not, generally speaking, like a bank clerk; he has little hope of being picked out and promoted. His chance of being superintendent at a salary of $5,000 a year is about as probable as his chance of being sent to the United States Senate. He has nothing to sell but his labor and no means of getting a higher price for it, except through his union. Doesn't it pay, then, to be a union man?—Exchange.

BURIAL OF ELLIS JONES

Union Steamfitter Killed on Train Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Ellis Jones, the steamfitter who was killed Sunday evening by being knocked from the platform of a car on returning from Chesapeake Beach, was conducted Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from his late residence, 307 Twelfth street southeast, by Rev. Dr. H. S. France, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

The burial was in Congressional Cemetery, and the pallbearers were selected from among members of the Local No. 10, Steamfitters' Union. There were representatives of Local No. 28 of Helpers' Union present.

Suit will be brought against the railroad company by Mrs. Jones, through Edward J. Mitchell, to recover damages, on the ground that the car was overcrowded.

Roberts Was There.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, chairman of the label committee of the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Norfolk Thursday morning. Mr. Roberts mission here is to try and have the label exhibit of the American Federation of Labor, now on exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition, taken from here after the fair to Washington, D. C.

Of late, exhibits have been held in several of the large cities, and it is the intention of the Washington Central Labor Union to form, if possible, a chain of cities where the exhibit will be held under the auspices of the Central Labor bodies.

Mr. Roberts is an ex-organizer of the A. F. of L. and also is a prominent member of the I. T. U.—The Virginia Unionist, Norfolk.

A Flying Trip.

Central Labor Union Vice President J. L. Rodier, made a flying trip to York and Philadelphia late last week. While in York he submitted a few observations anent a card telling people that there was work in York for the whole family, by telling Yorkites that the head of the family, and not the children, was the proper breadwinner. Urged them to organize and break up the habit of feeding babes into machines that those "who toil not and neither do they spin" might have a surplus for European frivolities.

AT A GLANCE

The major got "his'n!"

Four strike breakers working on the docks at Cleveland have gone on strike for better working conditions. Van Cleave, sue 'em!

Delegate Quelch, editor of Justice, an English Socialist paper, has been expelled from Wurtemberg for alleged slander of The Hague peace meeting.

The National Founders Association has sued the Youngstown, Ohio, Foundry and Machine Company for $512.34 alleged to be due for strike breaking.

Director Paur, of the Pittsburg orchestra, when told by the musicians that they would strike if he attempted to import musicians, has made his peace with the musicians of that city.

Because a minister at Coffeyville, Kans., had to spend $3 out of his own pocket for the opportunity to preach a funeral sermon, the ministers of that town have formed a union, and fixed the scale at $5 per funeral.

Joseph H. Weber, President of the Musicians National Protective Union, has issued a special order permitting union bands to play with nonunion bands at the dedicatory exercises of the McKinley monument at Canton, Ohio, September 30.

At the session of the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association recently the salary of the president was increased from $2,400 to $3,000 per annum, the salaries of the vice presidents and secretary from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum each, and the salary of the treasurer from $600 to $1,000.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor in session at Trenton, elected the following officers: President, Cornelius Ford, Hoboken; first vice president, John Gilkie, Millville; second vice president, H. J. Gottlob, Newark; secretary, James J. Dardis, Elizabeth; treasurer, Joseph P. O'Lone, Hoboken.

It is said that Secretary of the Treasury, Cortelyou, will back up the efforts of Director Sullivan, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to secure a new building for the Bureau by recommending an appropriation by the Sixtieth Congress for the same. In Mr. Sullivan's efforts for a proper building all can and will heartily indorse.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Continued from first page.)

Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' Union, small display of pocket knives; F. A. Didsbury, secretary, 508 Brook street, Bridgeport, Conn.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, Hubert S. Marshall, president, Cincinnati, O.; exhibit showing skill, etc.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, display of boots and shoes occupying six large cases and one plate glass case; manufacturers furnishing goods, Armstrong & Co., The Herrick Shoe Co., Huiskamp Bros. Shoe Co., Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co., Weber Bros., H. H. Brown & Co., Douglas Shoe Co., Wichert & Gardner, Ralston Health Shoe Co.

Sweet, Orr & Co., three large cases of clothing.

Bush & Gerts Piano Co., Chicago, five upright and baby grand pianos.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America, cosy corner, canopied and curtained, rug and set of furniture; installed by Local Union 44, of New York City.

Glove Workers' Union (International), showcase of gloves; Agnes Nestor, secretary, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago.

Toledo Biscuit Co., Toledo, Ohio; cases of fancy goods and cartons.

Coopers' International Union, display of barrels.

Bar fixtures, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Porcelain Makers' Local 12312, East Liverpool, Ohio, appliances used in making incandescent mantles.

Brushmakers' International Union, John M. McElroy, secretary, 1822 Stiles street; dustless brushes, Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co.; painters brushes, etc.

The International Slate Workers' Union has on exhibit a large variety of slate.

The L. Hays Saddle and Leather Company, of Wichita, Kans., has a very creditable display.

The Retail Clerks union store represents a strictly union store where every article bears the union label, union suspenders on sale costing $8 per pair.

The Farmers Society of Equity has contributed to the exhibit.

In the Model Union Store—Collars and cuffs, Ide Bros.; suspenders by Suspender Makers' Union, of New York City; silks by Silk Loom Fixters, Twisters P. & B. Association Union 439, Paterson, N. J.; tobacco, shirts, coffee, leather belts and novelties, Chas. Wellerstedt Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo; clothing, Kohn Co., Chicago, Ill.; vests, etc., Kling Bros., Chicago; trunk, by Max Morris; hams, bacon, sausage, etc., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Homer D. Call, secretary, Syracuse, N. Y.

Economic Exhibits are made by the following: American Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Cigarmakers International Union, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, International Association of Car Workers, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, International Typographical Union, Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International League, Amalgamated Association of Steam and Electric Railway Employes of America, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.; I. A. of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Tobacco Workers' International Union, Brewery Workers, United Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Lobster Fishermen's Protective Association.

Your representative desires to mention particularly the exhibits of the Horseshoers Union, the Saw Workers, Shoe Workers, and Piano Workers unions.

Ide Bros., of Albany, N. Y., has a fine display of union Bell Brand collars and cuffs.

While the display did not come up to expectations in the number of exhibits, still the exhibit itself is very creditable, and from the interest taken in the exhibits by the visitors to the exposition during the time I spent there, coupled with the glowing reports from the several representatives in charge of said exhibits, I am of the opinion that with the hearty cooperation of the executive council of the A. F. of L. the Central Labor Union of Washington could well afford to make an effort to have said exhibit brought here for a week or two at the close of the Jamestown Fair. I would therefore recommend that the label committee be authorized to take the matter up with the executive council of the A. F. of L. during their present session in this city and report back to this body for further consideration. Respectfully submitted, F. C. ROBERTS,
Chairman Label Committee.

Approved:
R. THIEL,
J. G. SCHMIDT,
Committee.

Contract Committee—Progress.

Labor Day Committee—The chairman called the attention of the delegates to the necessity of disposing of Labor Day tickets, and urged them to secure as large a turnout as possible for the children's chorus for Saturday rehearsals. He also stated that the children would be the guests of the committee on Labor Day.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From International Union of Brewery Workmen—Submitting a protest against the adoption of drastic prohibitory laws in several States, and asking its approval. Referred to a committee composed of Delegates Adams, Thiele, and Schaefer to report on same with recommendation for its disposal.

From Labor Day Committee of Norfolk—Inviting the Central Labor Union to be represented by committee at the Jamestown Exposition Labor Day exersises. Filed.

From Local Union No. 335, Metal Polishers, of Elkhart, Ind.—Calling attention to firms manufacturing union band instruments. Ordered that circular be read at two successive meetings.

INDORSEMENTS.

The following locals indorsed the action of the Central Labor Union in placing Frank P. Hall on the "We Do Not Patronize" list: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 33, Machinists No. 193, Iron Molders No. 215.

Indorsing the action of the Central Labor Union in the matter of the C. D. Mills Baking Co.: Musicians Protective Union No. 161, Machinists Union No. 193.

ROLL CALL

Bottlers—That only one firm in this city, the Northeastern, was manufacturing union soft drinks.

Bricklayers—Delegate Wolfe reported that Bricklayers were out against open shop and that nonunionists had been deported.

Commercial Telegraphers—Delegate Beattie reported that strike was still on and that the men and women out were standing firm for their demands, no matter what the telegraph companies were saying to the contrary, and thanked the Central Labor Union delegates and organized labor generally for its indorsement and support.

Firemen—Requested that the American Ice Company be taken from the "We Do Not Patronize" list. Granted.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Requesting delegates to insist on seeing button of driver for current month.

Plumbers—Asked that Academy of Music be declared unfair. Was informed by president that matter was in hands of adjustment committee.

Window Cleaners—Asked that adjustment committee again take up grievance against the National Window Cleaning Co. Request granted.

NEW BUSINESS.

A letter was read from A. J. Arnord asking for $25 alleged to be balance due on typewriter. The letter was referred to former secretary Winslow.

Mr. Edward Felly, of York, Pa., on motion of Delegate Rodier, was given the floor. Mr. Felty told of the conditions of the cigarmaking industry of York, and stated that though York was the home of the Barrister cigar—nonunion—none were sold there. Mr. Felty closed his remarks by telling the delegates that a cigar was being manufactured in York that would soon take the place of the scab product, and that it would bear the union label.

Patrick J. Ryan, delegate from Plate Printers No. 2, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and the secretary instructed to forward the same to President Roosevelt:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, section 8, Article I, has empowered Congress with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States;

And whereas, the Constitution, section 8, Article I, has further empowered Congress to establish post-offices and post roads;

And whereas, the present system of telegraphy is but a modern development of the post-office, and it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that telegraph companies are engaged in interstate commerce;

Therefore be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, that the greed and avarice of the telegraph companies of the United States are the immediate cause of the present unfortunate strike of the telegraph operators, which interfere with the dispatch of public and private business and social correspondence, and as it is the desire of this body to strike at the root of the evil—

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, requesting him to declare in favor of Government ownership of the telegraph, and to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity for the same, in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles in this regard.

Adopted.

Expenses, $19.75; receipts, none.

MECHANICS COUNCIL MEETING

Building Laborers Denied Admission to Membership.

Regular meeting Building Trades Mechanics Council was called to order by Secretary J. E. Keating at 8.15 p. m. In the absence of the president and vice president, Brother J. J. Purcell was appointed chairman pro tem.

Roll call of officers found vice president absent, president being excused.

Credentials were received from Electrical Workers No. 26, declaring J. J. Purcell, H. Oliver, H. Phillips, R. Dickson, and T. J. Finneran delegates.

Roll call of unions and absentees noted.

GOOD AND WELFARE.

Bro. Thos. McGilton, of Painters and Decorators, reported that his local had reduced their initiation fee to $5 until such time as the present controversy is settled.

Bro. Jas. O'Hagan, of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 5, also reported his local reducing the initiation fee.

Brother McGee, of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters No. 810, moved that the secretary notify the executive board to make a report in writing at our next regular meeting. Carried, and so ordered.

A motion by Bro. Jas. O'Hagan, Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 5, that after the reading of the minutes at the next regular meeting that the order of business be dispensed with for the appointing of executive board. Prevailed.

Communication received from building laborers and acted on.

A motion by Bro. Thos. McGilton, that the secretary communicate with the building laborers, notifying them that this council is purely one of mechanics, was amended by Bro. Jas. O'Hagan that the whole matter lay on the table indefinitely. The amendment put and division called. Vote: Five affirmative, thirteen negative. Amendment declared lost.

Amendment by Bro. J. J. McCracken, that secretary notify the building laborers, under the present laws it is impossible to receive their application, and a copy of the constitution be sent with communication. The amendment carried, and so ordered.

Receipts, $5 from Interior Marble and Slate Cutters and Setters; $5, dues for third quarter.

There being nothing further meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, August 27. J. E. KEATING, Sec.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Harr's Palace Shoe Store, at Ninth and H streets northeast. This store will soon be opened to the public, which will be notified through the medium of this paper. Watch for the date.

Bakers Union 118.

The matter of the Labor Day chorus is being taken up by the members of this union, and it may be expected that a number of boys and girls, sons and daughters of Bakers Union 118, will be represented in the chorus. Any of the members that have not yet taken steps toward the movement should encourage their little ones to get in and assist to make the event a success.

As to the celebration itself I regret to say that it is impossible for the Bakers to celebrate that day owing to the clamoring of the public for fresh bread the day after Labor Day, and should the Bakers insist upon having a holiday on Labor Day proper there would be no possible chance for fresh and crisp bread on the tables of the public which patronizes the product of the union bakeries, and that would cause many complaints to be lodged against the Bakers Union, for the employer, even if he felt that he would wish to do justice to his employees and grant them the holiday on Labor Day, would have to endure the censure of the public, and he naturally would shift the blame upon the shoulders of the journeyman baker.

J. G. S.

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Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

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Samuel G. Stewart, Heurich Brewing Co's. Beers and popular brands of Whiskies. 1141 Seventh st. nw.

M. J. Atkinson, Abner & Drury Beers on Draught. 831 Seventh st. nw.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, AND INSURANCE

John D. Normoyle, Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance. Room 4, New Bank Bldg., Alexandria, Va.

Robt. Elliott, Real Estate, Loans, Insurance, **Your Patronage Solicited.** 127 So. Royal st., Alexandria, Va.

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W. A. Smoot & Co. Always buy W. A. Smoot, & Co's. Coal and Wood. Alexandria, Va.

Fresh Mined Rose Coal in abundance, at interesting prices, received daily at T. J. FANNON'S R. R. TRESTLE. Call up either phone.

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E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 9 both Phones, Alexandria, Va. Established 1792.

Henry Callan, Drugs, Chemicals, Candies, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Colognes, Cigars, Etc. Prescriptions a Specialty. N. W. Cor. Columbus and Princess sts. Bell Phone 311-J. Cap. City Phone 78-Y.

LIVERY STABLE

Chatham Stables, 125-131 N. Pitt st., JAS. T. PATTERSON, Manager. Cab Service Night and Day, Capital City Phone 36. Bell Phone 31. Livery and Boarding.

CIGAR AND NEWS STANDS.

C. A. Lochrey, 719 H street ne.
W. N. Ross, 418 Twelfth street nw.

DRUG STORES.

McChesney & Joachim, 2d and E sts. ne.
W. H. Bradfield, 201 C street ne.
John C. Haley, 11th and East Capitol sts.
Tyree & Co., Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

UNION BUFFETS.

R. A. Driscoll, N. Cap. and G sts. nw.
R. F. Carroll, 1427 H street ne.
W. P. Allen, 426 Tenth street nw.
H. Cosgrove, 107 G street nw.
Bradley & Hanlon, 1004 Pa. ave. nw.
Harry Haight, 1008-1012 E street nw.
J. S. Dugan, 719 North Capitol street.
Jas. J. McCarthy, 1402 H street ne.
Mergner & Mack, 1425 H street ne.
Karl Hennige, 1421 H street ne.
M. T. O'Brien, 1300 H street ne.
J. Chas. McGuire, 519 Ninth street nw.
Tobias Bush, 1110 E street nw.

THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 12 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907. | One Dollar a Year

"The Noblest Roman of Them All"



SAMUEL GOMPERS
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

START OFF RIGHT

Stone Cutters Join The Trades Unionist's Growing Family.

The editor of this paper visited the local union of Journeymen Stone Cutters at their meeting in Jonadab Hall early in the week, and was the recipient of one of the receptions of his life. Upon the invitation of the large number present he made a short talk to the members, pointing out to them the general condition of the labor world and the necessity of supporting a paper representing their interests. It did not take much of an argument, however, for being true blue unionists, a motion was quickly put and carried to subscribe for THE TRADES UNIONIST as a body. The management appreciates the compliment, and will do its best to give the Stone Cutters their money's worth. As the General Union has just received a charter of affiliation from the A. F. of L., and the local will read this paper, they start off right!

JOHNNY ON THE SPOT

Central Labor Union Aids Striking Telegraphers.

On motion of Delegate Feeney, of the Bookbinders, the Central Labor Union Monday night, appropriated $200 as a starter in rendering financial aid to the striking telegraphers. Many of the other organizations are appropriating like sums.

At Scranton.

John H. Brinkman was at Scranton, Pa., this week, looking after the Carriage Workers of that city.

HOCH! DER BRAUER ARBIETER!

Brewery Workers No. 118 Enrolled in The Trades Unionist Family.

Local Union No. 118, of the United Brewery Workers of America, at its last meeting, not to be the last to fall in line to give hearty support to the best labor paper between the two oceans, knowing its power for good by its weekly visits to the homes of thousands of workmen in this District, decided that they must be constant readers also, and a motion to subscribe for the entire membership of the local was made, and the motion prevailed. This action on the part of our brothers is another evidence of unionism, meaning more than the mere holding of a card. Hoch! der braur arbieter!

A Fatality.

Simon F. Hurlebaus, a baker in the employ of the Havenner Baking Company for almost forty years, was accidentally struck by a street car this week and fatally injured, dying a few hours after the accident. He was 74 years of age, and carried an honorary withdrawal card from Bakers Union No. 118.

Returned Home.

David Sandoe and William Williams, of the Post Chapel, have returned from their vacations. Both say they had a good time—one in Pennsylvania and the other in Virginia.

Meet Next Week.

The International Association of Machinists meet in general convention at St. Louis, Mo., next week.

ON THE HONOR ROLL

Electrical Workers Join the Progressives—Will Read This Paper.

They roll along, roll along! 'Deed they do, and cheerfully the fact is chronicled. Many managers of labor papers complain that the organized workers show a lack of appreciation of their efforts to produce a labor paper commensurate with the aims and objects of the organized labor movement, and former managements of this paper made similar complaints, but the unionists of Washington are waking up to the necessity of supporting a labor paper, and at their last meeting Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26, decided that it would be good for its membership to read THE TRADES UNIONIST, and they will—subscribe in a body. No "white flags," boys, and THE TRADES UNIONIST will be with you on the firing line.

Back to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. I Willey, who visited with friends in St. Louis, after the Printers' Convention at Hot Springs, where Mr. Willey represented 101. have returned home. Mr. Willey is an employ ofthe Washington Herald, and report having a good time.

The Orator.

Vice President of the Central Labor Union, J. L. Rodier, has gone to Berwick, Pa., where he will make an address Labor Day.

Home Safe.

Harry J. Wells, of the Paperhangers, who has been at Atlantic City for two weeks, has returned home.

THE STRIKES

Little Change From Last Week, But All Are Cheerful.

The strike situation in Washington has made no material change since last week.

The building trades are deporting the strike-breakers brought here by the Employers' Association, while the latter are fattening purses of the editors of country newspapers advertising for help.

The men out are cheerful and determined to win, and slowly but surely public sympathy is changing in their favor. A good sign of an early settlement.

The strike of the Telegraphers at present favor the strikers, the companies finding it impossible to secure strike-breakers to take their places. Funds to pay their benefits are coming into headquarters and all are determined to win their battle.

STRIKE!

Stone Cutters Strike Yard Because of Alleged Unfairness.

The Stone Cutters of Washington have struck the yard of the Miller-Kopp Stone Company. It is stated that the company leased to the Cassidy Company a derrick for the use of the nonunionists employed by it and the Cutters allege that the Miller-Kopp company might as well employ scabs outright.

Of course the company think differently and protests that it has the right "to run its business, etc.," but employes consider that the company has furnished aid and succor to the Employers' Associatioin and the strike is on.

A WELCOME VISITOR

George A. Tracy, of 'Frisco Visited Friends Here.

Mr George F. Tracy, formerly of Washington, an employe of the G. P. O., and two times president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, now located at San Francisco, where he is president of the California State Federation of Labor, the Typographical Union, and Allied Printing Trades Council of 'Frisco, visited friends—and he has many of them—in Washington this week. Mr. Tracy was chairman of the laws committee at the Hot Springs convention on the printers, and made a record that any man might well feel proud of.

In looks he was a little fleshier and his hair has a decided blond tint—not gray—but he was all here.

Mr. J. M. Scott, one of his colleagues at the convention, accompanied Mr. Tracy.

LABOR SUNDAY

Services Will be Held at the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Donald C. McLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at John Marshall Place, between C and D streets northwest, following the suggestion of the Rev. Charles Stelzle to the 12,000 Presbyterian pastors of this country, that they preach a sermon on Labor Day, will preach Sunday morning in the First Church on the subject of "The Problem of Labor and Capital From the Christian Standpoint." Mr. MacLeod has the reputation of being an eloquent speaker, and unionists are urged to attend this service and learn from his viewpoint the attitude of the Presbyterian church on this important question. All will be made welcome.

LAWMAKERS HEAR GOMPERS

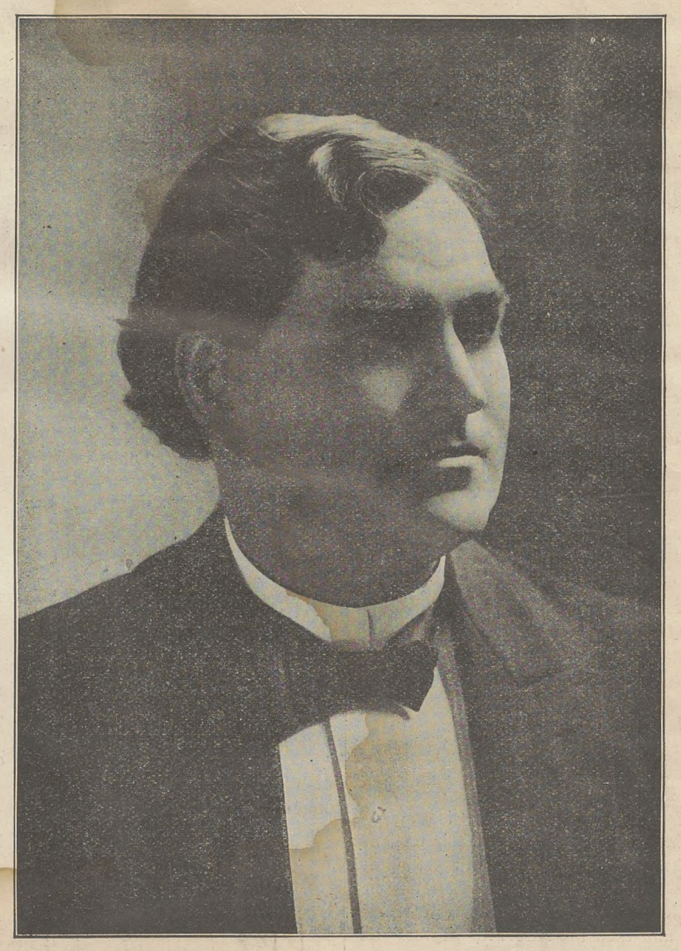
Opposes Bills Before Massachusetts Legislative Committee.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, closed his remarks before the recess committee on labor in Boston Wednesday, with an address of more than three hours. Mr. Gompers said that he would protest against the enactment of any of the bills now before the committee, notwithstanding the fact that some of them were introduced by labor organizations.

Just before the close he was asked regarding the employers' liability act, also before the committee, and he replied that he favored it along the lines laid down by President Roosevelt in his Jamestown speech.

Try a Greater Washington 5c. Cigar. Union-made. Havana Tobacco in it.

An Able Labor Official



FRANK MORRISON
SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

LABOR'S GLORIOUS DAY!

Everything Now in Readiness for Its Observance at Luna Park

SPLENDID LIST OF ATHLETIC EVENTS ARRANGED

All That is Needed Now is Pleasant Weather to Make Celebration the Banner One—List of the Speakers—Union Music by Union Band—Turn Out and Make Merry—Tug of War and Baseball Game Features of the Day.

With Labor Day, that one day in the year that has become a sentiment, a charm, and a purpose to the man who toils but two days off, those in the District of Columbia, the home of the National Government, are already prepared to show their appreciation of the movement in a fitting manner.

Probably in no other section of the United States has this idea, conceived years ago, become more of a reality than here in the home of the American Federation of Labor.

When Labor Day, 1907, which occurs next Monday, September 2, is ushered in it will find awaiting the workers of this district ready to shout all hail and fittingly observe the occasion. While the principal celebration will be held by the labor hosts of this city at Luna Park the workers in other towns will not allow the occasion to pass by unnoticed.

At Luna Park there will be something doing during the entire day. From the moment the lid is blown off in the morning until the pyrotechnical display in the evening shoots a "Good Night" across the sky it is promised that there will not be a dull moment.

And those that take part in the festivities will be in a condition to enjoy every bunch of fun that is handed to them. They will not be tired and dusty and dirty as the result of a long march through the hot, crowded business section of Washington. It will be a crowd of toilers, with their families, their aunts, their cousins, and their friends, each one fresh and ready for anything that is pulled off, that will face the starter of the fun and frivolity.

The speechmaking will be a feature of the outing, but not the only one. Frequently in the past the spellbinders have shown a disposition to monopolize all the time and, as a result, this event has been made more tiresome than enjoyable. The speakers this year have been requested to put a limit on their remarks and to leave time for the other events on the program.

Those who enter the different athletic contests will do so with the full guarantee that if their superior speed, endurance, and agility bring them out a winner they will be fittingly rewarded. The sports committee has succeeded in gathering together some of the handsomest prizes that have ever been hung up for an event of this kind.

The celebration at Luna Park will be the only one recognized by organized labor of Washington. The entire affair will be under the direction of the Central Labor Union, which represents 25,000 union wage-earners in this community. Alone in the field the Central Labor Union set to work through its energetic committee to make this year's celebration a banner one. With favorable weather it is expected at least 30,000 peoople will make their way to fair Luna Park, and ample provision in the way of amusement will be found awaiting them.

(Continued to eighth page.)

GOMPERS EXPOSES 'EM

Shows Up Pinkertonism and Its Despicable Methods.

CIRCULAR OF BERGOFF BUREAU

Shows How They Do Their Work—Sent to Labor's President by John Mitchell—The Efforts of the Gadgrinds to Destroy is Impotent and Unavailing.

We have often called attention to the methods employed by the so-called "Detective Agencies," of which the Pinkerton concern is the most notorious; that they are not agencies to detect crime, but rather unscrupulous schemes to injure labor. Their representatives secretly join unions of workmen, provoke trouble, and thus show to employers the "value" of such service. Under the last Napoleon the scheme of the Agent Provocateur first took shape in France. The system was to have spies of the Emperor join any association or group of men who were suspected of some desire for reform in the people's or governmental affairs. These Agents Provocateur (provoking agents) duty was to appear to be most violent in their denunciation of the crown and its regime, and urge their comrades to revolt. Revolution was their watchword. They would get the men in the streets and shout with them, while secret reports were given to the military and civil authorities. The soldiery and the gendarmerie were then conveniently on hand. That numbers of men were killed in cold blood on many occasions and others railroaded to prison for long terms of years was of little moment, so long as the scalawags got their pay and the throne seemed made secure, even for a time.

That the Pinkerton and the other so-called detective agencies copied and fashioned their methods after the French Agents Provocateur there is not the slightest doubt. They ply their rascality in the relations of workmen and employers. They enter into negotiations with employers, make themselves appear helpful, and then their deviltry begins. Before presenting this further we lay before our readers a circular from one of these concerns which but a few days since came to us as shown in the following:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1907.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I inclose herein a letter which is self-explanatory. With best wishes, I am, yours truly, JOHN MITCHELL,
President, U. M. W. of A.

Inclosures:

P. L. Bergoff, Manager, L. C. Bergoff, Superintendent, Telephone 4414 Bryant. The Bergoff Detective Bureau. Civil and Criminal Investigations. Male and Female Operators Sent to all Parts of the World Shadowing, Locating, Investigating, and Serving Legal Papers. 1531 Broadway, Rooms 203, 204, 205, 206. Case No.... New York....190..

"DEAR SIR: This office is in a position to furnish your company with thoroughly experienced motormen, conductors, power house men, and in fact all classes of labor which is required to run a street railway company, during the time of a strike. This bureau has made a specialty of handling strikes for over half a century and our clients are among the largest corporations in the world. During the recent trouble between the steamboat companies and the striking longshoremen in New York City, this office transported over 100,000 men for the different steamboat companies and supplied 1,000 guards.

We also furnish men who work on the inside—that is, for a man to work in your employ as a motorman or conductor, join the union and obtain all information he can about his fellow employes. This information is submitted to your company daily in the form of a typewritten report. Our charges for guards, motormen, conductors, and all classes of men during the time of trouble is $5 per day, your company to pay transportation, board, and lodge the men.

Trusting that you will at least favor us with a reply, we are, respectfully yours, BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Upon this circular the following was written on the margin, mailed to Mr. Mitchell and by him forwarded to us as shown above:

"Mr. MITCHELL: Please see that Gompers of the American Federation of Labor gets this, so that he may know what he is up against. Yours respectfully,
CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R. Co., Chatham, (Ont.).
Per S. G. FITCH,
General Superintendent."

What do our readers think is meant by this rascally detective bureau when it says it will furnish "men to work on the inside" and "obtain all the information they can about their fellow-employes" and "to report this information" to the company "daily." Suppose there is nothing to report to the company. Is it difficult to suppose, and particularly from the character of these fellows, that they will manufacture some information so as to make some sort of showing and prove how indispensable they are? Many controversies are provoked by these scoundrels, and when workmen have become victimized by their subtle methods, strikes have occurred. Nor is there any doubt that when disorders arise or assaults on men or property are indulged in, they are mainly due to the dastardly work of our American Agents Provocateur. The unscrupulous criminal methods employed by certain so-called detective agencies that commit crimes in the pursuit of their calling is well-known. That it is part of their game to fasten guilt upon innocent men is as clear as day. It is all in the amount of the pay and the size of the corporation and the importance of the men sought to be involved.

Is it to this sort of education that the $1,500,000 "War Fund" of the employers is to be devoted? Of course, the Gradgrinds of the employers hope to exterminate the labor organizations, and any tactics and methods are good enough to encompass the result. But that they will fail is as sure as the night follows day and day the night.

We have said that the work of these agencies and bureaus is well known. Sometimes the scoundrels are caught, exposed, and denounced; sometimes they admit the great wrongs they have done; sometimes the wrongs are done and the malefactors remain unknown.

But be that as it may, the labor organizations of our country are lawful associations and law-abiding. They seek improvement in the conditions of the men of labor; not for themselves alone, but for their wives and little ones—for all our people.

The men of organized labor have confidence and an abiding faith in the institutions of our country and in the exercise of their rights within the law; by and through their organizations they will work on and hope on for a brighter and a better day. The scoundrelly detective agencies will neither deter nor prevent the triumph of Labor's righteous cause. —American Federationist for September.

PERSISTENT EFFORT WILL WIN OUT

Campaign For Union Show Printing an Effort in New Direction.

Large tasks require time for their accomplishment. An effort in a direction in which it has never before been directed always requires persistent work in order to acomplish the end desired. Since October 1, 1905, Erie Typographical Union, No. 77, has been conducting a campaign for union show printing. At that time the Erie Litho & Printing Co. and the Walker Show Print refused to recognize the union and the eight-hour day. Many of the popular amusement enterprises have been patrons of these firms and as the shows appeared throughout the country trade unionists called upon the managers with a request that they patronize union show printing houses in the future. Many of the managers claimed to have contracts extending over a long period, and as a matter of course trade unionists have had to wait until the expiration of the contract, but nevertheless the campaign has been carried on without stopping. In many instances it would appear that managers have imposed on trade unionists by not living up to their promises, but persistent effort no doubt will convince them that the members of the 27,000 trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor mean business. No manager has yet gone so far as not to promise to have union show printing in the future, and as the campaign is yet young and experience must in a manner teach the originators of the idea, great results are looked forward to.

Promises, however, will not be accepted for all time by trade unionists and their friends, and after a reasonable length of time some of the shows using nonunion printing will come to where the path leads them from the friendship of the trade unionist and his supporters, and will be called upon to "show" where they have a right to the patronage of trade unionists and their friends and supporters.

China produces 400,000 ounces of gold yearly.

Give support to those who would assist you.

NAVY YARD ITEMS

Probably the largest excursion to Marshall Hall during the present season was that given by Columbia Lodge of Machinists on last Saturday. It was an ideal day, and the immense throng that gathered at that charming resort seemed to vie with each other in trying to secure the most enjoyment out of the great fund of amusements provided by the entertainment committee. It has been stated lately by a gentleman, who, now that he has secured a competency, that when mechanics assemble together their only object is dissipation, drinking, etc. Possibly if that same gentleman had been an observer of the gentlemanly conduct of the machinists and their invited guests on that occasion in his next epistle he would have a different analysis as to the habits of the men who produce the wealth for the drones. We had a most enjoyable time and every one present was unanimous in saying that it was the best excursion ever given by Columbia Lodge.

The Pope Manufacturing Company, whose principal business is that of manufacturing automobiles, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by reason of the fact that the company could not fill its orders owing to a little misunderstanding with the machinists in their employ. Because the machinists wanted living wages and better conditions generally the company rebuked them, with the result that the craft went on a strike. The result is a receiver will now settle up the business of the firm. This is an unfortunate state of affairs which could have been averted by the use of little common sense. When manufacturers want 90 per cent out of the dollar, what else can they expect, when the men who produce the dollar refuse to be satisfied with the remaining 10 per cent. Capital and Labor will yet come together, but it will be on a more equitable basis. When labor goes to market to buy provisions for the family there is no distinction drawn by the dealer between Capital and Labor. The poor man is charged the same as his more fortunate brother. The landlord in renting his house does not make a difference in his price as between the superintendent and the toiler. It is so in all the walks of life, and notwithstanding these truths, there are men so devoid of all the characteristics that goes to make up what should be termed a humanitarian, a Christian who professes to follow the teaching of the Christ, but who, when the opportunity is offered to throw their influence on the side of the under dog, like the Levite, passes on the other side and joins hands with those whose only desire is to crush the men who are striving to gain a foothold that they may, too, get a little higher up and lay by a surplus for that day when old age overtakes them.

How to Work off a Debt.

Debt is a very bad thing for a laboring man, but it is not the worst evil that could befall him. If it is made a stimulus to extra exertions, and if it incites to a close, rigid economy in saving money, it may help a man to form excellent business habits It is a perversity of human nature that we seldom do more than we are obliged to. An honest young man will feel that he has not any right to luxuries that can just as well be dispensed with when his creditors are waiting for their money. If his wife is a suitable helpmeet she will eschew finery and expensive house furnishings until she can buy them with honest money.

If both set out with a fixed determination to make all they can and save all they can towards paying off the debt, they need not feel under ordinary circumstances to go into business on a moderate amount of borrowed capital. But let every one in such a position remember to save even the pennies toward the debt. Let them not despise as too much trouble, obliging a neighbor with a pint of milk each morning—that is, if you own a cow. Even that trifle would pay the interest on a couple of hundred dollars for a year.

By slow and steady small savings even very heavy debts are thus worked off, and more than this, habits are formed which lay the foundation of future fortunes. Many a person never began to think pecuniarily until he was in debt. But to have a debt above your probable means of defraying within the given time is not only unwise but dishonest. Remember it will not depend so much upon what you earn as upon what you save, whether you will be able to pay it or not. TIM TICKLE.

A healthy adult breathes from 14 to 24 times a minute. The rate of the pulse is four times that of the respiration.

A Plea For Radicalism.

Mr. Charles Francis Nesbit, of this city, in an article in The Outlook on "The Recovery of Faith," holds that out of the social ills and unrest of the present day is to come " a great spiritual awakening." The awakening which he has in view in concerned with human brotherhood and an industrial and economic unlift. In their relation to the trades union movement his conclusions are refreshingly applicable, and sound an inspiring keynote.

"The American people," says Mr. Nesbit, "have been—to use Stephenson's phrase—'stabbed awake.' We as a people will turn now from our selfishness and materialism toward righteousness and spirituality. We must so turn, but we can not turn until self and selfishness are utterly banished from our souls. Truth and justice are each essential to a spiritual life, so that our first concern must be economic and ethical truth and justice, and we must become as radical, as revolutionary as Moses and as Jesus. Nothing less will save us as individuals; nothing else will save us as a nation. I know to-day among my personal friends none whom I believe have a satisfying or saving spiritual life save those who are radical and fundamental in their democracy, their economics, and their ethics. Some call themselves simply "Democrats," in the broad sense of that word, some call themselves "Fundamental Democrats," some call themselves "Single Taxers," some "Collectivists," some "Socialists" or "Social Democrats"—some have not even taken a name for their faith, but its quality is the same in all. This message of social salvation and the construction of a righteous social order, where justice, love, and brotherhood are to be triumphant, is worthy of the twentieth century. That it should be satisfied with realizing anything less would be its spiritual death. I believe it will not be. I believe, already, on every hand, those who are meek and lowly in heart, who are high and noble in love and service, see unmistakably signs of the awakening faith of a great Christian people. But it must be economic. It must do with daily life. The world has achieved religious liberty and very largely political liberty. It now faces the problem of achieving industrial and economic liberty."

Order of the Iroquois.

A meeting to organize a lodge of the Order of the Iroquois has been announced to be held at the hall, 112 C street northwest, Wednesday evening, September 25, at 7.30 o'clock. It is a national fraternal order, has old age and total disability benefits in addition to the usual benefits of similar organizations, and is being organized throughout the country. Details concerning the order can be obtained from Deputy Supreme President White, 112 C street northwest.

Curious Condensations.

Joseph Nannetti, Lord Mayor of Dublin, is the son of an Italian modeler, and has sat in Parliament since 1900.

A Japanese electrician has invented a wireless system which is asserted to be superior to anything now in use.

Ostrich feathers can be taken every eight months. The plumes are not, as some suppose, pulled, but are cut with a sharp knife. The stumps wither and fall out.

The Australian premiers' conference resolved that equal trade conditions should prevail for all nationalities throughout the Pacific and that British and foreign regulations disabling Australian traders should be annulled.

Some mosquitoes are strictly household pests and are found nowhere except about the verandas and sleeping rooms. Another variety lives exclusively in the woods and thrives upon animal life of the kind provided by nature. To this class human blood comes as a treat.

The world's best timekeeper is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, which was installed by Professor Forster in 1865. It is inclosed in an air-tight glass cylinder and has frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteenth-thousandths of a second.

What is probably the finest work on botany ever published has recently been issued from a Leipsic press to the order of the Brazilian Government. It consists of 40 volumes, comprising 130 parts, with 20,733 pages, dealing with 40,000 species of flora found in Brazil. The work was begun in 1819 by Martius and has been built up by 65 authors.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

Two rivals of the Ladies' Home Journal are in the field at half the price—the New Idea and the Ladies' World.

An attorney, little known outside the town limits of Ithaca, died in New York State the other day. All the big dailies gave him a notice. And why? He wrote:

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the blue—
Tears and love for the gray.

In the Scientific American appears an advertisement looking for brains. The University of Manitoba, Winnepeg, Canada, will pay $2,500 a year for a professor of civil engineering, and $1,800 for a lecturer on mathematics, "with permission to engage in such practice as will not interefere with their duties to the university."

Is the Washington street car service so near perfect and cover the field so thoroughly that we are not to have the auto 'bus? A number of the large cities are using them, I have every reason to believe, with profit to the public and the operating company.

The automobile industry opens up a new field of endeavor for the American youth. A husky lad of my acquaintance has traversed half the Eastern States this summer, at a princely salary, as automachinist. Over the macadam pikes of Kentucky he navigated day following day without a mishap; in a sister State, over rough roads, accidents occurred with the regularity of the clock striking the hour. More argument in favor of good roads.

I assisted, a generation agone, in sowing the seed for that temperance wave now sweeping over the State of Georgia from the Coosa to the St. Marys, from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee. A fresh lad in the teens, on arrival in Atlanta, I was solicited to join the Knights of Jericho, a temperance order, whose ritual had been written by a printer, C. R. Hanleiter. On my declining, giving as a reason that it was unnecessary as I had yet to acquire the taste of liquor and never expected to, I was told by Mr. Jackson, my solicitor, that he had a part in the initiary service he wanted to place in my keeping. On being initiated, I was handed a ritual, with its key. I studied the parts of herald and marshal, taking either as occasion might require, with the team. Our lodge was Atlanta, meetings on Monday night, over Hightower's at the end of Broad street. On Tuesday night the team would visit a sister lodge on Marietta street, when Grand Sir Knight Warwick would say, "I notice the team from Atlanta lodge is present; the gentlemen will kindly take charge of the service." On Friday night, at Enterprise lodge, over an engine house near where Foundry, Peachtree, and Marietta streets intersect, Grand Sir Knight McDuffie would say the same thing—this constant practice giving us mastery of our rescues and responses.

Many printers were numbered among the Knights of Jericho. Among other names I recall those of Russell, Pilgrim, Pitman, and Holmes. Among Atlanta business men claiming allegiance to the Knights were Messrs. McDaniel, Vance, Maxwell, Bridger, and Donnelly. Among the ladies of Jericho were Misses Spence, Orr, Owens, Chestnut, Lawrence, Pilgrim, Greene, Kelley, and Donnelly.

A new order was formed, of which I became a member. We agreed upon a name, the Knights of the Golden Rule, and a committee was appointed to draw up a ritual. I was on the committee, in fact, did most of the work. Meeting night came, and only one of the members knew their part well enough to participate in the initiation. You can guess that was the fellow that wrote the ritual. The presiding officer insisted, as there were several members-elect in the anteroom, that we should proceed; so it devolved upon me not only to double, but to quintuple the part. There were four stations on the journey of the candidate, and at a each, one, and all of them he received a lecture, delivered in utter darkness in the same voice and by the same individual.

H. S. SUTTON.

Luna Park Notes.

John B. Bovello and his Greater Washington Band have but three more days at Luna Park, after which they will be succeeded by Celfo and his band. Celfo's band embraces thirty-five solo musicians, prominent among which are Percy Button, the famous baritone horn player, and Albert Knowlden, the cornet virtuoso. Antonio Celfo, the band's talented director, is famous the country over for his clever execution upon the piccolo. Mr. Celfo has been with such exalted organizations as Liberati, Innes, Duss, and will also be remembered for his clever work while a member of the Washington Symphony Orchestra.

The free vaudeville at the park next week will be furnished by The Cycling Cogswells, trick bicyclists and champions of the unicycle. Only the latest feats of equilibrist daring will be introduced, and, taking them as a whole, they have an act that is perceptibly out of the ordinary. Independent of their regular act upon the hippodrome stage, a supreme exhibition of nerve, skill, and heroism will be introduced by Mr. Ray Cogswell, who will make a descent down the chutes incline with the velocity of a meteor on its journey from the heavens earthward. The space in which Mr. Cogswell will perform this feat will be but three feet wide, and as he leaves the bottom of the chutes he will execute an artistic somersault into space, finally bringing up in the lagoon.

A new importation of moving pictures will be introduced in the Theater, sustaining the quality of this type of entertainment, which has afforded so much pleasure to the park's patrons throughout the season.

To-day will bring Princess Harriette's engagement to a close at the park. To see Princess Harriette, is to see the smallest woman in the world. She is but 21 inches in height; weighs 9 pounds, and is 18 years of age. Notwithstanding the fact that she is a native of the Philippine Islands, she can converse in several languages, her educational attainments having been cared for in one of the South's foremost temples of knowledge.

The Social Twirl, the park's newest concession, is an innovation in mechanical construction, built along the lines of the ever popular Ferris wheel, with added improvements to make it doubly attractive. It is not of the rickety, wooden type, long since gone out of vogue, but is constructed of wrought steel and built on the cantilever principle to insure safety; it is situate between the hippodrome stage and the band pavilion, an admirable location for it. It bounded into popularity from the start and will continue to be one of the park's favorite attractions.

The guessing contest is about to be closed, and as soon as a careful count is made of the thousands of coupons that have poured in, the name and address of the winner will be announced. Five hundred dollars is the prize offered, and those who have not as yet tried their calculative powers in this direction can do so by visiting the park.

Speaking of prizes, a Teddy Bear Day is being arranged by Manager Goodfellow. A handsome prize will be awarded to the child who will bring the largest Teddy bear within the park's enclosure on the day the management sets aside for this event. It is also announced that a baby show will be put on during the park's closing week.

AMUSEMENTS.

VISITORS TO LUNA PARK
BUY YOUR CIGARS
FROM
T. F. ELLIS
at the Mt. Vernon Railway Station or at the Park. City prices will prevail. Union Label goods predominate.

GREAT FALLS of the POTOMAC
Washington's Niagara Grand Whirlpool
Grandest Natural Scenery. Three Great Water Falls and Tower Cliffs
Music and Free Dancing
ON NEW PAVILION
Illumination of Falls Every Night
FARE 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP
Trains Leave Thirty-Sixth and M Streets
EVERY FEW MINUTES
NEW DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED

Luna Park
LAST THREE DAYS OF
THE GREATER WASHINGTON BAND
SEPTEMBER 3 TO 15
Celfo and His Band
FREE VAUDEVILLE
The Sensational Comedy Cyclists
The Cycling Cogswhells
$500—FOR A GUESS—$500

SULLIVAN TO THE FORE

Deals Hard Knocks to the "War Fund" Crowd.

IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

Says Van Cleave Has Handed Himself a Lemon—Don't Want Industrial Strife, But is Prepared to Meet It—What We Could Do—The Best Reply.

Samuel Gompers, editor of the American Federationist, publishes in the September, or Labor Day edition of the Federationist, a number of articles from leaders prominent in the labor movement giving their views regarding the million-and-ahlf "War Fund" of the Van Cleave crowd. Every article, and for that matter, every item in the Federationist, should be read by all, and the following from the pen of Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, is especially good. Mr. Sullivan says:

When Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, delivered the following:

"We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully $500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self interest."

He probably thought that he had thrown a good-sized scare into the officers and members of every labor organization in this country, and that each and every one of them would begin to look forward to the year 1910 as the one in which labor unions would pull up stakes, fold their tents, and give a good example of a general skidoo movement. The writer believes that Van Cleave forgot all about the stove business and imagined he was engaged in the fruit trade and handed himself a lemon the size of a Florida grape fruit.

Five hundred thousand dollars per year for three years—that is all Van wants; and if he gets it—well, the amount of education the members of the Manufacturers' Association will have absorbed will surely be worth the price. Five hundred thousand dollars is a lot of coin and no mistake; three times that amount means $1,500,000. It looks as though Van Cleave wanted trouble and would not be satisfied until it came his way good and plenty. When a nation feels that a mix-up with another nation is imminent, the first thing it does is to begin to size up the other fellow and try to take his measure. War vessels, coast defense, artillery, infantry, and all that sort of thing is figured out, so that a pretty good idea may be had of the other fellow's strength.

During the year preceding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., November 12-24, 1906—

Three international unions paid out in tool insurance	$5,771.09
The American Federation of Labor paid out to local unions directly affiliated as strike benefits.	14,732.00
Six internationals paid benefits on account of death of members' wives.....	37,900.00
Eight internationals paid on account of traveling members	57,340.93
Seven internationals paid out of work benefits to their members.....	79,582.70
Forty-five internationals donated to other unions.	147,208.43
The American Federation of Labor's expenses for that fiscal year were....	218,540.04
Twenty-three internationals paid out in sick benefits	663,436.61
Sixty internationals paid out in death benefits....	994,974.79
Sixty-four internationals paid out in strike benefits	3,968,133.66
Making a total of..... for ten items for one fiscal year.	6,187,620.25

That $6,000,000 makes Mr. Van Cleave's $500,000 look like a piker's bet, and yet I have failed to observe President Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor get red in the face calling for any large or small amount to "educate the trade unionists" along similar lines as suggested in the mental explosion from Van Cleave of Missouri.

The American Federation of Labor may conclude to build a war chest, fill it with a penny a week from its membership, and open up an educational campaign that will bring under its banner several more millions of working men and women. Van Cleave and his associates may start something if they don't watch out, for if they keep on pegging away at the trade unionists, the unionists are liable to wake up and conclude that "we should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the American Federation of Labor, to federate the employes of the country, and to educate our members to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest."

Van Cleave will not have proved himself an enemy of union labor if his intemperate demands will awaken the workers of this broad land to be up and doing.

We don't want industrial strife, but if it is forced on us, let us meet it quick and plenty. Meanwhile, see that your meals are not cooked on one of Van Cleave's stoves.

One cent a week, 52 weeks in the year, for the next two years from the entire membership of the American Fedration of Labor, said income to be devoted for organizing purposes, is the best reply that can be given Messrs. Van Cleave & Co.

NATIONAL GUARD OPPOSED

Inquiries as to Attitude of Corporations and Labor Unions.

Interesting information as to the attitude of large firms and corporations toward men who join the National Guard and who may be employed on important military duty is set out in the annual report of Gen. Greely, who commanded the northern division during the last fiscal year. Inquiries on these lines were addressed to the adjutants general of the States in the northern division. To the question as to whether members of the National Guard, who are in the public service, are deprived of any portion of their regular wages while absent on military duty, three States reported "No," seven "No, with exception," and two "Yes, in part or in whole."

To the question whether it is the custom of large firms and corporations to make reductions in wages for time of necessary absence on important military duty, eight officers reported "Yes," and four "Yes, with exception." Three officers reported "Yes," three "No," and six "No, with exceptions," to the inquiry as to whether employers are generally disposed to discharge, or look upon with disfavor, such of their employes as may be National Guardsmen, when necessarily absent from work on important military duty, required by law or competent authority. Two officers reported "No," three "No, with exceptions," four "Yes," and three "Yes, with exceptions," to the inquiry as to whether the facts of a man being a National Guardsman militates against him when applying for work. Nine officers reported "Yes," to the question whether there was any difficulty experienced in keeping organizations filled with desirable men. Among the causes for this are set down influences of labor unions, lack of interest in military affairs, prosperous times and plenty of work, inadequate pay and allowances, and inadequate State and national appropriations. Seven officers reported "Yes" and five "Yes, with exceptions," to the question if labor unions oppose recruiting.

The remedy suggested was that the latter be educated to a full understanding that the guard should not be looked upon as enemies, but should be given to understand that their common object should be the welfare of the country.

Has the Right Ring.

Lift a man, give him life, let him work eight hours a day, give him beautiful things to see and good books to read and you will starve out the lower appetites. Give a man chance to earn a good living and you may save his life. So it is with women in prostitution. Give a hundred men in this country good wages and eight hours' work, and 99 will disdain to steal. Give unto all women a chance to earn a good living and 99 per cent of them will disdain to barter their virtue for gold.—Wendell Phillips.

Labor leaders and prominent trades-unionists are opposed to strikes and boycotts only as a last resort, and the history of all conservative unions for the pase decade shows a steady decrease in the number of strikes and increased union effort to that end.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

DAFFY NOTES

By W. H. Anglin.

An anonymous letter queries my caption "No?" and corrects my "so rotten 'twas interesting" with "not;" so as to read "so rotten 'twas not interesting;" and in the margin of the clipping, in 6-line pica, with a pen puts "ROTTEN!

Does he know me or knows me not? I think "not," also.

Evidently a first term aspirant competing with my third-term acquired acquaintance, candidate for "Dopeville"

But he has the advantage of me—I have to sign my name to this to give it prestige; he must be scared.

However, of the many crimes Orchard committed, don't see in the record where he ever sent any anonymous epistle. Orchard wasn't so bad after all. What's your opinion of Orchard?

But his comment can't commute, so I'm still feeling that spleen sensation from my own jokes.

Rudolph, the ruler of Ruritania, when aroused from his drunken stupor and found reigning in his stead another red headed Englishman, evidently thought the same as I, "There are others."

Yet, when I think of Bonaparte's silent tread to St. Helena's barren peak, with his path paved with human skulls, me thinks myself finding a greater comfort as author of "Daffy Notes" than to be the Czar of all the Russias, or to cause monarchies to bow at my feet.

So when I've come to pass into that sweet, sweet sleep, that knows no waking here, and my soul ascends to the great white throne, if my worst condemnation be antagonizing Orchard or his tribe, the benediction will be benevolent at least: "Thou hath been faithful over a few things!"

Cheer up! dear old Anony Mous(e). It may not be true!

Fighting Fires With Chemicals.

For fighting fire in its anthracite coal mines a new form of chemical fire engine is now being used by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. This engine is built on a truck which can run upon tracks through the mine. When an alarm of fire is sounded the engine is attached to an electric mine locomotive and rushed to the scene of trouble at high speed. Water played upon a coal fire is almost instantly converted into steam, which further disintegrates, forming a gas so suffocating that it drives away the men fighting the fire. Blue flames which shoot out when water strikes the hot coal often set ablaze pockets of gas in the ceiling. When a chemical engine plays upon burning coal the heavy gases evolved cling to the floor and smother the blaze by excluding the air. Men are not annoyed by the fumes and can stay close enough to do effective work.—Railway Engineering Review.

Go to—With Your War Fund.

Apropos of the Van Cleave-Parry-Post $1,500,000 war fund to exterminate the labor organizations of our country we will say that if they, through their "Manufacturers' Association," were to raise such a fund to educate and discipline their own members to a recognition of a few of the fundamental truths of modern economics the money would be well expended. The declaration of war on the trade unions shows a lack of perception which would be amusing were it not saddening.

Trade unions are the necessary and inevitable outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. They are here quite as much by force of circumstances as because the wage-workers themselves desire them. In fact the continuous work of the large corps or organizers of the American Federation of Labor is partly due to the fact that thousands of wage-workers have to be taught the necessity and advantages of protecting themselves by organization. The employers in the Manufacturers' Association already seem to be tolerably well alive to their own interests. They have organized, and instead of frankly conceding that right to the wage-worker they want to destroy his organization so that they, in organized force, may more easily become masters of all they survey.

At the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, where it voted to raise the war fund, there was no sign of the members having advanced to any higher level of good citizenship than that which characterized them in the past.

It is well to bear in mind the tactics of employers' associations. They flourish in different sections of the country under different names, but we must judge them by what they do.

Employers, often having more educational and social advantages than wage-workers, might be expected to maintain at least as high standard of morals, citizenship, and conduct. Do they?

Let us see. The Manufacturers' Association is never weary of abusing trade unions and misrepresenting their attitude.

On the other hand, the unions freely concede the right to employers to organize and insist only that the same right be accorded the wage-earners. We may add that, accorded or contested, the wage-earners have organized to a great extent and will continue the good work.

Organized labor has done much for the working people to protect them from the avaricious, greedy, and ignorant employer. Organized labor has been so fair to the fair-minded and just employer, it has brought such a degree of sunshine to the homes and lives of the toilers, that it has come to stay. To stay; do you understand, Van Cleave, Parry, Post—to stay! Organized labor has thousands of written and verbal agreements with intelligent, fair-inclined employers, who recognize such agreement—the joint bargain—as the modern, progressive method of adjustment of the labor conditions of workmen. They could not be persuaded to go back to the old, effete policy of the so-called "open shop," but, more properly speaking, the nonunion shop, where it is every man for himself and his Satanic Majesty take the hindmost. That is the policy of industrial idiocy, injurious to all alike and tending to tear down industry and commerce as well as the manhood, citizenship, and character of our people.

Not much longer in the Congressional and State, legislative, or even in the judicial field will the capitalist "War Fund" avail, particularly as against the effort of organized labor and the people to secure legislative relief and real judicial justice.

The hide-bound Van Cleave-Parry-Post aggregation may well go to, with their antiquated methods and picayunish $1,500,000 "war fund."

Organized labor is here to stay!—Samuel Gompers, in Federationist for September.

Taking in Fair.

E. H. Measer, secretary of Journeymen Barbers Local No. 239, is in Rockville this week attending the Montgomery County fair.

For Sale.

A Linotype key board. A good chance for somebody who wants to be an operator. W. Smith, 513 Thirteenth NW.

READ THIS RESOLUTION

Adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention at Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

Union Directory.

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Sam'l Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists, Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, First vice-president; D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America. International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers International. John H. Brinkman, Secretary, 520 Sixth street northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, Secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical Temple third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 Sixth street northeast.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, J. F. Hagan, 328 Polk street, Anacostia, D. C.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary E. H. Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest. P. O. Box 2282, Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street n. w.
Secretary, Wm. A. Bowie, 1642 Tenth street northwest.

Bartender's League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, J. J. Bresnahan, 835 Eleventh street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street s. e.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest (Bessler's).
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 1034 Sixth st. n. e.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Meeting nights: Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17: Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Thursday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 1:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 412 New York avenue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Henry C. Stein, 444 K street n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third st. n. w.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, P. S. Miller, 2019 Rosedale street northeast.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest (Wassaman's).
Secretary, W. Whitehead, 719 Sixth street southeast.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, W. W Beattie, 1011 Elucid street northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Kelly, Congress Heights, D. C.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, Rec. Secy. and Business Agent, 1037 Thirtieth st. n. w.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary H. C. Poppe, 17 T street n. e.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street n. w.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday.
Secretary, H. Bomgardner, 912 D st. n. w.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L st. n. e.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, W. B. Langley, 29 Virginia avenue southeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, George Whitford, 501 K street southwest.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (Jenning's Hall).
Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 1120 B street northeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street n. e.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, John O. Montague, 1211 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, R. S. Newham, 935 E street southwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First street northwest.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 614 Sixth street southeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street northeast.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Hugh D. Digney, 459 C street northwest.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, W. F. Ruckert, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1013 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, 1619 Wisconsin avenue.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S st. n. w.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, A. Stern, 1015 Eighth street n. w.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Henry G. Klinger, 60 Bates street northwest.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary H. Powers 1416 U street northwest.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 606 Twenty-second street northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pa. ave. n. w.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan 38 G street n. e.

Steel and Copperplate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary C. M. Hisle, 1003 K street s. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday.
Secretary, William S. Burns, 316 South Capitol street.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, John Smith, 235 Linwood Place southwest.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 22:
Secretary, E. H. McMichael, 1912 K street northwest.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosaic and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L street s. w.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. L. Todd, Cherryvale, Va.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. P. Richardson.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Halls.
Secretary, Noah Lewis, 304 C street northwest.

THE TRADES UNIONIST

Official Organ Central Labor Union and Allied Building Trades of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The Trades Unionist Publishing Company

Office: 617 F Street Northwest.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1758

SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (in advance) - - - $1.00
Six Months (in advance) - - - .50

Entered at the Post-Office. Washington, D. C. as Second-Class Matter.

THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades as well as by the various Locals connected with the Central Labor Union.

This paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

Wanted.

A first-class advertising solicitor will find out something to his advantage by calling at THE TRADES UNIONIST office.

THE straw hat will be shed shortly.

BUCKWHEAT cakes and molasses soon.

VAN CLEAVE'S political economy is lopsided.

THE town-pump question has at least been well handled.

GOLFER ROCKEFELLER seems to consider the fining of Standard Oil a foozle.

SUBSTANTIAL prosperity never existed in a low-wage country.

CARRIE NATION now proposes to reform Pittsburg, a job which may turn the edge of her hatchet.

ASPIRING statesmen are busy sounding keynotes. A key to the situation might prove more serviceable.

WHATEVER Secretary Taft's chances may be in the Presidential sweepstakes, he is hard to beat as a globe-trotter.

IT IS noticeable that anti-union employers find it expedient to offer union wages in order to secure nonunion help.

PRESIDENTIAL candidates should not get unduly excited. Secretary Taft's swing around the circle is only a practice trip, so to speak.

THE Boston baseball club are sometimes called the "Molly McGuires." They rank only two places above the Washington mollycoddles.

THERE seems to be no foundation for the rumor that Richmond Pearson Hobson anticipates a bombardment of the earth by an approaching squadron of air ships from Mars.

AMONG numerous tentative candidates for a Presidential nomination we miss the name of Chancellor Day. At least it can not be said that he is thus neglected for lack of a keynote.

THE Cleveland Plain Dealer sagely remarks that "the immigrant of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow." That is providing his career is not cut short by some anonymous compatriot.

SOME one has made the boast that the engraving on American money is more artistic than that of other countries. It is likely enough that the assertion will also hold good as to the taint on some of it.

ONE of the most popular of President Roosevelt's sayings is, "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard." To this he might add, as a hint to some of his followers, "Eschew hot air and don't bluff."

A teacher in Chicago set an arithmetic problem in which the result was to be obtained in a job where men were working ten hours a day. The teacher found one pupil next day had not attempted to solve the problem, but handed in the following note from his father: "Deer Sir—i refoos to let my sun James do his sum you give him last nite as it is a slur on the 8-hour sistem. Enny sum not more than 8 hours he is welcum to do, but not more.—Yours trooly, Samuel White.—Granite Cutters Journal.

As an Advertising Medium.

The growth of the labor press within a few years has been encouraging. While in the past it may not have received all the support which is its due, yet there is evidence that by a large and growing number of thoughtful and progressive workingmen it is now recognized as a most important auxiliary of the labor cause. The twelve years' existence of THE TRADES UNIONIST illustrates this more or less steady development. In common with practically all of its labor contemporaries it has had its ups and downs—mostly downs. At times, in fact, it has led a hand-to-mouth existence, and only careful management, much hard work, and faith in its future has kept it out of the too thickly populated graveyards of labor papers.

To-day THE TRADES UNIONIST is in a position to boast, not only of the healthy growth of the cause which it represents, but of its own standing as a thoroughly established newspaper enterprise. The trades-unionists of Washington enjoy its bright bits, its timely hits, and its varied assortment of information relating to their causes and, in fact, give every evidence that they recognize it as reflecting credit on the labor movement in this locality. Encouraged by its friends and well-wishers, who are not by any means limited to the ranks of organized labor, it will continue to grow, always striving to advance the cause it represents, while by the fairness of its attitude it holds the good opinion of the general public.

It is obvious that such a paper, every column of which is of interest to all its constituency, offers a splendid opportunity to the seller who would call the special attention of thriving wage-earners to his wares. A glance at the advertising columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST will show that the most reliable business men of Washington recognize this fact. As an advertising medium THE TRADES UNIONIST has a field of its own, and in that field it is unsurpassed.

Trades Unions as Conservators.

Those who claim that trade-unions are utterly selfish and antagonistic to the general welfare to consider that prosperity and trades-unionism have developed side by side. Here in Washington they have been so closely associated as to warrant the assumption that trades-unions cause prosperity. That they are conservators of prosperity there is certainly reason to believe. By raising wages they increase consumption, fill the hoppers of trade, and keep the wheels of industry in motion. Through their instrumentality labor disputes may be settled with less friction and more economically than under the haphazard system which obtained when labor was disorganized.

Should the open shop be thoroughly established here, it would set back the prosperity of the District a quarter of century at least. During that time industrial conditions would remain in a continued state of uncertainty until the inevitable reorganization of the trades was accomplished. For as human nature is constituted—especially American human nature—the makeshift of the open shop, with its cut-throat competition and lowering of wages, would no sooner become well established than it would be subjected to violent antagonism, and the work of union-building would have to be done all over again. In other words, the open shop, as a part of the highly organized modern world of industry, is unstable, barbaric, and anomalous. It is a great pity that this truth is not understood by some of the dilettante thinkers who pose as political economists under the lead of Van Cleave & Co.

NOT the least of Henry Watterson's claims to distinction is his versatility as a kidder.

"The labor union is judged by its worst. All other branches of industry are judged by their best. I ask not that we be judged by our best, but by what we have done and what we aspire to do."—Samuel Gompers.

TIMES WE LIVE IN

By S. D. N.

No "White flag!"

* * *

Hail! Thrice hail Labor Day!

* * *

Telegraphing via the suit case is still fashionable.

* * *

The open shop is the illegitimate child of the degenerate.

* * *

Well, Van, old boy, how do you like the injunction biz?

* * *

Of course, Mr. Hall has got to earn his money—and he sounds big in the dailies.

* * *

A scab workman and a highwayman—but, hold on, I'll apologize to the highwayman.

* * *

Wake up, ye political eunechs, and create a sentiment for your rehabilitation when Congress meets!

* * * *

Scabocracy's germ is slow to infect in the District of Columbia, and Dr. Hall is on the verge of collapse.

* * *

The open shop: "Time lays his finger on thee, saying, 'cease; here is no room for thee: go down to hell!'"

* * *

Mr. Hall, of the Emp. Ass., if you are getting all the men you need, why is it that boss bricklayers have to lay brick?

* * *

'Tis said "Where there's so much smoke there's bound to be fire." Perhaps Mr. Stillings is slated for discharge, after all.

* * *

No, no, dear reader, the sounds you hear down in the thirteens on G street, are not that of a jubilee. It's only the Emp. Ass. waking scabocracy.

* * *

Van Cleave started in well to get rid of his millyun-and-a-half-dollar union busting fund—the lawyers have got the first crack at it. Whereat we laugh.

* * *

The Dear Public is now getting what the enslaved telegrapher has gotten for years—a big juicy lemon. Dear Public, what are you making a wry face about?

* * *

The business man who sympathizes with the puny efforts of the Emp. Ass. to destroy spending money volume of the District wage-earners writes himself down as an imbecile.

* * *

Go to, thou open shopper. Knowest thou that if thy body was as small as thy brain thou wouldst get lost exploring the area of a pin head, and die of exhaustion and starvation? The labor unions are here to stay.

* * * *

W. J. Bryan's advocacy of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes verifies the statement of Senator Tillman that you can expect the Democratic party to do the wrong thing at the right time—damit!"

* * * *

The difference between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Van Cleave is that Mr. Gompers surrounds himself with millions of living, earnest human beings, intent on making the human family better, while Van Cleave would surround himself with dirty dollars to crush out the good that is in us. Who do you line up with, Gompers or the other?

* * * *

The mine operators are sending out "inspired" news that because of their inability to get men to dig coal, there will be a shortage of the output. But if the operators would pay the price the coal would be mined. Keeping miners at starvation wages, and trying to make the public believe coal is scarce, because the country is so prosperous that everybody is working, and they can't get help, used to go, but it don't now. The coal digger has simply refused to be robbed of his labor. Pay a fair price for digging and there'll be plenty of coal. And this, the G-r-e-a-t P-u-b-l-i-c we hear so much about should compel the operator to do.

He Was the Boy.

A contractor directed one of his clerks to hang out a "Boy Wanted" sign at the street entrance a few days ago. The card had been swinging in the breeze only a few minutes when a red-headed little lad climbed to the contractor's office with the sign under his arm.

"Say, mister," he demanded of the contractor, "did youse hang out this here 'Boy Wanted' sign?"

"I did," replied the contractor sternly. "Why did you tear it down?"

Back of his freckles the youngster was gazing in wonder at the man's stupidity.

"Hully gee!" he blurted. "Why, I'm the boy!"

And he was.—Bricklayer and Mason.

Union barbers in Chicago have inaugurated a new scale of wages.

FOR THE BEST--
READY-TO-WEAR
—FOR—
Man, Woman and Child
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES,
CONSULT—
Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Washington's Leading Outfitters, ...
Pa. Ave. and 9th St. N. W.

AFFAIRS OF BIG PRINTERY

Arbitrary Rules and Practices Now in Vogue.

The report that the President has under consideration the matter of asking for the resignation of Public Printer Stillings is bringing to light a number of alleged arbitrary rules and practices that have been put in vogue during his administration of the affairs of the printery. One of these is the system of "holding up" visitors at the front or street door of the building while the doorkeepers, guides, and watchmen, emblazoned in showy uniforms, engage in a system of word jugglery over the 'phone with the "front office" to ascertain if the visitor may be admitted. Should the twenty-second assistant chief of the section of "the works" having jurisdiction over visitors and others who call on business decide that the caller may be admitted to the sacred precincts of the printery, then he or she is carefully guarded upstairs to the proper official, the guard being one or more stalwart individuals in blue and brass.

It is related that a certain statesman who went to the printery incog. not long ago—since the down-stairs flunkey act has been in vogue—and was held up at the door, and afterward went through the painful process of working his way to one of the printing office officials, being accompanied by a facsimile of a Russian naval officer of high rank, afterward declared:

"It is a more difficult task to get to see the Public Printer these days than it is to get an audience with the President of the United States or all of his cabinet officers."

Another czarlike order came to light to-day when a person on the outside desired to get some information concerning a certain compositor who died recently.

The interested party called up the appointment office, only to be referred to the "chief of the secret service" of the Printery. The chief confessed he did not know much about the deceased printer, and the interested party on the outside then requested to be connected by telephone with the foreman of the division in which the late compositor had been employed. Back flashed the reply:

"Against the rule for outsiders to talk to chiefs of sections" (or foremen as they have been termed for aeons of time).

The foregoing, it is stated, are only a few of the absurd rules and regulations created by Mr. Stillings and his active and inventive assistants. There are said to be many others.—Washington Star, August 29.

A. F. of L. Activities.

The American Federation of Labor has begun to carry out its plans to have a branch in each State and Territory in the union. The value of these branches as helps to the work of organizing has been thoroughly demonstrated, and it has been decided to organize as quickly as possible State branches where such do not now exist.

A few days ago the organization of a State branch in Kansas was perfected and steps are being taken to form a branch soon in Nebraska.

Organized labor is weaker in the South than in any other part of the country, and in that section there are relatively fewer State branches than elsewhere. the organizers of the A. F. of L. are just now giving special attention to the South and it is expected that a State branch will be established in South Carol'na within a short time.

Cigarmakers to Establish a Bank.

Encouraged by the success of the operations of a loan-fund plan established six months ago, the Cigarmakers' Union of Minneapolis has decided to go a step further in the field of financiering. The union has under consideration a plan to organize a banking system on a small scale, to handle the funds of members and be under the control of the organization.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100
AFTER DINNER
THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100
DEER HEAD
HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.



Exclusive Agents FOR
Kohn Bros.
Chicago
UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Suits Made to Order with Label
Everything that a man wears that is made with the Union-Label finds a place in our stock.
The Bieber-Kaufman Co.
ELGIN SHIRTS, BELL BRAND COLLARS, EAGLE SUSPENDERS, ALL WITH THE LABEL.
901-909 Eighth St. S. E.
DOWN BY THE NAVY YARD

25 Per Cent Discount Will be Given For This Ad to Any Purchaser
SAMUEL J. VENABLE
MANUFACTURER OF
Artistic Picture Frames
604 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST

The Two Beers of Greater Washington
ROYAL PILSEN and OLD GLORY
The sales of these two high-grade beers excel those of any other in Washington, because their Quality, Age and Purity are the best.
ABNER-DRURY BREWING CO., Twenty-Fifth, F, and G Streets Northwest
FOR CASE PHONE WEST 436

Phone Main 1373 Dunbar H. Johnson
D. H. Johnson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Investments
611 Seventh Street Northwest

One dollar will open an account in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS NATIONAL BANK
Tenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Interest on deposits. Funds can be withdrawn at any time without previous notice. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Equitable Industrial Life Ins. Co
of the District of Columbia
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $100,000
Issues Ordinary and Industrial
OFFICE, 603-5 F STREET N. W
WILLIAM A. BENNETT Gen'l Supt.

DRAFTS Issued Direct on the Principal Cities of the World.
Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued. Money transmitted by cable. Stocks and bonds bought and sold. Collections and investments made. CAPITAL, $1 000,000—SURPLUS, $1 200 000.
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
Pa. Ave. Opp. U. S. Treasury

The Washington Loan and Trust Company
Ninth and F Streets N. W.
Cash Capital, - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - 650,000
Interest Paid on Deposits
Loans made on Collateral and Real Estate. Acts as Executor, Trustee, etc.
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.
Real Estate Department
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
John Joy Edson - - - President

Phone Main 2767
CHAS. H. REISINGER
Confectioner
And Ice Cream Manufacturer
235 G Street Northwest

If You Have a Clock
In the house that needs repairing, Phone 535 East or drop a card and we will call and get it, or if in
Need of Glasses
Call at our place and get the best glasses at a reasonable price.
W. A. DEFIBAUGH
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
12 H STREET NORTHWEST

Phone East 797
You can buy—
NUTRETO
FROM
OFFUTT & HUMMER
150 C STREET NORTHEAST

BILL BROCKWELL'S BITS

"The 'Ben Franklin' the longest gas bag ever built in America" declares a newspaper head line. Maybe so, son; but—did you ever attend a real frenzied meeting of union busters?

* * * *

A Hot Springs paper says that the eloquent speech made by Delegate Templar in favor of the International appropriating money for the Auxiliary made him "the real Honey Boy of all the auxiliarists." Why, 'Arry!

* * * *

Southern newspapers rarely do things by halves when it comes to wordology. The Hot Springs Daily News refers to the speech of President Lynch in re the Butte trouble as "worthy of a Demosthenes." According to which the "big boy with the gold tooth" must have been going some that warm day.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Proof Room Chapel, Government Printing Office, held on Saturday last (August 25) the following tribute to an excellent man was unanimously adopted (the committee presenting the same to the chapel being Messrs. John D. Russell, J. R. McKelvey, and W. L. Schmallhoff):

"Whereas the members of the Proof Room Chapel, Government Printing Office, have learned, with regret, of the demise of our late fellow-workman, Emmet B. Chambers, at Los Angeles, Cal.; and whereas in the person of our late associate, we always found a true gentleman, a competent reader, a sympathetic and true friend, and an obliging associate; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Government Printing Office Proof Room Chapel realize the irreparable loss to us of a true man and associate, an honorable and obliging gentleman and fellow-workman, to the country a distinguished and patriotic citizen, and to the Typographical Union a consistent, intelligent, honest, and conscientious member of the craft.

"Resolved, That to the surviving relatives of our deceased associate we send our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement."

In addition to his membership in our Union, Mr. Chambers was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Masonic fraternity, in both of which he had been quite active until ill health overtook him, and by the members of which he was held in high esteem. Mr. Chambers was seventy-three years old at the time of his death.

The remains were brought to this city from California, the funeral taking place on Wednesday last, and the interment being at Arlington.

* * * *

What seems a curiosity in that line to most people here is a newspaper recently given me by Mr. Will Frye, of the Government Printing Office—the Dumfries and Galloway (Scotland) Standard and Advertiser. It calls up visions of ancient files in dusty libraries in its old-time looks and unusual phrases, although a most prosperous looking publication. Every line of the first page—it consists of eight in all—is taken up with advertisements, most of them being strangely compact to American eyes. The largest type used is a 16-point of rather light face (what was called 2-line brevier "news" when this scribe was learning the boxes). Here is one of the paper's paid-for religious notices, which strikes one as old-fashioned and dignified in this time and place of newspapers teeming with flippant language even about church matters:

MARTYRS' MONUMENT, HALLHILL.

REV. A. MAXWELL, Coatbridge, will Preach (D. V.) at the above MONUMENT (in IRONGRAY CHURCH if Weather unfavorable) on SABBATH, 4th AUGUST, at 4 p. m. A Collection will be taken to Repair and Repaint the Stone.

Notices of funerals are almost uniformly printed in this fashion:

FUNERAL INTIMATION.

THE FUNERAL of NELLIE ROBSON will take place TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), leaving NEWINGTON, Holywood, for HOLYWOOD CHURCHYARD, at One o'clock Afternoon.

Friends please accept this (the only) intimation and invitation.

The want ads. are numerous, and many highly entertaining from a Western World standpoint, "A young woman" is wanted at once for general farm work, at excellent wages." Another advertiser informs the public that "a message girl is wanted." (Hoot, mon! send to Washington—nearly all of 'em are that kind here.)

I observe also that the marriage notices contain information seldom seen in papers here; as, "William Coutts, Dumfries, to Madeline Weller, youngest daughter of the late James Stewart, slate and cement merchant;" and "Thomas M'Kie, to Janet, youngest daughter of H. Cooley, carrier." Which would indicate that the Scotch lassies are not ashamed of the "old man's" occupation, at any rate.

Under "Situations vacant" is an offer which says: "Experienced ploughman wanted from now until Martinmas." Of interest to our profession is one which reads: "Compositor wanted for five weeks, good, steady hand, for valuation roll work. Apply Standard, Dumfries." A nursemaid is advertised for as "mother's help." But the Scot who calls out in his ad. for "active, tidy, girl as General" leaves the reader on this side of the Atlantic in more or less grave doubt as to what he really means. Most any of the dear creatures in this realm can do the "general" act all right in anything that comes their way, and if that old Scotian should get some that I wot of he would be generalized for keeps, for fair, till the cows come home, from stem to gudgeon, from Dan to Bersheba, ahmen!

The paper is dated July 31, 1907, and has a very complete news service, local, domestic, and foreign.

* * * *

At the residence of Joe Babcock a few evenings since there was a double-header birthday celebration. About twenty-one years ago Raymond Babcock (Joe's oldest son, who, by the way, has followed in his father's footsteps and become a printer) made his initial appearance among the children of men, coming not only as a blessing to the parents, but arriving in time to be a birthday present to his mother. Hence the double-header birthday party, the loving mother and fine young son having the same natal day, some years of course intervening, but how many this Bitster is not going to say, for that would be telling a lady's age, which is a little unparliamentary. Of course Joe was happy at this gathering, but he was anything but happy for several days preceding it, for he had been placed in a position both novel and unnatural to Joe—carrying water on both shoulders.

First the mother approached him. "The boy has a birthday soon, his twenty-first, and we must treat him handsomely. I am not going to be satisfied with the ordinary presentation of gifts, but want us to have a party for him. I do not want him to know anything about it—a complete surprise will add much to the joy of the occasion. You must keep the whole thing a deep secret, and of course you'll have to help arrange it, and—also furnish an appropriation."

Being a good husband and affectionate father, Joe readily agreed, even to the appropriation.

The next day as Joe neared the home nest, Raymond and his brother approached, importance and mystery struggling for the mastery in their young faces and voices, and the father was conducted into an out-of-the-way corner and told things in thrilling whispers.

"Pap," said Raymond, "mamma's birthday comes soon, and we've made up our minds to treat her mighty white, but—you mustn't breathe a word of it! We've bought her a lovely piano, but—don't you tell anyone! We're going to give her the time of her life, but—you mustn't let a living soul know! We expect you to be chief manager of this thing—but you must keep everything dead quiet! And much more of the same kind, every excited sentece ending with some injunction about keeping it dark.

Bab says he went to bed that night feeling like a guilty wretch with his tremendous load of secrets, and for the next week or more he hardly dared to open his mouth in the presence of the interested parties for fear he would pi the take. Every morning and night his wife had some secret of the matter to impress upon him, always with dreadful injunctions of absolute secrecy. With the same line of talk the boys waylaid him every day as he came from work, sometimes keeping him in dark corners till he was nearly famished for his dinner. All this time Poor Joe was lying (by his actions) to each side in a manner to make poor old Baron Munchausen crawl out of his grave, bow low, and cry out to the formerly truthful Joe: "You are It!" Joe was, like the renowned Alphonse, surely "getting it both ways." But at last the happy day came, Joe did the honors grandly to the assembled friends and relatives, let his now unlimbered tongue fly at its old-time rate—and that's some speedy—and everybody was so happy that the wife and boys were willing to forgive "old man Joe" for playing on both sides of the loving game which led up to the delightful double-header birthday party. During the evening Joe's foxiness was evidently working, for he managed to get the boy secretly tied to his mother's dress and then grandiloquently announced, "I will now cut this young man loose from his mother's apron strings!" which he proceeded to do, much to the amusement of all present.

May Raymond and his mother enjoy many more happy birthdays, but may it never be necessary for Joe Babcock to again hold his tongue for a week on a stretch and at the same time be loaded with secrets, for that surely would be cheapening miracles.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

BUILDING TRADES MECHANICS

Preceedings of Last Session—New Executive Committee.

Regular meeting Building Trades Mechanics Council called to order at 8.20 p. m., Secretary J. E. Keating in the chair. In the absence of the president and vice president, Delegate Thos. McGilton appointed chairman pro tem.

Roll call of officers and absentees noted.

Reading minutes of August 20 were approved as read.

Appointing of executive board laid over until unfinished business.

Report of executive board received and filed.

The president then took the chair.

By motion the secretary was instructed to notify all locals of the unfairness of the Academy of Music.

Motion that the secretary communicate with the Editors of THE TRADES UNIONIST, requesting them to refuse any advertisement from the firm of Jesse A. Harr, as he is considered unfair to the building trades. Carried.

Executive board was then appointed by the chairman: Wm. Walton, Plasterers, No. 96; John Link, Cement Workers, No. 60; M. Sloan, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, No. 810; W. A. Jones, Metal Lathers, No. 9; T. J. Finneran, Electrical Workers, No. 20; David A. Fitzgerald, Hoisting Engineers, No. 77; Frank McGrath, Stone Cutters; E. Baker, Elevator Constructors, No. 10; Wm. Miller, Tile Layers, No. 2; R. Barnes, Interior Marble and Slate Cutter and Setters, No. 5; Chas. Dausch, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102; F. M. Biggs, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5; Thos. McGilton, Painters and Decorators, No. 368; Jas. S. O'Hagan, Plumbers, No. 5.

By motion a committee was appointed to visit the local musicians. Committee: Brothers H. Oliver, Jas. S. O'Hagan, and D. M. Cleland.

Organization committee: Ed. McClellan, W. A. Jones, and D. M. Cleland.

Receipts: Electrical Workers, No. 26, $5, dues for third quarter; expenses, 60 cents, for typewritten copies.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, September 3, 1907.

J. E. KEATING, Sec.

The Labor Day Baseball Game.

The Labor Day committee have decided to have a baseball game at Luna Park on Labor Day, and have secured the following nines to compete for the large cash prize that the committee has appropriated for the purpose, and the nines will line up as follows:

St. Stephens.		Navy Dept.
Birch	pitcher	Litchfield
Salb	catcher	Smith
King	first base	Turner
Hughes	second base	Coleman
Mess	third base	Miles
Huirich	left field	Sutton
Hubbert	center field	Hunter
Sebastian	right field	Bramer
Maloy	short stop	Rogers

Substitutes: St. Stephens, Kerr, pitcher; Navy Department, Garner and Roundtree.

The game will be called about 3.30, immediately after the field contests have been concluded.

AT A GLANCE

Drivers of New York have gone on strike to aid striking Butchers.

Letter Carriers annual convention opens at Canton, Ohio, Monday.

The Stationary Firemens' Excursion to Chesapeake Beach was an enjoyable affair.

Judge Shafer, of Pittsburg, has granted injunction No. 3 against the striking Machinists of that city. Injunctions seems to be on the regular bill of fare of the Machinists over there.

The Man's Store closes at 5 p. m.
Open Saturday evening
Our Great Half Price Suit Sale is On!

$10.90 Suits	$5.45
$15.00 Suits	$7.50
$16.50 Suits	$8.25
$18.50 Suits	$9.25
$20.00 Suits	$10.00
$25.00 Suits	$12.50
$30.00 Suits	$15.00
$35.00 Suits	$17.50

ALL STRAW HATS HALF PRICE
D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Two Hundred Dollars Voted to Striking Telegraphers.

COMMITTEE OF TEN INSTRUCTED

Report of Committee on Adjustment—Electrical Workers File Complaint Against an "Open Shop"—Brewery Workers ask Assistance to Push Label.

Central Labor Union met in regular session, President John H. Lorch in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

The following credentials were presented, accepted, and delegates seated:

Steamfitters No. 10—F. C. Luce, W. G. Moore, Chas. E. Allison, Jas. Hall, Geo. Meitzler.

Steam Engineers No. 99—Joel Mann, vice Harry Collins, resigned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The adjustment committee reported on the grievance of the Barbers, recommending that until Barbers agree to cooperate with committee all Barbers grievances be held up. On motion the report was laid over until next meeting of the Central Labor Union.

In the matter between the Window Cleaners' Union and the National Window Cleaning Co., a report of progress was made.

In the matter of the Hoisting Engineers against W. H. Rapley, of the Academy of Music, the committee recommended that nothing be done in the premises, as the Academy was already on the unfair list. Recommendation agreed to.

Labor Day committee reported that everything was in readiness for the outing at Luna Park.

The contract committee reported it had secured contracts with five of the packinghouses of the city favorable to the Butcher Workmen, and that the closed shop prevailed. The committee was congratulated for their good work and thanked by the president.

Chairman Roberts, of the label committee, referred to the prospects of securing the Jamestown label exhibit for Washington and read a short history of the origin of the boycott. Delegate Thiele, of the same committee, informed the Central Labor Union that the National Capital Brewing Company was still refusing to use label of Brewery Workers, and asked delegates to assist in securing its use on the products of that brewery.

The special committee on protest of Brewery Workers against drastic prohibitory laws made a majority and minority report. The majority report of the committee was voted down, and the minority report adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bill for interest on loan from Mechanics Bank was read and ordered paid.

Letter from Carriage and Wagon Workers declaring certain firms unfair to that organization, and asking Central Labor Union to indorse same was referred to Adjustment Committee.

From Electrical Workers, No. 26—Filing a grievance against the National Electrical Supply Company. Referred to Adjustment Committee.

From James McIver, secretary building trades grievance committee, asking a special committee of three be appointed to visit Washington Star management relative to a job of electrical work being done at the Star Building. Request granted, and the president appointed P. J. Ryan, E. L. Adams, and Sam De Nedrey.

A letter was read from George G. Seibold, of Columbia Typographical Union, stating that body had indorsed the action of the building trades in standing out for union conditions.

NEW BUSINESS.

Delegate Feeney, of the Bookbinders, moved that an appropriation of $200 be made for the benefit of the striking telegraphers. The motion prevailed by unanimous vote.

ROLL CALL.

Commercial Telegraphers—Thanked the Central Labor Union for the appropriation of $200, and stated that the strikers were holding out splendidly; that the papers of the South were on the side of the strikers, while those of the North showed hostility.

Hod Carriers—Asked that committee of ten on building trades controversy be instructed to look after interests of the Hod Carriers in settlement of disputes, as they had been denied admission to the Mechanics Trades Council. The committee was so instructed.

On motion, the Central Labor Union decided to hold no meeting Monday night, September 2.

To Union Members.

THE TRADES UNIONIST wishes to publish all the news of interest to union men.

It has no paid staff of reporters.

It is up to union men to send in any news of interest.

If you have important news and it is NOT published in these columns, it will be because YOU do not send it in.

Write as best you can and we will do the rest.


CARL E. WILSON
EXPERT HAIR CUTTER
SHAVING, 10 CENTS
315 G STREET NORTHWEST
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Dries Hard as Granite
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Dyeing and Scouring Establishment
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Cooked Ham and Smoked Beef
Stalls, 19 and 20 Northeast Market
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are such as may be counted in the pocket. At the same time styles and qualities are unexcelled.

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Light, wholesome, delicious appetiser, splendid tonic for convalescing—$1 doz. bottles.
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Union-Made Cigars a Specialty — UNION BAR
JOHN J. ALLEN
BUFFET
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
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"TADELLA"
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All Numbers. All Styles.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
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WHARVES: Foot of Third Street Southeast, 3250 K Street, Georgetown.

WINDOWS CLEANED
Leon L. Cahoon Window Cleaning Co.
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Phone East 1818 — Business Men's Lunch From 12 to 2
DIETZ'S RESTAURANT
THOMAS SHARP, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
239 New Jersey Avenue N. W.
A FEW DOORS FROM B. & O. DEPOT

Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine; you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
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Our Specialty. Never Changes. Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take No Substitute
Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.
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Insist on Having the Label on all Printing that Invites Your Custom From Merchants and Dealers Generally. This is It
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

THE CAUSE OF THE UNION LABORER

The "Impartial Reporter" Dwells on Conditions Surrounding Him.

Those not in sympathy with the principle of your paper will look with suspicion on such an anomaly as an "Impartial Reporter" taking refuge in the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST for an exposition of his views on the present labor troubles in the District of Columbia. Still I am here prepared to "give proof of the faith that is in me."

A few words of introduction, though, many not be inapropos. I wish to substantiate my claim to impartiality. To the union man I will admit I never belonged to a union, for the excellent reason that there exists no union of my trade or profession, but I have always watched with interest the progress of the labor movement and the justice of its claims has won my sympathy. To the employer I can state that I was born with a spoon in my mouth that possessed as argentiferous qualities as that which the average employer in Washington can lay claim to, and consequently I can not be accused of a prejudice born of ignorance or limited association. I have had excellent opportunities for calm, unbiased observation, and I feel impelled to give expression to my views as a protest against the hypocrisy, misrepresentation and trickery I see practiced by those "immaculate" champions of industry who are frantically bidding for the moral support of clergymen and representative citizens in what they call their "compulsory but righteous" warfare on the "tyranny" of labor unions. Let us just look into this claim in a calm, deliberate, and sensible manner, and see if the master builders and employers of labor are the impeccable, righteous, and conscientious Christians they pretend to be and the members of the unions the ignorant, hot-headed and unreasonable creatures they represented.

I am not one of those callous, cold-hearted, and indifferent mortals that look upon strikes as a kindergarten affair: neither do I fail to appreciate the misery, suffering, and deprivation that follow in their wake, but still my investigation of the present conditions justifies me in stating that if ever there was merited cause for a strike in the District of Columbia the present lockout resulted from one. If we were influenced by the enemies of the working class we would place all responsibility on those "agitators" (so they call them) who refuse to permit the captains of industry to complacently trample on the rights of the wage-earner.

And who is this much-despised, much-abused, and greatly ridiculed wage-earner? What are his claims for public consideration?

Let Congressman Naylor answer:

"Who was he that disarmed the Thunderer, wrested from his grasp the bolts of Jove; calmed the troubled oceans; became the central sun of the philosophical system of his age, shedding his brightness and effulgence on the whole civilized world: whom the great and mighty of the earth are delighted to honor; who participated in the achievement of your independence, prominently assisted in molding your free institutions and the beneficial effects of whose wisdom will be felt to the last moment of recorded time? Who, sir, I ask, was he? A northern laborer, a Yankee—tallow-chandler's son—a printer's runaway boy!

"Who was he that in the days of our Revolution led forth a northern army—yes; an army of northern laborers—and aided the chivalry of South Carolina in their defense against British aggression, drove the spoilers from their firesides, and redeemed her fair fields from foreign invaders? Who was he? A northern laborer—a Rhode Island blacksmith—the gallant General Greene—who left his hammer and his forge, and went forth conquering and to conquer in the battle for our independence!

"Who comprised that gallant army, without food, without pay, shelterless, shoeless, penniless, and almost naked; in that dreadful winter—the midnight of our Revolution—whose wanderings could be traced by their blood tracks in the snow, whom no arts could seduce, no appeal lead astray, no sufferings disaffect; but, who, true to their country and its holy cause, continued to fight the good fight of liberty, until it finally triumphed? Who, sir, were these men? Why, northern laborers—yes, sir; northern laborers!"

Yet this is the class of men accused by Messrs. Richardson, Hall, et al., of being violators of the Constitution of the United States, and enemies to the peace of the community! I am endeavoring to ascertain what part the ancestors of Mr. Hall and Mr. Richardson played in the Revolution.

When I read those reckless, thoughtless, and prejudiced attacks on organized labor, I often think, if the members of our unions were only of the character they are represented to be, desperate, revengeful, and inconsiderate, how long would men like the master builders persist in abusing them! Ah, these gentlemen know well that the average workingman of to-day is as intelligent,, gentlemanly, consistent, and as law-abiding as any other class in the community. And, despite allegations to the contrary by self-constituted reformers, the typical workingman is as sober, frugal, and industrious as his accusers, and the virtue is reflected more extensively among those supposed to come under the sphere of his influence.

I dropped in at the Employers' Association headquarters the other morning to see how things were progressing and I was particularly struck by the appearance of those seeking employment there I beheld men in ragged clothes, unshaven faces, unclean shirts, patches of court plaster plentifully adorning their countenances and hands trembling as a result of recent dissipation clambering up those three flights of stairs to apply for positions. So here was the typical "scab"—here is the boasted open shop man we hear so much about—the intelligent, broad-minded typical American laborer! If such specimens of humanity are illustrative of the open shop advocates they are welcome to their ideas, and I don't envy the employer who gets them.

It is most surprising to me how many people fail to grasp the significance of the closed shop advocated by labor unionism. Is the closed shop unconstitutional and un-American? If so, as THE TRADES UNIONIST very pertinently puts it in a recent issue, Why are we not all permitted to practice law in the courts? It is quite as unconstitutional and un-American to deny us the privilege when we can speak and argue as well as the lawyer can.

Still people who would laugh at the absurdity of agitating the right for all citizens to plead their cases in courts, can see no injustice, no unreasonableness, no absurdity in their advocacy of an open shop wherein the union mechanic is compelled to work side by side with the non-unionist and give to that nonunionist the knowledge it has cost him years of study and thousands of dollars to obtain.

We have some conscientious, reasonable employers of labor, but we have a vast number whose only ambition is the "Almighty Dollar," and consideration for other's interests never enters their minds. The greatest necessity of labor unions is to check such men. Next week I will record some of the "tricks of the trade" resorted to by employers in their efforts to win this strike.

THE IMPARTIAL REPORTER.

CARTER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Work on New Plant at Hyattsville, Md., Progressing.

As a matter of general information to those interested in the progress of various industries that are seeking a location in or adjacent to this city, it is interesting to note the progress which is being made by the Carter Motor Car Company in the construction of their Eastern automobile plant, at Hyattsville, Md.

Being imbued with the spirit of localism, largely due to the fact that 60 per cent of the stockholders are Washingtonians, practically every contract so far given for material has been awarded to local firms, or to concerns locally interested. A very large amount of this uilding material is now upon the ground ready for use.

The site for the factory has been entirely cleared of all growth where the buildings are to be located, and the trenches for the foundation of the several buildings have been dug. Samuel M. Welsh, superintendent in charge, will take personal control of all building operations, putting to work a large force of men on the construction of the foundations, preparatory for the bricklayers, who, in turn, will start work at the earliest practicable moment.

Thus is assured the future and permanent home of the famous Carter two-engine car, a handsome model of which has been seen upon the streets during the past week. This new car is the 1908 model and is equipped with two 24-60 Campico air-cooled engines, either engine capable of sending the car thirty miles an hour when working singly, and easily maintaining a speed of seventy-five miles an hour when operated as a unit.

A New York bricklayer fell six stories and then indignantly struck a man who wanted to call an ambulance for him. He evidently feared they would operate on him if they ever got him into a hospital—Bricklayer and Mason.

NEVER A STRIKER

By the REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Passing through the office of a big manufacturing concern the other day, I noticed the photograph of an old man hanging near the door, evidently for the purpose of giving it prominent display. Curious to know why he was thus honored, I stepped a bit closer and read the legend which was typewritten upon the margin just beneath the picture. It read something like this:

JOHN JONES
Oldest employe in this factory.
Born in Wales, Jan. 14, 1833.
Entered our employ Feb. 13, 1846.
HE NEVER WENT OUT ON STRIKE.

I confess that I read the last clause with mingling emotions. It was a fine thing to have been in the employ of that concern for sixty-one years, for it was an honored firm, standing without a peer in the manufacture of a product which was helping to make men better and wiser. It was good to have the firm show its appreciation of a man who had been so long a time with them. But, I thought, is that the best that could be said for this old man? "He never went out on strike." Well, it may be that he never had occasion to strike. Of course, the fact that this was the one thing in that workingman's life that impressed the firm indicated how sensitive its members were on the subject of strikes. But there were other men in their employ who had gone out on strike, and who were nevertheless skilled, productive, honest workmen. They were clean-cut, clear-headed, clever-minded American citizens, who believed in themselves and, as a general proposition, in the firm which gave them employment, even though they did go out on strike when a general demand was being made throughout the country for better conditions. It's bad business—this matter of striking. It's very much like Sherman's definition of war. But sometimes it seems necessary. Frequently it is the only way to get what men really deserve. The method is very old. To protest against unfair conditions is the right of every man. God sent Moses and Aaron to take charge of one of the biggest strikes in history. The Government called out the militia, but it came out all right in the end because it was a just strike against intolerable conditions. There have been such strikes since the flight from Egypt through the Red Sea. They were not in charge of men like Moses—that is, they were not commissioned in just the same way—they were just ordinary labor leaders, but their cause was pretty nearly as honorable. "Henever went out on strike.' That could never be said about Mosses. But perhaps this would not make him feel very sorry. He had done some other things, of which he might well be proud, in spite of this humiliating fact.

Victory in Sight.

The commendable manner in which the building trades have conducted their campaign for the highest principle of trades unionism has won for them the praise of all high-minded citizens. The bricklayers, being the strong link in the chain which binds the building trades together in their present effort, have demonstrated beyond doubt that they can neither be induced to break ranks nor fall back from the firing line in front, but that they stand as one man, under splendid command, leading the most energetic and aggressive campaign ever engaged in behalf of organized labor in the national capital.

Besides the bricklayers of America not the less inspiring to the men in the front rank are the companies of the other building trades lined up, with their commanders, in battle array, every one pledged to stand by the other, the same as brother with brother, with no desertions, and all with a single object in view—that of achieving victory for the union.

Let it be remembered that in years gone by greater sacrifices than we have made were made by the men before us that we might enjoy to a larger extent life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and it is a duty the building trades owe to their future craftsmen to see that what has been gained is preserved and that as civilization advances in the process of evolution living conditions be secured appropriate to the times. This can only be done by such splendid organization and such magnificent leadership as in exhibited in the present building trades fight. The building trades men now engaged in battle may be likened unto the Spartans of old, who, when engaged in battle, would meet death unflinchingly rather than surrender. So it is in the present fight.

The building trades are conducting it with diplomacy, tact, judgment, and strategy, and from day to day they win their way, with no depletion of ranks, but the enemy's forces with numerous losses, retreat like Nancy Hanks.

One of the oldest newspapers in the United States has as a motto "We build!" So do the building trades, but only with all other men on the works being joined together—one for all and all for one.

AIDS SERVANTS TO JOBS

Uncle Sam's Bureau Helps to Solve a Burning Question.

Uncle Sam, through his agent, Terence V. Powderly, chief of the bureau of information of the Bureau of Immigration, is engaged in a solution of the servant problem.

In response to the announcement in the papers that the Government in endeavoring to find work for aliens and immigrants, letters are pouring in daily from housewives, who assure Mr. Powderly that they know of a multitude of good places where servant girls can find employment. In response to this demand, Mr. Powderly is preparing for distribution among the immigrants who land at Ellis Island a pamphlet containing a list of places where work may be obtained by those who desire to enter domestic service.

It is expected also to establish a New York office for the benefit of those aliens who have failed to find work or are dissatisfied with the nature of their present employment. It is realized that many immigrants come to this country with a place in view, but for some reason are disappointed in the nature of their work and find it difficult to obtain a new position.

Good results are already shown, a number of aliens having been afforded employment.

Mr. Powderly hopes at the next session of Congress to have the law so amended as to be granted authority to distribute pamphlets and literature to immigrants on the subject of opportunities for employment when the vessels depart from Europe for America.

The Labor Press.

Editing a labor paper is similar to befriending a drunken man by taking him home—you bear the brunt of his condition, and have to take the blame for all evil consequences if everything doesn't go right.—Zanesville (O.) Labor Journal.

If your local labor paper contains something you don't like "back-cap" the editor. If your daily paper contains something you don't like, just swallow it and say nothing. This is the way not to build up the labor press.—Lincoln Wageworker.

When you become tired of knocking everybody else why just begin again on the labor editor. He has and is being knocked so regularly that he will lose his appetite if you desist. When the millenium arrives and the world is recreated the labor editor will be formed like a turtle with a hard shell where the resounding knocks can be more gracefully received.—San Antonio Dispatch.

"All we ask is a minimum wage—a life line—beyond which no employer shall drive a man. The employer can pay as much above this minimum as his wisdom or generosity may inspire."—Samuel Gompers.

George F. Duffey, president of the board of public works, of San Francisco, has resigned, and Mayor Taylor appointed Michael Casey, a union labor leader, to fill the vacancy.

ROSTER OF ALEXANDRIA UNIONS.

MEETINGS.

Alexandria Trades Council—Trades Council Hall, King and Royal, first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president.

Blacksmiths—Trades Council Hall, first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m. R. M. Prettyman, president, 110 S. Alfred street.

Bakers and Confectioners—Trades Council Hall, first and third Saturdays, 3 p. m. F. R. Jackson, 212 S. Patrick street.

Carpenters and Joiners—Trades Council Hall, every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. W. J. Cleveland, 115 S. Henry street.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m. D. F Hawkins, S. Fairfax street.

Machinists—Trades Council Hall, first and third Fridays, 7.30 p. m.

Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators—Trades Council Hall, every Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. J. L. Proctor, 302 N. Columbus street.

Retail Clerks—Trades Council Hall, second and fourth Tuesdays. Harry Dachslager, 112 N. Royal street.

Locomotive Engineers—Odd Fellows Hall, first and third Sundays. Harry Brown, King street.

Locomotive Firemen—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 312 N. Pitt street. S. J. Irby, secretary.

Electric Railway Employees—Meets every Tuesday in Trades Council Hall at 8 p. m. Cecil Huffty, 413 S. Royal street.

Railway Conductors—Meet first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in hall over Alexandria National Bank. R. H. Sherman, Wellington, Fairfax county, chief conductor; W. B. Smithers, 116 N. Columbus street, secretary and treasurer.

Representative Business Houses.
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage:

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

John M. Thurston, Attorney, Bond Bldg. Phone Main 2252.

Henry E. Davis, Jenifer Building. Phone Main 1829.

Wm. B. Matthews, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Colorado Bldg. Phone Main 2155.

Leckie, Fulton & Cox, Fendall Bldg., 344 D st. nw.

Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave

Charles W. Darr, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 707 G st. nw

Frank D. Blackistone, Attorney-at-Law. Colorado Bldg., Fourteenth and G sts. Phone Main 1239.

John C. Foster, 1022 Eighth st. nw. Phone Main 2585-K.

BANKS

Washington Exchange Bank, 710 Fourteenth st. nw. Hours: 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Organized 1814; Capital, $800,000; Surplus and undivided profits, $700.000.

The National Savings and Trust Co. Capital, $1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrator, etc. Cor. Fifteenth and N. Y. ave.

BICYCLE ETC.

Acme Repair and Bicycle Co., J. E. SHAW, prop. 1749 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Bicycles, gas appliances, drop lights, and roller skates.

Lewis Cycle Exchange. Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanics' tools. A large assortment of second hand bicycles always on hand, 1833 Pa. ave. nw.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Elgin Creamery Co., Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Teas, Coffees. 220 Ninth st. nw.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Daniel Loughran, 1347 Pa. ave. nw.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Fuller's Cigar Store, Original Label News Stand, 60 H st. nw.

NOHE'S Twenty-four Hour Cigar Store. Papers, Magazines, and Laundry Agency. 507 G st. nw.

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J. B. Kendall, 485-87 Mo. ave. nw.

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"THE VELVET KIND"
Pure Ice Cream
Wholesale

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P. J. Duncan. Everything up-to-date. Sixth and K sts. ne. Prescription specialist.

Kenealy Prescription Expert, Branch Post Office, Gas Bills Received, North Capitol and Eye, Opposite St. Aloysius Church.

Charles Hawkins, Prescription Druggist, Cor. Fourth st. and Virginia ave. se.

M. S. Fealy, Prescription Druggist. Eleventh and Pa. ave. se.

Astoria Pharmacy, W. Ashton Evans, Ph. G., Prescription Specialist. 3d and G sts. nw.

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Donn & Sanford, Druggists. Successors to J. W. McDonald. Cor. N. Y. ave. and North Capitol st. nw.

Quigley, Druggist, 21st and G sts. nw.

A. T. Bronaugh, Pharmacist, SW. cor. Seventh and P sts. nw.

L. S. Day & Co., Pharmacists. Pure drugs, lowest prices. Fourteenth and P sts. nw., and cor. Fifth and G sts. nw.

W. S. Richardson, 316 Four-and-a-half st. sw.

C. H. Weiss, Pharmacist, Anacostia, D. C.

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Tyree & Co., Druggists, Fifteenth and H sts. ne.

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Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 Seventh st. nw.

Wm. H. Burch, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings, Hoisery a specialty. 806-808 H st. ne. Phone East 946.

DYER

E. E. Wheatley, 1068 Jefferson ave. nw. Phone West 117-Y.

ENGRAVING

Lanman Engraving Co., Halftones and Zinc Etchings. Washington Post Building. Phone Main 673.

FIRE INSURANCE

Fireman's Insurance Co., Seventh st. and La. ave.

The Peoples Fire Insurance Co. Cash capital, $100,000; surplus, $60,000. Office, 326 Pa. ave. se.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Julius Lansburgh, Interocean Bldg., 512 Ninth st. nw.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

Rudolph & West Co., 1332 N. Y. ave. nw.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

C. Auerbach & Son, Men's Outfitters and Hatters. We sell Union-Made Goods only. NW. cor. Seventh and H sts. nw.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

James Y. Davis' Sons, 1201 Pa. ave.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

McFall's Variety Stores, 814 and 1203 H st. ne. 5 and 10 cent Goods a specialty; Holiday Goods to suit the Season.

HOTEL

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WOMEN

A Plea For the Children.

BY AUNT OLIVIA.

Don't expect too much of them: it has taken forty years, it may be, to make you what you are, with all their lessons of experience; and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials. Sympathize in their mistakes and troubles; don't ridicule them.

Remember not to measure a child's trials by your standard, "As one whom his mother comforteth," said the inspired writer, and beautiful does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with the mother.

Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a lifetime.

Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits, yet we have lived to see those same children become noble men and women and ornaments to society. We must confess, however, they had wise, affectionate parents. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values—plenty of love.

Good Manners.

"I declare, the children do act worse when there is company than at any other time," said a mother, as with flushed face and worn-out air, she flung herself into a rocking chair, as her last guest departed. The ill manners of her children at table had called forth the remark, and her mortification at the contrast between them, and the well-behaved little daughter of her visitor had quite destroyed her peace of mind.

It was not that her children behaved worse than common, but she noticed their ill manners more. They had never been trained to wait at the table until their elders were helped, and to say "if you please" and "thank you" as well-bred children do.

The mother must begin as early as the child can speak to teach these little lessons of courtesy, or he will appear ill-mannered all through childhood, and will find it hard to acquire habits of politeness in mature years. Do we not all know men and women, in good standing in sociey, who bear plainly the marks of material neglect in this particular. They could never have been taught the small sweet courtesies of life, or else they would have now very different manners. "Bluntness," on which some seem to pride themselves, is much like a leper boasting of his sores.

Teach politeness in a gentle, loving way, but make its laws as inflexible as iron. Always require a child to acknowledge every kindness or attention by a quiet "thank you." Children so trained as readily make such acknowledgements as they breathe. Teach them to ask leave when they wish to use any article belonging to another, even a brother or sister, and teach older children always to show an obliging disposition towards those who are younger. There are many little points which you will be obliged to impress, as occasion calls them up, and which children's intuitions do not always teach them—for instance, noticing and speaking of things that may wound or vex another, contradicting others flatly by way of setting them right, and various things of this sort, which we must teach them with patience and loving tenderness. It will often help us remember our own shortcomings in our childhood. Remember it is hard to break up fixed habits, whether good or bad and in this very fact we find both warning and highest encouragement.

The Modern Women.

The smartest way at present of wearing a watch is to hang it from a narrow black velvet ribbon about half way down the bodice, just as a locket would be worn. At first the style looked a trifle odd, but people have been accustomed to it by the gradually increasing size of the lockets worn. The velvet ribbon is fitted with rhinestone or cut steel slides and clasp. There is something very chic about the decoration and it adds mightily to the summer girl's costume, particularly with a white outfit.

Among the new inventions for New York flats, where room is at a premium, are the two and three-story beds or cots of enameled iron. They certainly have the advantage of being room savers whatever their defects from the standpoint of beauty may be. In width they are about the size of ordinary single beds. Each bed is furnished with a woven wire spring mattress and pillow.

An old German woman in town makes a living by selling herbs which she warrants to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. She has many regular customers to whom she goes semi-weekly, carrying a fresh stock of catnip, pennyroyal, thoroughwert, mullein or whatever the customer desires. Perhaps the greatest seller is catnip, which is in demand for catnip tea for both babies and pet cats. Just now she says there is a great scarcity of catnip owing to the season having been so dry. Mullein, the old woman asserts, is good for rheumatism. The leaves are first steeped in white wine and the decoction is used as a liniment. The pain should disappear as if by magic.

Dresses For School.

Silk linings to broadbrimmed hats, after the eighteenth century style, are coming rapidly to the fore, and promise to have a strong influence on the early fall models.

The latest idea in petticoats is to wear one of a brighter hue under a more somber skirt. The fabrics used for the dress skirt are the sheerer materials, such as voile, eolienne and marquisette.

Collars and cuffs may be of broadcloth, a shade lighter. However, a man's collar would be good in this suit, too. Plaited skirt. Hat of brown felt with darker brown ribbon and low crown.

The fall hats for the schoolgirls are most frequently trimmed with wide ribbons, heaped with flowers or two very large wings. The bandeau is very often trimmed with box-plaited ribbon. The sailor and mushroom shapes predominate. The suits shown in the illustration are semi-fitting, all with long sleeves, and can readily be fashioned at home.

Plain and practical are most of the natty suits shown for schoolgirls this season. The short, loose jacket, and the almost equally short and fitted one, and the half-fitting three-quarter length are the prime favorites.

Striped and checked materials in gray and brown colorings or blue serge are the most practical and fashionable fabrics.

As the skirts are cut extremely short for young girls it brings the foot into great prominence. The half shoe in tan is in the lead over the black shoe in the same shape. The new fall styles show the two kinds of pointed toes, a rather short vamp, a high instep and a straight heel.

Girls will very often wear half shoes that have thick extension soles on them to protect the bottom of the foot, and yet their short skirts expose the instep and the ankle—the real vulnerable parts—to the damp and rain.

The short skirts of these suits are made in one or two forms. The wide kilted skirt is popular and as favored as the circular skirt, though the latter is more generally used for the stripe and plain fabrics.

These are often made with bias front and back seams having the design matching in front. Some of the skirts are made up without trimmings of any kind, while others are shown with a plain or a bias band of the same material.

The skirts must be at least five yards around the bottom, and it is for this reason that the bias-front circular skirt is so well liked.

Don't Fret.

I never knew a man that ever succeeded in life by constantly fretting. I think when one gets the worrying habit that he will always find something to keep it going. I know there are times when things do not seem to move on smoothly, and when it seems that everything you undertake goes wrong. But will it help the matter any to fret and scold, and perhaps use language that at another time you would feel ashamed of. Take it cool, and do as near right as you know how, and you will surely come out right in the end.

OBSERVATIONS ABROAD

By F. E. Buckland.

THE GATES OF JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM, May 25, 1907.

The gates of old Jerusalem are not pearly ones, neither do they close. We saw no gates, but the entrances to the Holy City are known as gates, and presumably at one time they had gates and strong ones, too. In this letter I shall describe the gates or entrances, for we saw them all in our ride around the walls of Jerusalem.

The principal entrance to the city is on the western side and is known as the "Jaffa gate," called so for the reason that the road from Jaffa enters Jerusalem by this gate. A very busy and animated scene is always in progress here and we spent many hours watching the various types of Orientals, with their varied costumes, passing in and out of this famous gateway. The tower of David, with its massive masonry of Herod's time, looms up alongside of the gate. It was through this gate the Wise Men passed when on their way to Bethlehem.

Zion gate, or, as the Arabs call it, "Gate of the Prophet David," is in the Mohammed quarter. The road through this gate leads down the Tyropoen valley to the pool of Siloam. A fine view of the valley of the Kedron, the hills about Jerusalem, the wilderness of Judea, and the mountains of Moab was obtained from this gate. So grand, indeed, is the panorama from this point that we visited the gate of Zion three different times.

Dung gate is interesting for the fine view obtained of the western wall of the Temple area. This gate is in the Jewish quarter and near the Jews' wailing place.

The Golden gate, through which our Lord made His triumphal entry into the Holy City, is walled up with masonry.

St. Stephen's gate is also called the "Gate of our Lady Mary," for the road leads down to the Virgin's tomb. It is claimed that the martyrdom of St. Stephen occurred at this gate, hence its name; but I believe the wiseacres are still divided as to martyrdom having occurred here. Our dragoman says its St. Stephen and what the dragoman says goes with us. If we didn't believe all he says it would be unnecessary to pay him good para any longer.

Herod's gate, or "Flowery gate," has only lately been opened. I presume that during Herod's time he used any gate that was most convenient, hence all these years have elapsed before his name is honored with a gate.

The Damascus gate, or "Gate of the Column," is one of the more important entrances to the city, for through it leads the road to Damascus, a much traveled highway. This gate stands on the original site of the one that existed in the long ago.

The newest gate of all is called "Bab Abdul Hamid," in honor of the reigning sultan, and was opened in 1889, but is generally called the "New Gate" by Europeans. Near this gate can be seen the remains of the ancient Goliath's gate.

Let us return to the Jaffa gate and watch the never ceasing throng of people, camels, and donkeys passing in and out of the city. At sunrise the peasant enters with supplies for the market situated in David street. While standing at this gate one day a Turkish officer volunteered in French (only a part of which I could understand, as I find very few speak my kind of French) to tell me something of the throng passing us. The Jews are easily distinguished from the fur caps, long coats, and a lock of hair hanging down just in front of the ears called "love-locks." They easily betray their condition with downcast eyes and bent shoulders. The Armenians are not much better in appearance. But when the fellah, or peasant, comes along you take to him immediately, for he is not only majestic in his bearing, but is a very picturesque character. Their broad shoulders gracefully carries a brown cloak, while his handsome face does you good to look at. His head is covered with a crimson tarboush, around which is wound a golden silk kerchief. His brawny sunburnt legs are much in evidence. As for footwear he sometimes wears sandals, sometimes an old pair of shoes, but very often nothing at all. He is the king bee and knows it.

With deafening yells, and, I presume, curses, along comes a donkey boy driving a pack of loaded donkeys. This donkey driver cares for nothing in the way and drives his beasts through the throng careless of who it interferes with, receiving counter yells and curses from some donkey driver going in the opposite direction. From the talk that takes place between these two you feel sure some fun is to be had, but it all ends in talk.

When a native woman goes by she generally carries a baby in a bag slung on her back, with a cord passing across her forehead to hold it on. On her head she often carries a load that would make a hod carrier go on a strike. Her life is indeed a hard one, for they do most of the work in the fields, carry the water, and act as beasts of burden.

When a caravan of fifteen or more camels pass by every one makes way for these "ships of the desert" for often their loads are larger than themselves and they make their way heedless of everything.

Heavily clothed, apparently unwashed, the long-haired Russian pilgrims, with staff in hand, slowly tramp their way through the gate, very likely having walked all the way from Jaffa, and continue on down David street, thence into Christian street, and at last reach the great object of their lives, the tomb of our Lord. We have seen hundreds of them. They seem more sincere in their devotion than any other class of pilgrims.

A troop of wild looking Circassians, with rifles and long knives (not concealed) and mounted on horses make their way into the city, pedestrians respectfully getting out of the way of these dangerous looking chaps.

The Algerian and Ethiopian are often seen and add to the almost endless variety of humanity thronging the streets of Jerusalem, the Holy City.

The Sudanese, black as black can be painted, are considered trustworthy, for they act as nightwatchmen for the proprietors of stores. This scene, witnessed every day during our sojourn in Jerusalem, is too wonderful to adequately describe in print, but excels anything we have seen during our travels, and I doubt if we shall ever witness so fascinating a scene until we again make a pilgrimage to the Holy City.

All this confusion comes suddenly at an end, for when the shrill cry from the minaret, calling the faithful to prayer, proclaims the end of another day, work ceases. Twilight is very short and by 9 o'clock the city appears almost as a dead city out of doors, for the streets are empty, except for an occasional footfall. There are no noises, except the barking of the dogs. After sundown it is the quietest city I was ever in, and I may add that after sunrise it is one of the noisest.

At night we often went on the flat roof of the hotel and, as it was full moon, gazed over the city. As our hotel is on Zion hill, the highest point in the city, we could look down on the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Temple area, and beyond the walls onto the Mount of Olives, and the hills of Moab in the background.

There is no gas nor electric light in Jerusalem. Consequently the streets are almost dark, for there is only ocasionally a lamp set in the wall at the corner of two streets. In the hotel the dining room and bedrooms are lighted by hanging lamps, while in the reception and reading rooms acetylene gas is used The Sultan for some reason will not permit the use of electric lights. While there are no street cars, it is believed that in a few years trolley cars will be running down to Jericho, Bethlehem, and Bethany. It would no doubt reduce the hardships of traveling in this vicinity, but it strikes me it would seem like a profanation to run electric cars through such a sacred country.

Grain is still threshed as it was four thousand years ago, but a traveling man informed me that labor-saving machinery is slowly but surely making its way into Palestine. I saw a number of Singer sewing machines in use in the shoe shops along Christian street. The railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem was a long time in coming, and I firmly believe that in a few years one can visit most of the places of biblical history by rail.

Court Decision.

The Michigan supreme court has rendered the following decision of importance to all trade unions: "Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The project for electric railways which since the war have been put forward in Japan aggregate an estimated expenditure of $300,000,000.

AND "LEST WE FORGET"

The Editor of THE TRADES UNIONIST, in a letter published in the Evening Star of this city, stated that the daily earnings of organized labor in the District of Columbia amounted to about $75,000. This amount seemed to be a very large sum, and few seemed to think that the writer had overestimated the amount, and when the matter was mentioned to him, he suggested that an investigation be made of the subject to attest the truth of his approximation, he asserting that it was his belief that he had been conservative in his statement, and had, if anything, underestimated. Acting upon the suggestion, Mr. E. R. Humphries, labor editor of the Washington Evening Times, took the matter up and after a careful investigation, has arrived at the following, which far exceeds the statement of the writer. Mr. Humphries conducted his investigation and arrived at his conclusions on the basis that there were 25,000 union wage-earners in the District, which is fair. The article ought surely to prove interesting to the business men of Washington, as well as the wage-earners themselves.

THE TRADES UNIONIST is glad to present Mr. Humphries' findings to the public, both as to a point of information that is bound to be interesting to its readers, and to emphasize what it has often said before, that as the official paper of organized labor in the District of Columbia, it is an institution that should receive favorable consideration at the hands of the business men. As an advertising medium it is potent, and Printers Ink, an authority on such matters, is loud in its praise of labor papers as money getters in advertising merchantable wares. THE TRADES UNIONIST feels that it can with perfect propriety ask for its share of the advertising business. Following is Mr. Humphries discovery:

> To determine the wage-earners money power in the District in so far as it applies to organized labor, I have undertaken to secure a conservative estimate of the daily wage of all men carrying union cards. I have consulted conservative leaders who are posted as to the wages paid the highest class skilled mechanics, the middle class of breadwinners and those receiving the smallest compensation under union scale. It may be pointed out that there are some skilled men in the ranks who receive as high as $10 a day, a large body that draw from $5 to $6, and another large portion receiving $4 to $5. Among the smaller organizations that receive wages below these last figures in comparison with the large number that receive over $4 and $5 is very large in comparison to the smaller paid men. Taking everything into consideration and making a careful computation for a general average of wages paid it was the consensus of opinion that $3.50 was a most conservative estimate. Taking that as a basis for the 25,000 union men in the District, here is the result:
>
> **Daily wages of 25,000 men at $3.50 average $87,500**
> **Weekly wages - - - - - $525,000**
> **Monthly wages - - - - - $2,275,000**
> **Yearly wages - - - - - $27,300,000**
>
> In considering these conservative figures and that every cent of it is spent with the merchants and landlords of this city, it only applies to organized union men, members of unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union. There are probably 4,000 men and women earning small wages not members of any organization. Of course these figures do not take into consideration the army of employes in the Government offices, except the Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a few other instances where organized labor is employed.

THE SAVINGS OF LABOR

Washington Banks Get Benefit of Deposits.

AND LEND MONEY TO ENEMIES

The Allegation That Unionists Are a Spendthrift Set Controverted by Humphries. Many Own Homes, While They Support Schools and Educate Their Children.

Following up his article recently printed in THE TRADES UNIONIST, showing the earnings of organized labor, and reproduced in this edition, Mr. E. C. R. Humphries, labor editor of the Sunday Washington Times, published the following in last Sunday's Times, and it is worthy of the careful perusal of all our readers. Those intimate with the labor movement in the District of Columbia will readily appreciate the truth and forcefulness of Mr. Humphries article. Another feature of the savings of laborers is that the money is deposited principally in banks that are either hostile, or lukewarm, toward organized labor, and in a great many instances these banks are lending money to builders who are doing all in their power to disrupt organized labor.

Inquiry develops the fact that there is a large number of union men in this city drawing good wages, holding steady all-the-year-round positions, who lay away a reasonable percentage of their weekly, monthly, and yearly incomes, the opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The opinion seems to prevail among those who are not in touch with the laboring men that they are a spendthrift set and live up to their incomes on a system of hand to mouth, the exceptions being rare indeed. This is both a slander and libel and an indictment brought without basis of fact. There are a large number of union mechanics in this city, provident in their habits with the financial instinct well developed, who own their own homes of modern conveniences, and which are furnished in comfort and who live as becomes their tastes for refinement and culture, who dress well, educate their children in the public and parochial schools, and who distinguish themselves in those schools; who not only own their own roof tree, but in many instances it can be pointed out where they own other valuable real estate and many of them have comfortable bank accounts or else hold shares in the best building associations which place them far beyond the pale of want, come what may. In a number of such instances these men are not past the meridian of life.

A walk through the residential sections of the northeast and southeastern sections of the city, in particular, hundreds of such instances can be pointed out, while there is an army of such thrifty men and women who are buying on the installment plan, as can be shown by the large and small real estate firms, homes where they apply what they would have to expend in rents to the purchase in fee simple the homes in which they reside.

Aside from the men who save from their earnings by purchasing homes and investing in improved and unimproved real estate holdings there are no few who deposit their accumulations in the banks, savings institutions, trust companies, building and loan associations, or other safe investments removed from the dangers of speculative investments. As a rule the economic union laboring man who has saved a few hundred or a thousand dollars to begin with is not an easy mark to be drawn into some wildcat scheme of get-rich-quick, although there have been some of the laboring men in the frauds that have fleeced the public. When one of the saving class of laboring men has saved up a nest egg it is the result of the strictest economy, and, in many instances, represents privations. It is hard-earned money and it is never placed before careful investigation is made as to the reliability of the firm or people to be trusted.

In a number of the departments of the United States and District of Columbia governments, and other places where organized labor is engaged, one of the most profitable sources of money-saving and big returns is to be found in the symposiums conducted by the men who save and loan money to the less provident and spending class, who at all times seem to be in need of cash for which they will pay big interest. These symposiums do not thrive, as a rule, on the members of organized labor, yet there is a contingent of union men who borrow from them—but most of the money is loaned to others.

Young condors remain nestlings for one whole year.

LABOR'S GLORIOUS DAY!

(Continued from first page.)

Following is the program laid out by the committee, which, with the other amusements at the Park, should amply satisfy everybody:

1. 100-yard race—Open for members of organized labor affiliated with Central Labor Union. Prizes: First, gold cuff buttons; second, gents scarf pin.
2. 100-yard race—Open to boys 14 years and under. Prizes: First, umbrella; second, sweater.
3. 100-yard race—Open to all. Prizes: First, dress suit case; second; box of cigars.
4. 50-yard race—For girls 15 years and under. Prizes: First, trimmed hat; second, handsome pocketbook.
5. Running broad jump—Open to all. Prizes: First, pair of athletic shoes; second, umbrella.
6. Wheelbarrow race, 25 yards—For ladies only. Prizes: First, a $5 gold emblem, to be selected; second, pair of gloves.
7. Egg race—For ladies. Prizes: First, willow rocker; second, $1 cash.
8. Sack race—For boys 16 years and under. Prizes: First, $2 cash; second, $1 cash.
9. Three-legged race—Open to all. Prizes: First, box of 100 cigars; second, box of 50 cigars.
10. Tug-of-war between teams representing Sheet Metal Workers' Union and Columbia Lodge of Machinists. Prize: One case of refreshments to each member of the winning team.
11. Bicycle races.
12. Baseball game between St. Stephens and the Navy Department teams.

Exercises on the band stand commencing at 5 p. m., J. L. Feeney, chairman.

The children's chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Effie Fay Berry, will render the following numbers, accompanied by the Greater Washington Band, under the direction of Prof. John Bovello: "Labor Day Ode," "Red, White, and Blue," "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The following speakers have kindly consented to deliver short addresses: Hon. Chas. P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor; Hon. Crandal Mackey, Commonwealth Attorney, Alexandria County, Va.; Hon. T. V. Powderly, Chief Bureau of Information, United States Immigration Bureau; John H. Brinkman, ex-President Central Labor Union; Sam De Nedrey, Secretary-Organizer Central Labor Union.

Bakers Union 118.

Having in the last issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST pointed out the impracticability of Bakers Union No. 118 observing Labor Day, I desire to go further into details along that line with the feeling that perhaps the problem of observance of holidays may be solved.

While it is not a desire of this union to inconvenience the public in the matter of purchasing their supply of baked goods, nor does the members desire to do injury to the trade of their employers, for we are aware of the fact that the employing bakers must cater to the wants of the public, or otherwise the firm that fails to do that will find itself in a short time minus of trade, and would be forced to lay off its force of workmen by degrees, however, I still feel that the object aimed at could be attained without inconvenience and without injury by having the purchasing public to use forbearance with the journeymen bakers upon this question.

It is a well-known fact that no goods are delivered on Sunday—none baked on Saturday—and if the public is in a position to do without fresh baked goods on Sunday there should be no reason why the same cannot be done on at least one other day in the year, and that should be on Labor Day, the first Monday in September, which day has been designated by Congress as the day of the laboring man, for him to forget his cares of working and enter into a general jollification of the day. I am aware of the fact that the Bakery Wagon Drivers are also interested in this controversy of holiday and therefore would invite a discussion of the matter in the columns of this paper (if such can be granted by its management) from all points, and mainly from the purchasing public, of which organized labor is quite a factor.

J. G. S.

Death a Surprise.

The death of Charles Augustus Durno, which occurred at 12.45 o'clock Thursday morning, at his home at 1809 Fourth street northwest, was a surprise and a shock to his family, friends, and acquaintances. He had been ill of typhoid fever since Friday.

Mr. Durno was born in Rockford, Ill., thirty-nine years ago. He had been in Washington nearly eight years and was employed in the Government Printing Office during that time.

He was a member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and Government Printing Office Council National Union; he was in good standing, too, and had small patience with those who were not; he was an honorable and upright man; he was charitable, both in principle and practice; he was truthful, and had a most hearty contempt for shams and pretensions; and because of these manly traits Charlie Durno had many true friends, all of whom extend to Mrs. Durno and little George a profound and sincere sympathy.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late residence on Fourth street. Interment at Glenwood.

Bakery Drivers to Celebrate.

At a special meeting of the Bakery Drivers' Union, No. 33, I. B. of T., held Thursday night in Pythian Temple, a resolution was adopted requiring all morning drivers to be off the streets Labor Day by 9 a. m., and all hot bread, cake, and pie men by 1 p. m. This action was taken after hearing the report of a committee composed of Messrs. Small, Hering, and T. C. Fox, from the conference held with a like number from the Merchant Bakers' Association. This action shows a desire to be in touch with union labor in general and at the same time to consider the needs of the public. This rule will be rigidly enforced, and a penalty of $10 imposed for any violation.

Was in New York.

N. A. James, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, has returned from New York where he was called for a conference with President Timothy Healy.

In Town.

Vice President Hedrick, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, is in town, looking after the interests of his organization.

Poetry of Labor

[ANONYMOUS.]

Toil swings the ax, and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom;
Where towering domes and tapering spires
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Stout labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine with its lung of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sun-browned Toil, with shining spade,
Links lake to lake with silver ties
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
And temples towering to the skies.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Scared 'Em Up.

The recent socialist victories have so scared the conservative English people that thousands are already foreseeing a wave of anarchy, and hundreds of conservative papers are imploring the readers to get together and form associations for the purpose of killing off the socialistic hydra, says a dispatch from London.

The anti-socialistic movement has already begun to take on definite form and is to be directed by the London Municipal society.

Captain H. M. Jessel has been selected commander-in-chief of the movement, and announces that he will immediately appoint subcommittees all over the United Kingdom to make the preliminary preparations for strong educational campaigns against socialism.

It has furthermore been decided by the Municipal society to hold a national conference upon socialism in the beginning of October, and to arrange for the delivery of hundreds of lectures in all parts of the country during the fall and winter, upon municipal socialism and other municipal questions.

On the other side the socialists, spurred on by their recent successes, are more active than ever, and it is estimated that about 15,000 meetings per week are held by them throughout the country.

Even King Edward is said to be quite a little worried at the growth of socialism, and its increasing hold on the working classes.

According to the statement made by a prominent socialist leader, the efforts of the party will be mainly centered around the nationalization of all British railways.

Argentine Department of Labor.

A National Department of Labor has been established in the Argentine Republic for the purpose, chiefly, of preparing labor legislation. The basis for this work can be obtained only from exact and continuous statistics and by methodical and impartial investigations. Since no satisfactory labor statistics exist for Argentina, the president of the new Department has begun by organizing a service of statistics and information to take up at once the study of some of the legislative reforms most urgently demanded for the protection of the rights of workingmen, and has invoked the aid and protection of the authorities and the people in the prosecution of the necessary investigations.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, May, 1907, Madrid, Spain.

Bureau of Labor, Uruguay.

A Bureau of Labor has recently been created in Uruguay. The decree establishing it provides that the bureau shall have charge of industrial and labor statistics and that it shall study the economic condition of the various branches of employment; the hygienic conditions of industrial establishments; questions with relation to hours of labor; strikes and their causes and the methods of preventing them; insurance against accidents, sickness, and disability; insurance for widows and orphans; old-age pensions; the influence of taxes on the life of the workingman; workingmen's homes; prices of articles of consumption; the cost of living; prices of the products of national industry; employment offices; instructions for the better preparation and technical training of the laboring and employing classes; organizations of workingmen and employers; the results of institutions designed to promote agreements between employers and employed; savings institutions; and, in general, foreign legislation on all these questions.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, May, 1907, Madrid, Spain.

How Belgian Women Work.

The Belgian women toil from dawn until sunset at the heaviest kind of work for incredibly small pay. They do a very heavy share of the mining of the country.

Not only do they push and dump the wagons of coal on the surface, but they actually go down into the black shafts and dig side by side with men.

A few years ago John Alexander Dowie thought he could make much more money in his Zion colony, near Chicago, if he should import Belgian women to do the work. He offered them very small wages, judged by American standards, and yet were very much higher than they could have made in Belgium.

The poorest paid shopgirl in the United States would sneeze at the pay of the Belgian woman, who must sit all day long preparing clay for molders in brickworks—who, throughout the changing temperature of the day, contract rheumatism, which in a few years unfits her for work.

Those of King Leopold's subjects who work in the oyster beds—and there are many of them—must don trousers like the men and work as hard as any of them.

Even in advanced England the working woman's condition is deplorable when compared with that of her sister in the United States. Light on this was thrown by an investigation by the select committee of the House of Commons.

One woman, it developed finished trousers at 1 cent a pair, each pair requiring two hours' labor. A half cent an hour! Six cents for a 12-hour day!

America Better Off.

A Paris cablegram says America, so often denounced as lawless, shames us in respect to employers' liability, is the cry of French workingmen since the several French courts, successively, declined to find anyone to blame for the murder of 1,200 workmen in the Courriere mines. The decision of the Court of Appeals to that effect closes the case as far as criminal prosecution goes, and, incidentally, prejudices the damage pending suits.

Against the court decision that no one is blamable for the unprecedented horror the workmen of France point to the following facts in connection with the mining disaster:

First—The mining company knew that the shafts were on fire, yet allowed the workmen to go down to their doom in the hope that they might save property.

Second—The dangerous condition of the mines had been pointed out to the owners in 176 different reports by the labor organizations; still the owners refused to comply with the law and make the mines safe.

Third—The owners prevented the rescue rather than furthered same. Ten days after the disaster half a dozen or more of the doomed ones groped their way to the surface, which proves that a great many, perhaps a thousand, could have been saved if the owners had spent the amount of time and money necessary for the recovery of the workmen in the mine.

John Burns' Son Wins Honor.

The 12-year-old son and only child of John Burns, labor member of the British cabinet, has won a scholarship in an open competition from the National School at Battersea, which secures to him five years' education free at the first-rate secondary school at Wandsworth, connected with the famous Westminster School. He is an exceptionally intelligent, hard working boy, and his father's pride.

Notes.

Wages of barbers have been increased at Windsor, Ontario.

Toronto street car men have gained an increase of wages of 2 cents per hour.

Electrical workers at Halifax, N. S., were allowed an increase of $1.50 per week in wages.

Dye-house laborers at Sherbrooke, Quebec, have secured an increase of wages of five cents per day.

A Copenhagen dispatch says the importation of Chinese labor is being seriously contemplated by the Danish agriculturists as preferable to the Polish.

The policemen of Tours, France, recently formed a union and placarded the town with printed statements of their grievances. Soldiers ejected them from their barracks.

Emma Goldman, the high priestess of anarchy, attended the congress of anarchists at Amsterdam, and said in her speech that she hoped that an international organization would be formed, as there was nothing to hope for from socialists.

The strike of the 2,500 operatives of the Montreal Cotton Company, at Valleyfield, Quebec, has been settled. The operatives agree to return to work, and the company agrees to grant the 10 per cent increase to the mule spinners, a demand which was granted before the strike.

Heretofore we have regarded Great Britain as leading European countries in the matter of labor organization. Recent statistics indicate, however, that Germany has forged ahead of the Englishmen, and that the round two million trade unionists in John Bull's island are exceeded by at least half a million in the Fatherland. Germany claims a membership of 2,523,000.

Myers a Daddy.

Friends of R. R. Myers, formerly of the Foundry Room, Government Printing Office, popularly known as "Babby," and now located at Topeka, Kans., on one of the leading newspapers, is the proud father of a ten-pound boy presented to him by his wife Tuesday, August 20.

Gone to Chicago.

Vice President Thos. R. Prece, who has been in the city assisting the Bricklayers in the open shop fight, has gone to Chicago to spend Labor Day. He will return to Washington Wednesday.

Home Again.

Robert Dickson, secretary-treasurer of District No. 3, Electrical Workers, has returned from a ten days' trip through Pennsylvania and Jersey. He reports good tidings all along the line.

Mrs. Monagan's Death.

The many friends of George A. Monagan, of the Washington Post Chapel, sympathize with him in the loss of his best friend—his mother. She was ill but a week.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Carl Wilson in this issue. For a first-class union shave or a hair cut, this is the place to go. Jack Banett, late of New York, is foreman of this neat tonsorial emporium, and will give you a glad hand at the door, while Wilson will do the rest.

STICK TO THE UNION, JACK.

(A Union Labor Song and Chorus. Words and Music by J. L. FEENEY.)

Tom and Jack were Union men, and side by side they toiled
In a factory where the union held full sway.
The firm decided to resist the union men's control
And announced a big reduction in their pay.
A meeting of the men was called, they voted for a strike,
Each man but Jack the Union's call did heed.
He proved unfaithful to his trust, a traitor to the cause,
But Tom, his dear old friend, with him did plead:

CHORUS—
Stick to the Union, Jack, and it will stick by you,
Don't desert the boys on strike, be loyal, firm, and true;
Remember now the vow you took, "United we must stand,"
Stick to the Union, Jack, and lend a helping hand.

The men were idle many weeks, at last the strike was won,
And they all returned to work with spirits light;
But the one who proved a traitor, he was shunned by every one,
For he had betrayed the cause he knew was right.
Deserted by his former friends, an outcast from them all,
His name disgraced, he did regret the day
He would not heed his friends advice: Obey his union's call,
When Tom, his friend, so pleadingly did say:

CHORUS—
Stick to the Union, Jack, etc.

The words and music of the above song, published in regular sheet music form, containing an excellent half-tone picture of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, can be had free of charge by calling at the office of THE TRADES UNIONIST, or a copy will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of a 2 cent stamp. Address, THE TRADES UNIONIST, Trades Unionist Building, 617 F street northwest, Washington, D. C.



JOHN BOVELLO,
Leader Greater Washington Band

At the request of the Labor Day committee the Luna Park management have extended the engagement of the Greater Washington Band until after Labor Day.

The band is composed entirely of Washington musicians, all members of the American Federation of Musicians, and every man having a paid-up union card in his possession.

John Bovello, the leader, is a well-known Washington musician, and he has his band thoroughly drilled in all the up-to-date music. He scored a big hit in several spectacular pieces he has played during this engagement, notably "the Musicians Strike," "the Forge in the Forest," and also J. L. Feeney's great labor song, "Stick to the Union, Jack."

Bovello has that wealth of melody that made Victor Herbert and Sousa so popular. His program never lacks for want of novelty and newness, and the treatment each selection gets from his competent and talented musicians puts his band in the foremost rank of the organized bands of the country.

His selections for Labor Day will please the large audiences he will have on that occasion, and he has consented to conduct the grand children's chorus, the band playing the accompaniment to the patriotic melodies that will be rendered by the children of organized labor.

Wireless dispatches from Yellowstone Park say that floating ice is still being taken from the boiling spring from which Vice President Fairbanks rescued that waitress. It is believed that but for the timely plunge of Mr. Fairbanks the unfortunate girl would have been boiled alive.—Austin Forum.

Carter Two-Engine Car
STOCK, $2.00 PER SHARE
Secure it now before it goes higher.
Carter Motor Car Corporation
(EXCLUSIVE MAKERS)
409 Munsey Building. Washington, D. C.

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF
HOUSE & HERRMANN
Furniture Carpets Draperies, Etc.
N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND I STREETS N. W

Building Sand Gravel Concrete Sand
Columbia National Sand Dredging Company
J. H. BRADLEY, Mgr.
Phones West 122-123 3036 K St. N. W.

"There is always hope for a man who takes a drink"—The Senator.
PROVIDED ALWAYS
He takes it at the right place. You can't find any better than—
STONER'S
605 Pennsylvania Avenue

TO COOK
USE COKE
Makes a hot fire and makes it quickly—burns well and is most economical.

25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... $2.50
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 3.70
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... 5.30
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 3.00
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 4.50
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered. 6.60

Washington Gaslight Co.
413 Tenth Street Northwest

JAMES S. HAYS has removed his stock of Crockery, Glass-Ware and House Furnishings to the large and handsome store **No. 3426 M Street Northwest** near the Capital Traction terminus, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage from his former friends and customers.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

H. A. Polen, 303 G street nw.
Carl Wilson, 315 G street nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C .M. Carey, 725 H street ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol street.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol street.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth street nw.
George West, 901½ E street nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H street ne.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth street se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H street ne.
A. S Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth street nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H street ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth street nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H street nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
Departmental, 704 E street nw.
Wm. Sewall, 617 E street nw.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ street sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H street ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and 8th sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
Arthur Chaims, 703 H street ne.
Geo. W. Turner, 402 Ninth street nw.
Jenks Hauer, 1400 H street ne.
Nicholas M. Cocuzzi, Seventh and T nw.
H. J. Ibach, 112 H street nw.
A. C. Luber, 1317 E street nw.
James Phillips, 612 Ninth street nw.
Geo. F. Kussmaul, 1419 H street ne.
Ernest F. Doyle, 717 Fourteenth st. nw.
Ernest F. Doyle, 943 D street nw.
Harry D. Young, 1205 E street nw.
Henry S. Robinson, 432 Tenth st. nw.
Fred Cotella, 437 K street nw.

Buy the famous Elgin Union-Made Shirt, sold by T. Hollander, cor. North Capitol and H streets. New styles and faultless—Price $1. Also Union Label Collars.

THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 46 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908. | One Dollar a Year

YES! ANOTHER INJUNCTION!

Favorite Weapon of Union Busters Applied to Building Trades.

MR. JUSTICE GOULD HAS ISSUED ANOTHER WRIT

Employers Association, After Months of Delay, Secure Coveted Restraining Order to Prevent Locked Out Trades Unionists From Interfering With Imported Nonunionists Brought Here to Take the Places of Washington Mechanics.

Justice Gould, in Equity Court, No. 2, Friday, delivered an opinion ordering a temporary injunction against William H. Maghan and the other officers and members of Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, preventing them from hindering nonunion men from continuing in the employ of Richardson & Burgess and eleven other members of the Employers' Association, who, November 9 last, filed suit for an injunction. The court holds that the defendants had violated the law as laid down by Justice Stafford in the Typothetæ case, in at least three particulars: That they used the coercion of members to hinder the nonunion men from continuing in the employment of the plaintiffs; that they picketed jobs that were being carried on by the plaintiffs, and that they used threats, abuse and other forms of coercion to prevent nonunion workmen from having the same rights to work for the employers as union men have.

The Employers' Association was represented by Attorneys Leon Tobriner and J. J. Darlington, and the defendants, by Attorney Henry E. Davis.

Justice Gould in his opinion said that an examination of the opinion of Justice Stafford in the Typothetae case showed the law laid down so clearly and so thoroughly supported by all the authorities that it would seem to really be a waste of time to write an opinion.

"Whatever may have been the law a few years ago," Justice Gould remarked, "or may have been the understand- of the law a few years ago, there is practically no dispute at present upon the principles that apply to a case of this sort. In fact, in the argument at bar there was very little difference between counsel as to what the weight of the authority in the different jurisdictions was upon the proposition involved. The only question was whether the facts disclosed by the evidence in this case were such as required the application of the law as decided by the different courts.

"I do not intend to go into any elaborate discussion of the multitudinous affidavits that have been filed on both sides in this case. I am satisfied from the fair preponderance of the testimony of those ex parte affidavits that it is disclosed that the defendants have violated the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Stafford in the Adams against Typographical Union case in at least three particulars; that they have used the coercion of members to hinder nonunion men from continuing in the employment of the plaintiffs; that they have picketed the jobs which were being carried out by the plaintiff, and that they have used threats, abuse and other forms of coercion to prevent the nonunion workmen from having the same rights to work for the plaintiffs that the union men have, and the court will therefore sign a temporary restraining order, following the lines laid down in the Adams and Typographical Union case, restraining the defendants in the particulars that I have just indicated.

"So far as the question of pleading is concerned, which was argued at bar, I am satisfied that there is no misjoinder of parties, that these plaintiffs have a common interest and that the defendants have a common object in interfering with the business of the complainants. In other words, that the acts of the defendants directed against one of the complainant firms are so connected with the business of the others that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that gives the complainants a right to join to prevent the injury and makes it proper to combine the defendants in an inhibition against such acts.

"Therefore I will sign a temporary restraining order, following the lines laid down by Mr. Justice Stafford in the Adams and Typographical Union case."

CIVIC FEDERATION BILL

Seth Low and Prof. Jenks Before Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary this week gave a hearing on the National Civic Federation bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust laws. Seth Low, of New York, president of the federation, and Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, supported the measure. It was opposed by Daniel Davenport and J. A. Emery, attorneys engaged for that purpose. The arguments for and against the bill were similar to those heretofore made before the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stelzle's Appointment.

Friends in this city of the Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the department of church and labor of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church, received information this week that he had been appointed superintendent of the immigration department of this board, which is to be inaugurated soon.

This new department will have its own budget, helpers, and methods of work. It is hoped that it may help the moral and religious needs of immigrants, either by direct missionary effort or by information, suggestions and literature to communities doing their own mission work.

Dr. Stelzle will conduct the new department coordinately with the department of church and labor, but separate from it.

Personal.

Mr. Eugene Hartwell, who was in the Government Printing Office as compositor about eight years ago, paid THE TRADES UNIONIST a flying visit yesterday morning. Mr. Hartwell, since leaving the big printery has published a country newspaper in Kentucky, set type for the Weather Bureau at Lincoln, Nebr., held down a similar position at a station in Cuba, and spent some four years similarly engaged at Key West, Fla., where he accumulated much sun burn and a lazy disposition. Since his connection with the Weather Bureau he has been promoted from the mechanical end to the observing end and he goes from here to Richmond, Va., where he will be first assistant in the guessing department at that station. That's going some, and his old friends in the G. P. O. Will be glad to learn of his advancement.

"Seldom seen, soon forgotten." That old adage applies with force to those who do not attend the meetings of their union. Infrequent attendance begets indifference; indifference spells the meanest kind of failure. Are you indifferent? If so, don't expect your union to class up with real success.—Jere L. Sullivan.



O. S. WEBSTER,

A Long and Steadfast Friend of the Labor Press, and as a Writer Is Better Known as "Cycle."

O. S. WEBSTER was born in Massachusetts in the year 1845, and ten years later was transplanted to Pennsylvania soil. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the Tioga County (Pa.) Agitator as an apprentice. A year later Mr. Webster enlisted in the army and at the close of service returned to the printing trade, serving as compositor, and was employed as local and associate editor on various newspapers. In 1875 he became editor and proprietor of a newspaper identified with labor interests in his home county, and continued the same until 1882, when he entered the Government Printing Office as compositor, where he is at present employed.

Since the establishment of THE TRADES UNIONIST Mr. Webster has been a friend and contributor to the paper, writing under the nom de plume of "Cycle," and better than all "O. S." is popular with his fellow employes.

TO EXCLUDE LABOR UNIONS

Senator Dick Proposes Amendment to Anti-trust Law.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, Wednesday, introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law proposing to except from its provisions the trade unions and associations of agriculturists and horticulturists, when such unions or associations are formed for the purpose of protecting their members' interests, and not for profit.

The section which Senator Dick's bill proposes to add to the law, it was stated, was attached to the bill when it passed the Senate twenty years ago, but was stricken out in conference.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY

President Gompers Will Make an Address.

Preparations are nearly completed for the Memorial services which are to be held in Typographical Temple, Sunday afternoon, May 10. Chairman Sterne, of the Committee, reports that President Gompers will make the main address, and Caldwell's Orchestra will furnish the music. The fraternal delegates to the Central body, Rev. John Lee Allison, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. George Miller, of the Christian Church, will also participate in the ceremonies. It is no wthe duty of members of organized labor to see that there is a large attendance at this meeting, and thus encourage the idea of making "Labor's Memorial Day" permanent.

BOILED DOWN

Sereno E. Payne, the Republican leader on the floor of the House of Representatives, Thursday, introduced an anti-injunction bill. Comment is reserved.

* * * *

The entertainment of the Bookbinders, Thursday night, for the benefit of the unemployed, was a success financially and socially.

* * * *

Hall, the chief touter of the Employers' Association, "disjeromeized" himself the other day long enough to say that he had licked the labor unions of the District some more. This is his 'steenth announcement of victory.

PLATE PRINTERS

Regular Meeting Held at Typographical Temple Sunday.

The regular meeting of Plate Printers' Local No. 2 was held at Typographical Temple, and the meeting was well attended. Among other matters of business transacted was the election of delegates to the International convention of Plate Printers, which will be held in New York this year, commencing July 20. The successful candidates for delegate are George P. Foster and Charles T. Smith, and E. L. Schrack and Asher W. Stockton were selected alternates.

One of the interesting features of the report of the Executive Committee was that in the Congressional Sundry Civil bill provisions had been made for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to cost two and a half millions of dollars, three hundred thousand of which is made available immediately.

A proposition to deprive foremen of active membership in the union came up for action, and after a thorough discussion was overwhelmingly defeated.

TAFT AT CIVIC FORUM

Makes Address and Is Asked a Question.

Mr. Taft, who holds the title of Secretary of War in this administration, and who arduously applies himself to the duties of that office by swinging around the circle holding numerous "gabfests," in his eagerness to secure the Republican nomination for the Presidency, made an address at a meeting of the Civic Forum, over in New York, Tuesday night. At the close of his speech, a Mr. Ely asked him the following question:

"Does not the present war about injunctions indicate that there are certain powers which should be taken out of the hands of the courts and placed in the hands of the Executive?"

"I answer, no," said Mr. Taft. "The present war about injunctions, if there is a war, does not indicate there is any power which should be taken from the courts and given to the Executive."

"War about injunctions, if there is a war," is good, coming from Taft. Think it over.

Send in your name—subscribe.

HITHER, THITHER, TITHER

BY SAM DE NEDREY.

The Saturday Evening Tribune, of Seattle, is one year old. Congratulations.

Labor's Realm, published at Regina, announces that the unionists of that city will erect a labor temple.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Schaeffer sympathize with them because of the serious illness of their daughter.

Senator Gallinger's bill for the regulation of child labor in the District of Columbia will probably pass the Senate Wednesday.

Jack Purcell and Will Kelly, of the Electrical Workers, are attending a convention of Electrical Workers at Harrisburg, Pa., this week.

The Printers' campaign for election of officers for the ensuing year is in full blast, and the friends of the different candidates are warming up.

Wm. F. Schooler, a former compositor in the Government Printing Office is at present the advertising manager and assistant editor of the Lakeside Courier, Lakeside, Ohio.

Herbert Cooke, the favorite son of the Boston printers for the position of Trustee of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, is sending out convincing literature why he should be elected. Brother Cooke will make a splendid official.

Mr. William J. Dudley, half brother to J. W. Considine, treasurer of the Central Labor Union, died at Providence Hospital Tuesday evening of lung trouble. Mr. Dudley leaves a wife and three children to mourn his demise. The funeral was from the family residence, 1218 H street northeast, and interment made in Mount Olivet.

The April number of the National Elk's Horn, of St. Louis, Mo., Norman M. Vaughn, editor, is one that can not help but be interesting to members of that order, as it contains many short but interesting biographical sketches of members of Congress who are members of the different lodges of Elks throughout the country, making it especially valuable for reference purposes. Under the able editorial management of Mr. Vaughn the National Elk's Horn has now become the leading Elk publication of the country.

Charles W. Fear, editor of the Trades Unionist, of Joplin, Mo., who is a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, through his many friends in Washington, is circulating campaign literature of the kind that is calculated to make him a winner in the race. Good luck and success to the great labor editor of the great Southwest. He deserves it.

There will be a protest meeting in Chicago, Sunday, that will make history that will not soon be forgotten. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., will be the principal speaker. No doubt the resolutions adopted at this meeting will be interesting to the Congressmen from the Big City of the West.

The Artisan, of Holyoke, Mass., is the latest candidate for favor in the world of labor. The Artisan is a neatly gotten up six column folio, and the contents of its columns prove that Brother E. S. Alden, its editor, knows something of the labor movement, and possesses the ability to make that fact known. Here's success to the Artisan and its editor.

I received a letter this week from the old reliable W. E. Kennedy, well known in union circles of this city, and at one time editor of the Building Trades Department of THE TRADES UNIONIST. In the letter "Red" tells me that he is now comfortably located in the thriving town of Lowell, Ariz., and has gone into the electrical business for himself. He says that there is no panic in that neck of woods, and that he could use another man to an advantage. In all my acquaintances there are none that would give me greater pleasure to mention as being on the road to success than Bill Kennedy. May Arizona be the land of milk and honey—at least as long as Kennedy has a domicile within her borders. Incidentally I mention that he sends best wishes to his friends in Washington.

OUR ROVING COMMISSIONER

Is not Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, a little too severe on the District Commissioners? In criticising their nonaction on a street railroad question, he said:

"The District Commissioners say that they have not had time to consider it. I want to hurl it back at them that they have had opportunities by the score to consider that same thing in the last few years."

Has Senator Burkett fully considered the manifold and complicated duties of the Commissioners? Washington is as a city set on a hill. It attracts the attention of the universe as a model municipality. The president of its Board of Commissioners is besieged with applications from benighted cities, towns, lyceums, and sewing circles, all of them panting to learn more of the methods of government here. He can not turn a deaf ear to this cry for light, when ability to satisfy it is so ready and inexhaustible. "One for all, and all for one," is the splendid motto of those who are dedicated to uplift humanity and scatter light from their golden urns. Shall Oshkosh be left in sottish ignorance when our roving Commissioner is so willing to enlighten it? Shall chautauquas and mohonks be left to dribble about peace and war when they might be contemplating the glories of a perfect municipal government as explained by its conservator? Are we so selfish that we must monopolize a good thing?

The Post has been asked whether the Commissioner who devotes his time to uplifting unfortunate municipalities is paid his traveling expenses by those communities, or whether this District pays them. We have no knowledge on that point. We don't know whether the world is enlightened as to this perfect municipal government for nothing or for a price. We do know, however, that there is a selfish spirit in Washington which insists upon using all the time of this Commissioner in performing the duties for which he is paid. The people of Washington seem to think the Commissioner could employ his time better in serving them. They talk of the old saying, "Practice is better than preaching." They exhibit a cynical indifference as to the fate of Oshkosh and make a howl about the housing of children in inflammable schools, and all that.

Perhaps Senator Burkett has heard some of this talk. But has he no interest in spreading the fame of Washington? Is he opposed to uplifting the masse? Why does he "hurl" reminders at our Commissioners? He speaks as bitterly as if he were a resident.—Editorial, in Washington Post.

Aspiring Editors.

In the I. T. U. race for delegates to the A. F. of L. there are three labor editors. Frank A. Kennedy, whose nom de plume is "Sadie Maguire," edits the Western Laborer, of Omaha; Sam De Nedrey is editor of the Washington TRADES UNIONIST, and Charles W. Fear, of Joplin, Mo., is now publisher of the Missouri Trades Unionist.

These three wielders of the fateful editorial blue pencil desire to represent the printers in the A. F. of L. convention and are making strenuous campaigns.—Michigan Union Advocate.

JUSTICE IN PORTO RICO

It Is of the "Ask for Bread and Get a Stone" Kind.

THE COURT APPEALS DANGEROUS

Fate of Labor Leader Who Found Himself in Contempt of Court and in the Hands of a Judge Who Had an Exalted Idea of His "Dignity."

Julio Aybar is a union labor man. Julio Aybar lives in Porto Rico. In a controversy regarding the rights of the laborers on that island he committed the distinguished crime of getting into contempt of court—that, of course, being the opinion of the judge who felt contempted—and the judge to soothe the indignity he felt that had been heaped upon him sent the doughty unionist to jail. The judge refused bond to Brother Aybar and Santiago Iglesias, the organizer for the American Federation of Labor, took up the matter, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

Following is an account of the case as taken from a Porto Rican paper:

"The habeas corpus proceeding in the matter of the acceptance of bond of Julio Aybar that will be held to-day in the Mayaguez District Court, having been ordered by Justice Mac Leary of the Supreme Court, will determine whether we are to get a sample of judge-made law from Judge Ramon Quinones of the Arecibo district court, and whether he can deprive a man of his liberty simply because of the alleged attempt of the bondsmen to deceive him.

"Judge Quinones' attitude seems very much as though he snapped his fingers at the law and was seeking to vent his anger on a man who was entitled to his freedom, as Aybar had the bondsmen, which would entitle him to liberty.

"Aybar was sentenced on two counts for libeling Judge Gomez of the Arecibo municipal court, and given four and eight months, respectively. He appealed to Judge Quinones' court and he was again found guilty, the judge increasing the term to one year on each count. The sentenced man took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico. He telegraphed to Santiago Iglesias to secure him the necessary bond.

"Iglesias secured Mr. V. Balbas, editor of Heraldo Espanol, and Mr. Joaquin Matienzo, one of the most prominent merchants in San Juan, and the three of them appeared before Notary Cruz Castro and gave a bond in the amount of $4,000. The bond was taken to Arecibo by Dr. Susoni and in the afternoon he arrived in Arecibo and delivered the bond. Aybar was released and he immediately set out for Mayaguez, his home.

"Twenty-four hours after he reached there he was re-arrested by order of Judge Quinones, who stated that the bond was not good because it was not given by people living in the district. This was an unheard of proceeding and Aybar telegraphed to Iglesias who went to see the attorney general.

"Attorney-General Hoyt turned the case over to Assistant Attorney-General Brown, and he telegraphed to the judge, who did not expect this move on Iglesias' part. But he succeeded in giving a good reason for his action, happening to find in one of the papers that the name of the notary, although it had his seal, was signed only once instead of twice.

"This was a small error, which a judge having a righteous spirit of mercy and without violating his oath, would have allowed to be corrected right there and the detained man released. But Judge Quinones did not demonstrate such a spirit in the case of Aybar.

"There was nothing to do but stay in jail and look for other bondsmen. Two bondsmen were secured in Mayaguez and in order to have this most upright judge accept the new bond, a letter was obtained from Mayor Riera Palmer, of Mayaguez, an intimate friend of the learned judge, in which he informed him that the two bondsmen were reputable citizens and were property owners in a much larger amount. But the most rightful judge informed his friend that he would not accept the bond because he had been deceived in the matter of the first bond (the deception was failure to fill in the name twice; it was in once with official seal).

"Aybar remained in jail. Assistant Attorney Brown was again appealed to but he informed Mr. Iglesias that he had no authority to order the judge to accept the bond and he did not want to ask the wise judge to accept it because it would constitute asking a favor and he was not disposed to ask for favors of judges.

"The only alternative that remained was to institute a habeas corpus proceeding. Attorney J. Hernandez Lopez presented the petition and Justice Mac Leary issued a writ which charges the Mayaguez district court with giving a hearing this afternoon."

PROGRESSIVE PORTO RICANS

Labor Organizations of the Island Are to Have a Newspaper.

The labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will have a modern and up-to-date daily newspaper. This was resolved at the labor convention which has just come to an end in Arecibo. The delegates voted $3,000 for the purchase of a press and complete printing outfit.

The labor people have never had an official organ in which they could carry on their campaigns. There has been several papers edited by leaders of the Federation, two or three of them being published at the same time in different cities but their character has been only semi-official.

Santiago Iglesias, the organizer for the island has been a strong advocate of issuing an official organ where its utterance would be recognized by every laboring man and the public general as the opinion of those who lead the laboring masses and which must be accepted as final, and urges the establishment of a paper, which the convention approved.

The organ will be a four page newspaper and its dress will be modern in every respect.

FEAR AS A PROPHET

Says There Is a Plan to Side-Track John Mitchell.

The leaders of the Republican party are fearful lest John Mitchell should consent to accept the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket to be headed by William J. Bryan. Already two unsuccessful attempts to sidetrack him by giving him an appointment have been made, but our John remains free from any etnanglements, and states that he will refuse all such offers from those now in power at Washington, writes Editor Charles W. Fear in the current issue of the Missouri Trades Unionist.

The republicans are well aware of Mitchell's strength in debatable States, and realize that if he consents to accept the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, along with Bryan, their chances for success, especially with Taft at the head of the ticket, will be very meager indeed. The Democrats, too, are well aware of Mitchell's strength with the toilers and are hoping that the former president of the United Mine Workers can be prevailed upon to accept the second place on the ticket to be nominated at Denver.

Bryan and Mitchell would do more to solidify the labor vote against Taft than any other one combination that could be picked. Just imagine the wave of enthusiasm for the Bryan and Mitchell ticket would sweep through the Republican strongholds of Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other States where thousands and thousands of union miners swear by "Our Johnny Mitchell!" And in the cities—in factories, where Mitchell's name is revered, where even little children have learned to love the name of "John Mitchell," and tell stories of his efforts in their behalf. And on the railroads—the train crews, all for John Mitchell.

There is no wonder "Uncle Joe" and "Strenuous Teddy" strive to find a berth for John Mitchell, for they fear his strength.

And well they may, for should the Democrats succeed in securing John Mitchell for the second place on their ticket with Bryan, the result would be a complete victory for the Democrats. Labor organizations would become political clubs for the time being, and union men, of all party affiliations would undoubtedly break away from their party moorings long enough to cast one vote for "Our John."

Mitchell's hold on the people is stronger to-day than it was when he successfully guided the movements of the United Mine Workers. Firm, powerful, a giant intellectually, there need be no fear that the Vice-Presidency would not furnish ample opportunity for Mitchell to exert a powerful influence over national legislation. And as Vice-President Mitchell could continue his efforts for humanity's uplifting—the life ambition of the lion-hearted breaker boy who can wage battle with the strongest, yet who becomes as gentle and meek as a lamb at the voice of a prattling, innocent child.

OBSERVATIONS

By C. W. Fafflow.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

At the Belasco Theater last Sunday, was held a debate between Professor Perrin, a professional adversary of socialism and organized labor, and Mr. Fielding, a leading New York socialist.

As an impartial observer, being more of an individualist than a socialist, it occurred to me that Professor Perrin was not only weak and misinformed on the subject of the debate, but that he resorted to ignoble shifts to support his point of view. He declared at the outset that he did not believe in the Christian doctrine of universal love; that love is only possible in the family unit despite the church's teaching. At the same time he argued that the church is necessary for the protection of social order.

So far as I understand socialism, Professor Perrin has a totally false conception of the basic principles of it; and, of course, could not combat it on its merits. In my opinion, the socialists need no better instrument for the promotion of their cause than the vaporings of men of the Perrin type.

The most interesting feature of the debate was the presence of our honorable fellow-craftsman, J. Adam Bede, Congressman from Minnesota, on the stage. Professor Perrin had missed his train and was delayed for an hour. The audience was becoming restless. Congressman Bede, who happened in as an onlooker, graciously consented to save the day by acting as chairman and umpire according to Marquis of Queensbury rules. Congressman Bede entertained the audience with his inimitable and eloquent remarks until the tardy professor reached the hall. If Mr. Bede had heard the expressions of admiration and respect for his square deal he would be sure to carry away in his consciousness the fact that his charming remarks amply repaid every one present for the inconvenience occasioned by the delay.

At a full meeting of the Socialist Economical League Sunday night, Congressman Bede was acclaimed the prince of the square deal, and it was generally conceded that but for his happy intervention and charming address the meeting would have been a failure.

In exceptional times like the present, the nation, State, and municipality should anticipate work that is to be done for the public welfare, and so provide employment to the unemployed. While I am not one of those who believe that the State owes every man a living, I am of opinion that the State owes its citizens the opportunity to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And we must not forget that these are unusual times; that there are thousands upon thousands out of work; that the city, State, and national governments have work that must be performed sooner and later, and that to alleviate the wide-spread misery and want, and to stem the tide of discontent, nothing better could be done than to anticipate some of the public work which has to be done. This is an easy solution of the problems of the unemployed.

The popular conception that reaction is again triumphant in Russia must not be accepted without some qualification. It is quite true that the high hopes that were raised by the granting of the constitution have not been realized, and that the revolutionary efforts have failed. But it is a fact that the Russian people think, speak, and write more freely than they dared do before the Japanese war. Particularly is this true with regard to trades-unionism. The most rigorous censorship can not deprive the workingman of his class consciousness. What has been learned by the Russian people during the last three years should be enough to leaven the mass during the years of repression which seem certain to ensue.

What is Home without a Cooke? We are justly proud of our Union Printers' Home. Boston Typographical Union is justly proud of her brainy, wide-awake, and stalwart son, Herbert W. Cooke, who is a candidate for trustee of the Home. You will have cause to be proud if you elect him to the office.

Mr. H. M. Sears, of the Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union, is laid up with an attack of appendicitis at Providence Hospital. His many friends hope for him a speedy recovery.

WHAT I SAID!

Mr. President, I do not regret, but I feel that in order to do full justice to my subject it would be by far an easier task with fewer attendant embarrassments were this a memorial exercise instead of nominatory addresses for prospective candidates. For when a member has come to pass into that sweet sleep that knows no waking here and duly reports to a diligent chairman of a heavenly chapel, it is with no tiring effort on our part that we laud aloud the deeds of the departed, but when it comes to saying so many good things of the yet living, I do regret that he is not excused at least from my presence for the time being.

Little was known of this man other than an employee of the Government Works until the perilous days of '98, right after the Viscaya dropped anchor off Sandy Hook, when under the command of a noted general, fairly aflame with the fire of patriotism, to the inspiring strains of the fife and drum he marched up yonder hill, put his life on the altar of his country, and gave to the nation's capital protection months before the enemy's fleet had even left the ports of Spain.

And as compared to Napoleon's silent tread to St. Helena's barren peak with his path paved with human skulls, there did not exist among Napoleon's forces the avowed vengeance that existed among this army of raw recruits.

But, huge as this joke was it was the means of arousing men to the full import of their duty to the Stars and Stripes, and ere the seasons had changed this man had seen actual service on Cuban soil. With a victory unparalleled in the history of nations they afterwards returned all covered with mud and glory and a few other things of lesser magnitude. A grateful Republic went wild in a frantic effort to give another not half so distinguished the second highest place within their gift as a sovereign people, while it was years after that before this membership gave a like position to "Obie" O'Brien.

And, Mr. President, I am one among the number who give thanks to Almighty God that no assassin's bullet ever advanced him one rung higher.

This man would not countenance under any circumstance a Brownsville affair in the ranks of unionism, and when such a thing happens he has no hesitancy in placing the participants among the list of undesirables.

Flurries of finance in the Swamp has often been traced to this reckless spendthrift, but the motto on the coin is never so luminous as when, upon returning from leave, he desires to make a purchase.

Admitting that nature has made some severe mistakes, he is loathe to believe that her faking has ever been to his detriment.

The aid of the Audit System was never invoked to find out how much, but how little, he did.

As a sport, if bears were bottled and wafted with the waves upon the beach of the Old Home Club, he could even put Dr. Long to shame.

This man invariably says the right thing at the wrong place, a trait characteristic of his nationality.

Tenderly nourished from early youth to the prime of life upon the product of the celery beds in close proximity to Kalamazoo, the iron nerve and master mind as displayed upon this floor on more than one occasion is rightfully his own. And I sincerely trust that the membership of Columbia Union, in casting ballots for delegates, will string along with me and play O'Brien in front all the way; for while this far-famed and national character has stood the astigmatism of the public eye for years, I do not believe, candidly, within the category of crime, it has been charged that he ever attended a mother's congress.

W. H. Anglin.

The measures I advocate are in the interest of both decent corporations and of law abiding labor unions. They are, moreover, preeminently in the interest of the public, for in my judgment the American people have definitely made up their minds that the days of the reign of the great law-defying and law-evading corporations are over, and that from this time on the mighty organizations of capital necessary for the transaction of business under modern conditions, while encouraged so long as they act honestly and in the interest of the general public, are to be subjected to careful supervision and regulation of a kind so effective as to insure their acting in the interest of the people as a whole.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

Defenders of Family Life.

The chief guarantee of national greatness lies in the homes of the people. A noble nation of ignoble homes is impossible. The thing which above all others establishes the value of the labor union and assures its permanency is the great defense of family life it is among the workers of the country by reason of the fact that it stands for such wages and such leisure from work as make family life possible.

The well paid father means a home-keeping mother and school-going children. It means a family free to grow in the essentials of modern American life.—Los Angeles Citizen.

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

President Lorch Appoints Labor Day Committee.

WILL HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Matter of Increased Dues Made a Special Order for Next Meeting of Central Body—Building Trades Committee File Grievances—Other Business.

Central Labor Union met in regular session, President John H. Lorch in the chair.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

John T. Barber was obligated as a delegate from Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, vice T. M. Ring, resigned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Legislative—That a hearing had been held on the proposed eight-hour amendment to laws governing the awarding of contracts in the District of Columbia. Considered as progressive.

Memorial Day—Made the following report, which was agreed to:

"The committee on 'Labor's Memorial Day' recommends that the second Sunday in May, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the Typographical Temple, the Central Labor Union hold a special meeting to eulogize and extol the hosts of labor now dead."

Special committee to investigate status of apprentices in transferers' division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, reported progress, and on motion, the committee was continued and authorized to request Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to investigate the same.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Building Trades Grievance Committee—Filing grievance against Mr. Copperthite, of northeast Washington. Re ferred to Adjustment Committee.

From same—Filing grievance against Kaufman & Sons, on Seventh street. Referred to Adjustment Committee.

From International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes—Reciting that an alleged directory of the friends of organized labor had that local listed improperly. On motion the Secretary was directed to inform the secretary of the Alliance that the Central Labor Union had nothing whatever to do with the publication and therefore was not responsible for the errors of its publisher.

Communications from Vincenzo Ricci, Boston, Mass., Quarry Workers' Union, of Milford, Mass., Hon. Henry L. West and Hon. Julius Kahn were read and placed on file.

On motion, roll call was dispensed with.

Delegate Toone, from the Ice Wagon Drivers, called attention to the necessity of the delegates to insist upon seeing the button of the ice man if the Local was to be made effective.

On motion, the Organization Committee was directed to accompany representatives of the icemen to interview the Heurich Brewing Company.

The matter of the proposed naval gun factory was brought to the attention of the delegates by Delegate Considine, of the Sheet Metal Workers.

On motion, any action on the matter was tabled.

Delegate Feeney, from the Bookbinders, called attention to a statement said to have been made by Foreman Frank, of the Government Printing Office, and stated that the statement was a reflection on the binders of the office, and was far from being correct.

Bricklayers—That they would participate in Memorial Sunday services.

Painters—Delegate Clark moved that the secretary be directed to send a letter of condolence to Trustee Beaumont. Agreed to.

Plate Printers—Had called attention of delegates that the sundry civil bill in Congress provided for an appropriation of two and a half million dollars for the erection of new building for the plant of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Also, that the local had appropriated ten dollars toward Memorial Day services.

Painters—Had indorsed Memorial Day and contributed two dollars and a half.

Engineers, No. 99—Reported a donation for Memorial Day of two dollars and fifty cents.

Firemen—Reported a donation of three dollars for Memorial Day.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Under this head the report of the committee to devise increased revenue was taken up, and after some debate was made a special order for the next meeting, at 9 o'clock.

President Lorch announced the names of the following delegates as members of the Labor Day Committee: Sam De Nedrey, chairman; Milton Snellings, of the Engineers; J. W. Considine, of the Sheet Metal Workers; J. L. Feeney, of the Bookbinders; E. L. Adams, of the Machinists; J. J. Purcell, of the Electrical Workers; J. B. Colpoys, of the Carpet Mechanics.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed to confer with the management of THE TRADES UNIONIST on matters of interest to the trade union movement in the District of Columbia: John H. Lorch, James F. McHugh, J. B. Colpoys, N. A. James, J. W. Considine.

"The Bread Winners."

"The Bread Winners," a dramatization of the late Secretary Hay's popular novel, by Mrs. Duval Mack, is in active rehearsal and will be produced at the Columbia Theater May 6, matinee, by a professional cast and under the direction of Theodore M. Hardy. It will be given as a benefit for the new Temple of Labor about to be eercted. The story is a great exposition of the "labor and capital" questions now agitating the country and gives an impartial view of the capitalist and bread winner, and pays a great tribute to organized labor.

The playright hopes to send the play on the road that all may have the benefit of hearing the play in the cities where there are labor organizations. There is no better exponent of these vital questions than the stage, as the stage has proved itself a great educator.

We hope the play will make its campaign on the road during the presidential campaign. The whole tenor of the product is to unite labor and capital in harmonious relation; that in Democratic America industry, labor, and capital should go hand and hand.

Bicycles for Quick Deliveries.

While America still lags behind the Old World in the use of the bicycle for commercial purposes, there has been a partial awakening as to the value of these handy vehicles for quick delivery purposes. For the butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker, and for stores of higher degree, the bicycle is now filling a field that was almost untouched for years. With the aid of a handy basket, or other form of cheap luggage carrier attached to the handle bars, there are few retail establishments that can not use a bicycle to good advantage, and the only wonder is that tradesmen generally have been so long in making the discovery. The fact is now well appreciated, that it pays to keep a bicycle or two, as an emergency vehicle. Nine men out of ten can use the wheel for a hurried trip, if need be, and it's a foregone conclusion that every boy is an expert.

Gitt in Play.

Mr. K. M. Gitt, of the Star, is to appear in a leading part, a character role, in the "Bread Winners," a dramatization of John Hay's novel of the same name, which is to be produced by a professional cast at the Columbia Theater Wednesday afternoon, May 6. Mr. Gitt has had a varied experience covering several years on the stage, lecture, and lyceum platforms, and the indications are that he will make one of the hits of this performance.

Health Seeking.

Mrs. H. T. Brian (wife of the Public Printer) and daughter, left the city this week, Thursday, for Atlantic City, whither they go to seek strength and health impaired by accident, Mrs. Brian having sustained serious injury while alighting from a carriage more than a year ago, and the daughter by falling down stairs a few months since.

"Pard" Bloomer's Will.

By the terms of the will of Arthur F. Bloomer, dated June 29, 1897, and filed for probate, a bequest of $1,000 is made to his daughter, Jessie A. Bloomer. The remaining estate is given to his wife, Mrs. Kate B. Bloomer, who is also named as executrix.

There is grave danger to our free institutions in the corrupting influence exercised by great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few. We should in sane manner try to remedy this danger in spite of the sullen opposition of these few very powerful men, and with the full purpose to protect them in all their rights at the very time that we require them to deal rightfully with others.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

TAFT—THE IMPOSSIBLE

The Taft touters are busily engaged in scanning the political barometer nowadays as the battle goes on in the different States. One day they are in transports of joy and another they are as blue and glum as a piker who has lost his last cent on the ponies and hasn't the price of a car ticket back to town. While dreaming of pie at the Taft counter the other day a somnolent one handed out the following and succeeded in having it printed in one of our local dailies, though not on the sporting page, where most of the dope appears:

"As to the labor vote, the President is convinced that it will be no menace to Secretary Taft when the campaign opens. Some quiet work is being done among the labor leaders, and is said to be turning out satisfactorily. The President does not believe that the labor vote can find any genuine objection to him, and the only objection it has to Secretary Taft is on account of rulings made years ago when on the Ohio bench. Since that time and during his official career with the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations he has shown no hostility to labor. Secretary Taft is credited with the appointment of John S. Leech, an honorary member of the International Typographical Union, as Public Printer, having recommended him to President Roosevelt. Both the President and Mr. Taft are said to feel that the labor vote can be appealed to by argument after the nomination is made. At any rate, they are satisfied with the way things in the labor camp are going."

Sure, quiet work is being done among the labor leaders, and some with brass band attachments, too. But not of the kind that the individual who is fighting the injunction standard bearer's battle would have you believe. Taft is the enemy of organized labor, and organized labor can not be handled as easily as it is talked about by some of those political prostitutes who talk as though labor was a political commodity that could be bought as though it were junk. The cold-blooded assurance given out in the item quoted above is an insult to every union man and woman in this country. It should be resented wherever this man is seeking delegates, and if the Republican party is indiscreet enough to honor him with the nomination for the Presidency, it should suffer ignominous defeat. There is no man in the party today who is held in more contempt than Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of War. Any other man mentioned for this great office would be more acceptable to the people—including Uncle Joe Cannon—than he. There is but one thing about him to admire and that is his audacity: He'll pacify the "labor" vote all right, all right; but it will be when he goes down to a political defeat that will be lasting to him and his kind, and this will be meted out to him in November, if he succeeds in hoodwinking the delegates to the Chicago convention in nominating him for the Presidency. Taft is "satisfied with the way things in the labor camp is going." So are his opponents.

"Least Admirable Citizens" Defined by President.

The man who preaches hatred of wealth honestly acquired * * * is a menace to the community.

But his counterpart in evil is to be found in that particular kind of multi-millionaire who is almost the least enviable, and is certainly one of the least admirable, of all our citizens; a man of whom it has well been said that his face has grown hard and cruel, while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and whose daughter is a foreign princess; * * * whose real delight, whose real life work is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have most right to trust are of the opinion that, while much of the complaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted, yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in some such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

THE SCRAP HEAP

How many of us stop to think of the economic and human waste incident to our present industrial progress; how many of us have had a real vision of the industrial human waste heap in which are buried rich economic assets, and onw hich are whitening the bones of hapless artisans injured in the struggle?

In other words, how many people know that over half a million wage-earners are annually killed or injured in industry in the United States alone? The speed with which we have been moving industrially has blinded us to the sacrifice of human life and the resulting loss in productive power. The "dump" created by the mills, factories, and railroads, has for years been growing, but the killed or crippled artisan thrown thereon by a profligate system of production has long been considered as mere human tailings—worthless and unworkable. Expressed otherwise, it means that when a man, woman, or a child, has been maimed or killed in the mill or factory, the innocent sufferer has been turned out to join the ranks of those similarly situated, and sooner or later to drift into charity's niggardly maw, after being denied the right to earn a living. Hence, the negligent and profligate methods of the days of '49 and '81, when rich mineral was allowed to remain unused, are being duplicated on a vast scale in the industrial world of a later day.

Looking a little closer at the modern industrial waste heap, let us examine its component parts. Of what is it made and from what sources is it created? By tracing the questions of accidents in industry, as they have been investigated at home and abroad, we find that the five great industries, railroading, manufacturing, mining, building and construction and agriculture, are the main contributors. The steam railroads in the United States annually maim and kill 100,000 employes and passengers, about fifteen per cent of which number are killed. The factories and mills conservatively add 225,000 to the list annually. With the rush of building and construction, it is not surprising to find that over 235,000 are derived from this source. John Mitchell has estimated the loss in mining at 12,000 lives yearly, this number being based on incomplete reports of only 15 of the 30 mining states. To complete the list, agriculture adds over 9,000 accidents, resulting largely from the introduction of modern machinery.

In the many dangerous trades but little legislation exists to make employment conditions more healthful and operation safer. As a nation of greedy toilers, in search of the almighty dollar, we have not yet awakened to the enormity of the slaughtering process going on all about us. The fact that 11 per cent of all the paupers in the United States have been reduced to dependence through needless accidents is either generally unknown or not considered in the rush for gain. The fact that fully 2,000,000 people—wage-earners and their dependent families—are annually crowded to the verge of poverty, and that a large percentage are actually forced into the abyss through accidents that might largely have been prevented, is only beginning to awaken an interest among thoughtful men and women in this country.

The plea that the sacrifice of human life on such a scale is but the price that we are compelled to pay for our remarkable industrial progress, will soon be looked upon as barbarous and unworthy of an enlightened people.—Clarence H. Mark, in the Artisan, Holyoke, Mass.

Obviously, an organization not formed for profit should not be required to furnish statistics in any way as complete as those furnished by organizations for profit. Moreover, so far as labor is engaged in production only, its claims to be exempted from the anti-trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of laborers to combine, to strike peaceably and to enter into trade agreements with the employers. But when labor undertakes in a wrongful manner to prevent the distribution and sale of the products of labor, as by certain forms of the boycott, it has left the field of production, and its action may plainly be in restraint of interstate trade, and must necessarily be subject to inquiry, exactly as in the case of any other combination for the same purpose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

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Official Organ Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

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The management of this paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

THIS PAPER IS A MEMBER OF THE A.L.P.A. AMERICAN LABOR PRESS ASSN "THE PRESS IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD" ORGANIZED OCTOBER 1907 OMAHA

READ—THEN ACT

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, fellow worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in the labor paper, is not looking for the workingman's patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship.

ASK for the label and it will do the rest.

AS A ten to one shot Hughes will bear watching.

YOUR summer suit, before you don it, see that the union label's on it.

AGAIN the straws at Sodawater fountains are waiting for suckers.

REMEMBER that you have not yet been enjoined from asking for the label.

BLESSED are the peacemakers; for they shall have battleships a plenty.

GAS BILLS for the current month—but why continue the subject farther?

ROME was not built in a day, and the union label will at last put the open shop out of business.

THE mere male strawhat seems to shrink this year from association with the "Merry Widow" creation.

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT keeps up the pace, he will excel in messages the number of General Orders issued by Stillings.

THE President has sometimes been called platitudinous, but his platitudes are thrillers notwithstanding and nevertheless.

UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown, but the ruler who wields a big stick has peaceful dreams of multimillionaires pounded to a pulp.

LABOR organized may be made the mainstay of free institutions; unorganized, it is likely to lead to political chaos and ultimate despotism.

IT IS not likely that any multimillionaire "whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess" will be found shouting for a second elective term at Chicago.

Now is a good time to change our coat of arms to four battleships surmounted by a hovering dove of peace, with a big stick recumbent alongside an olive branch.

IN ITS notice of the New York Symphony Orchestra concert, of which the singing of Nordica was a feature, the Washington Post says: "Those who did not care for the music found diversion in inspecting the elaborate toilets or in admiring the diva and her astonishing display of jewels." In fact, so far as music is concerned, many of the high-priced enthusiasts present would have been better satisfied with the rollicking crudities of a so-called musical comedy.

THE limited number of strawberries served with each individual dish at church socials should not be taken as a sure indication that the strawberry crop is a failure.

THE Lord helps those that help themselves, and you can't help yourself better than by suggesting to all your friends that they discourage child labor and the sweatshop by asking for the union label.

WHEN Wall Street interests looked with favor on the Johnson boom, the effect was the same as if an early frost had struck it, at least that is what we infer from some remarks by "Mars Henri" Watterson.

RAINEY'S VIEW

Illinois Congressman Says Supreme Court Is a Political Issue.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, in an address to the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, referring to some of the matters expected to develop in the coming Presidential campaign, referring to the Supreme Court, said:

"The important issue, the issue that overshadows all other issues in the approaching campaign is the Supreme Court of the United States. You elect as President of the United States a man opposed to swollen fortunes, a man who is in favor of compelling the rich to pay their fair share of the expense of conducting this Government, and you will see some changes in the policy of the Supreme Court. During the next four years there will be three or four—three at least—vacancies on the Supreme Bench of the United States.

"No court in this country has ever reversed its position upon vital questions so often as the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court back in the 60's declared an income tax to be constitutional. And when great trusts are forming and great fortunes are developing, when the daughters of our millionaires are being sought after by the corrupt nobility of Europe, our Supreme Court takes exactly the opposite position and holds the tax upon incomes to be unconstitutional. Upon the question of slavery, as long as the large capitalistic interests of the country stood for slavery, the Supreme Court stood for it too. And afterwards when matters shifted and when the capitalists of the country and the industries that controlled were demanding free labor, the Supreme Court was against slavery, and reversed it. And so the Supreme Court upon these great questions has always reversed itself, and it doesn't surprise anybody at all.

"After a while on the income tax question we had a majority of the Supreme Court, but in the night-time one judge changed his mind—and that legislation was declared to be unconstitutional.

"You elect to the Presidency of the United States the man you stand for in this Club, and those four vacancies on the Supreme Bench will be filled by Democrats who belong to his school."

Notice to Voters.

To the members of Columbia Union employed in the Government Printing Office I desire to say that it will not be possible for me to call on them during the present canvass for union offices, the Public Printer having decided not to allow any candidates to go through the office and also not to permit canvassing in the building at the lunch hour or at any other time. While this decision somewhats upsets plans, yet it places all candidates before the membership without undue (and sometimes tiresome) solicitation for votes. I therefore reiterate the announcement which my cards and my advertisement in this paper have conveyed—that I am a candidate for president of our union, and respectfully ask your support.

Sincerely,

W. N. BROCKWELL.

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Appreciates Our Paper.

Our representative reports that Frank P. Weller, the popular druggist of Eighth and Eye streets southeast and 3534 M street northwest, in renewing an advertising contract for a year, and prepaying the full amount of the same, stated that he wants to do his share for labor's paper in the District, as he desired to be considered as a friend. In these days of injunctions it is refreshing to hear from business men who are friendly, and we commend our advertisers to all our readers, as we feel that our patronage should go to our friends.

THE CHESTER STRIKE

BY AUGUST DONATH.

August Donath, well known and beloved by thousands of printers throughout this country, in a letter last week to the Times, of Chester, Pa., commenting on the street car strike in that city, under the heading of "Labor Troubles a Misfortune," said that the Golden Rule could be applied in business with advantage to all, and we quite agree with Mr. Donath. For the benefit of our readers we publish a portion of Mr. Donath's letter to the Times, feeling that it will be of interest to our readers. He says:

"The calling of the State constabulary seems to have been the initial blunder. It was evidence that rioting and disorder were taken for granted. It was an insult to the men who, for so many years, have labored at their vocation in a manner that has won for them the respect and in the present troubles the sympathy of the community. Who called them to Chester? Mayor Johnson says he did not, and he is a truth-telling man. Chief Pennington did not want them. Sheriff McClure had too much political wisdom to invoke their aid. Who called them? Did the Traction Company take for granted that the specimens they had engaged to take the bread out of Chester workmen's mouths would so enrage peaceable men that they would do what they had never done or threatened to do—damage the company's property? Was it another instance where the guilty flee (or call upon the State constabulary) when no man pursueth? If so, they verily sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

"I feel well qualified to speak a word of advice to the men who made this effort to resist a reduction that cut to the very bone. I have had a lifetime experience in affairs that are commonly known as labor disputes. Of late I have taken a less active part in such matters, to be sure, but words of mine are still listened to by what I may call combatants in such struggles. To begin with, I would advise against a strike until all other means of adjusting differences have been depleted without success. And I certainly can not see how a strike can be a weapon that will win the battle for the striker when he has no resources upon which to fall back, and the other party has means that will enable a prolongation of a struggle for weary days and weeks and months. If, however, a strike is determined on, on the principle that the loss to the employer will in the future warn him against risking a repetition by arbitrary reductions or the like, then I would advise that the strike be conducted in a manner that shall command the respect of the public. That can be done, and a strike that is not conducted in such manner is never successful.

"On general principles, I know of no employer so vulnerable as a Traction Company or a beer brewery. If the sympathy of the public is with the traction men whose places have been taken by imported makeshifts, there will be so great a falling off in the company's receipts, provided the strikers' cause has been fully and fairly shown to be just, that as a business proposition a settlement on honorable lines will quickly come. In the case of a beer brewery the sympathy of the community, the beer-drinking public, can be yet more easily secured. These sympathizers need only change drinks for the time being, and the thing is done. I have seen it done right here at the nation's capital, not so many years ago.

However, these labor troubles are a loss to the business community as well as to the participants at all times, and therefore to be avoided whenever it is possible. The people who work for wages must obey the law of the land. The employers of labor should feel it their duty to obey the law of God as well. They should look upon the man who works for wages as something more than a commodity, to be acquired at the lowest possible wage. The Golden Rule can be applied in business to the advantage of all concerned. Under God's Providence it seems to prosper those who apply it in their business. Remember Mr. Childs as a business man. There was no end to the acts of kindness that marked his intercourse with the men who with him made the Public Ledger. And surely it did not appear to lessen the golden stream that steadily flowed into the treasury of that one-time Philadelphia institution. If the employers of labor, of American labor, will bear in mind more closely than many of them have done, the duty they owe to man and to God, many of these troubles will be avoided. The welfare of our institutions rests upon the well-being of the toiling masses. Import in place of our own working men the hordes of whom too many specimens already throng the streets of Chester, and the evils that are sure to follow may readily be gauged by what is already in evidence. Let employers be just, let them deal with labor as God would have them do. Let working men work faithfully, give honest service, respect the law in all their efforts to improve their condition. When both parties to the industrial partnership do this, we shall have industrial peace with honor for both."

Clothing for Stout and Slim Men

Many stout and slim men have given up in despair when trying to be fitted in ready-to-wear clothing. They've never tried us—that's sure. We promise to fit any size man from our stock—albeit a little alteration in some particularly severe case. Tailors ask more for extra tall men—not so here.

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Marriage Bells.

The marriage of Edward McCormick and Alice L. Mahan was solemnized at St. Martin's Church on Wednesday morning, April 29.

Mr. McCormick is an active member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, and for the past fifteen years has been an employe of the Government Printing Office.

He is from Syracuse, N. Y., where he is well known in labor circles and also in theatrical circles.

His bride, Miss Alice L. Mahan, is a Boston girl, the daughter of Mr. T. L. Mahan, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and who holds the position of International Secretary-Treasurer of the Plate Printers' International Union.

Mr. McCormick and his bride left on the B. and O. railway on Wednesday afternoon for a short trip to the East, and on their return they will take up their residence in the cosy apartments at 44 New York avenue northwest.

Edward McCormick is extremely popular in the G. P. O. and he has a host of friends, from whom he has received several very handsome presents. His fellow-workmen in the Supply Division of the G. P. O. sent the following poem to Miss Mahan the day before the marriage:

TO THE HAPPY BRIDE SOON TO BE.

Through a rumor undoubted we gladly have learned
That a new leaf in your life is soon to be turned;
That you're to become the helpmate, the heartmate, the wife
Of the man you have chosen as your husband for life;
Hence it is we assure you if not already aware,
That in all our best wishes you abundantly share.
May God prosper and guide you, grant blessings untold,
To your near-husband and self—far better than gold.
May your days in the land be ever happy and bright,
Your wedded lives full of joy, your cares few and light;
In blissful peace may you dwell, and when old age comes apace
May it find Mac. and his wife still enjoying God's grace,
And when Death comes, as it must, may you both be prepared
To enter that haven of rest which alone can be shared
By those who, faithful and true, have obeyed duty's call,
And devoutly adored the Great Father of all.

Respectfully,

H. A. MCPIKE,
B. C. WRIGHT,
W. E. HOLT,
G. W. NEWELL,
L. C. RICHARDS,
J. A. PHILLIPS,
O. A. CALKINS,
L. WOODWARD,
SAMUEL E. MULLAN,

Mr. McCormick's friends in the Supply Division, G. P. O.

You Just Bet He Can.

Ever hear Sam Gompers whimper when he was "roasted" by a labor paper? Ever hear the old man threaten to revoke a central body's charter if a labor editor delegate happened to "roast" the head of the A. F. of L.? Ever know the "old man" to whimper when he was being "hammered?" Not by a long shot. He isn't that big a baby. Nor is he a baby of any size. Your Uncle Samuel Gompers takes care of himself, and does not use the office he holds to ward off the blows aimed at him.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100

AFTER DINNER

THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR, $7.00 per 100

DEER HEAD

HENRY T. OFFTERDINGER, Manufacturer, 504 Ninth St. N. W.

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EXPORT AND CULMBACHER
Are Good Beers, Well Brewed From Selected Materials, and Made by Union Labor

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Union-Made Clothing

WHO SAYS A MAN CAN'T DRESS WELL AT MODERATE PRICES?

Nobody will say so after looking over our stock of clothing, same styles as you'd get from a custom tailor; same fabrics as you'll find in the highest priced shops; but such prices on them you'll get only at

SULTAN & EISEMAN'S



Pure wool velour, cassimere, cheviot, and worsted suits, in tans, browns, and grays; price elsewhere $16.50; our price..... $12.50

Carefully and correctly made suits by high-class tailors, a wonderful variety to select from, guaranteed pure wool worsteds, price elsewhere $20; our price..... $15

Distinctive suits that possess every element of the most skillful tailoring, made of finest foreign materials in rich designs and shades, elsewhere sold for $25; our price..... $18

Every Garment is Union-Made
GIVE US A CALL

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617 TO 621 SEVENTH STREET N. W.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE

Washington Union League Baseball Team Plays at Their Grounds
Fifteenth and H Streets N. E.—
PHILADELPHIA.....MAY, 4-5
READING.....MAY, 18-19
PATERSON.....MAY, 29-30-30
THE HOME TEAM IS PLAYING GOOD BALL AND LARGE ATTENDANCES ARE EXPECTED.

Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine; you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
WEST 129

The American Baseball League
OLD GROUNDS
Seventh St. and Florida Ave. N. W.
WASHINGTON AT HOME WITH—
NEW YORK.....MAY 1, 2, 4, 5
PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 6, 7, 8, 9, 11
ST. LOUIS.....MAY 12, 13, 14, 15
CHICAGO.....MAY 16, 18, 19, 20
DETROIT.....MAY 21, 22, 23, 25
CLEVELAND.....MAY 26, 27, 28

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For the Coming Season at the
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Use them when you write.
"TADELLA"
Alloyed Zinc
PENS
All Numbers, All Styles.
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A Tip-Top Specific for throat affections. Not merely a "man's Whiskey" but a family liquor, safe and effacious to give young or old when ailing. $1 bottle to be had only at—
SHOOMAKER CO.
1331 E Street N. W. Phone 1556

WHILE PASSING ALONG

By James Monroe Kreiter.

Throwing pearls to the swine never fattened a hog.

The biggest show on earth was at all times a humbug.

When the mind is master force of habit is checked.

The end-seat slob on the open car has no inclinations to move.

Petworth wants through cars, but the company doesn't. So there's the difference.

The woman who can obtain a divorce, and alimony to the amount of $5,000,000, will surely be sought after.

Four millions of dollars have been disbursed that the union printers may have the eight-hour day. The echo comes $4,000,000.

As an emblem on the ballot of the trades union party the label will be more significant than those of the old political parties.

Whenever you want to successfully bamboozle the other fellow let no one attempt to guide you. Make it known that others must follow. That usually is the practice.

The Baltimore Socialist, who is cautioning every one to "Beware of the Dog," should be careful lest the beast may turn and bite him. He might then become really mad.

It remains to be seen whether the negro will be as faithful to Foraker as the Ohio Senator has been honest to him. This will be an instance where the colored man can be white.

The fact that an effort is being made to put Gov. Guild, of Massachusetts, on the Republican ticket for Vice-President gives color to the belief that the grand old party fears the selection of Douglas for the Demorcatic ticket and in that event the old Bay State will become debatable territory.

A Public Printer, who was once a progressive unionist, will not, it is assumed, have much concern for the fellow who was a backslider during a period of warfare. It would seem, then, that the present would be a most suitable time to pay up back dues and assessments.

The loyalty of the building trades men in resisting the octopus of the open shop is indisputable evidence that they are composed of sterner stuff. The shadow of the lamented Spohn grows greater as the struggle continues, and it would seem that his memory is photographed in the strength of manhood displayed.

Max Hayes, the Cleveland Socialist, is playing politics very fine these days. He is attacking Frank Morrison in a bold fashion and in an underhand way is assailing Lynch. His attitude toward Lynch is thoroughly understood by the president of the printers. These two have been through many contests, and since it is assumed that they were nominated by the insiders it must be taken that Max will deliver the socialist vote to Lynch. But on the other hand Hayes is trying to throw dust into the eyes of the Hudspeth people by assuming that he is ready to desert Lynch and in that way hopes to get the Hudspeth vote. It is not likely that the Hudspeth followers will be deceived by the Cleveland socialist. They do not owe him anything. Lynch may feel that he owes Hayes some support, but in that he is already heavily burdened he may in the end cut loose from the whole bunch and try and save himself.

Preachers will soon find out that the organized laboring man is a citizen of worth and ability. All they need do is to go among their trades unionists or patronize their labels and they will quickly ascertain that there is a responsive chord of Christianity. This apprehended and the tie of manhood becomes a closer bond to the end that a keener feel- meetings of the trades union men to spread his dogmas as it is to proclaim salvation of the soul from the pulpit. He will find the working man an attentive audience in his meeting place, but his conversion will be easy if he is commended for his work, rather than disparaged for what is so often referred to as unreligious and unrighteous. And in the meantime the work of organizing laboring people will proceed and intelligence will dominate the proceedings. ing unifies the dispositions of pastor and layman. It is as much the duty of the minister of the gospel to visit the

THE TEMPLE ADVOCATE

It takes all kinds of people to cater to the joy of living, as the following conversation goes to show:

First Union Man—"Hello, Bill! you're looking dead swell. Where did you get the lid?"

Second Union Man—"How are you, John? Like my new hat, eh? Bought it at Sultan & Eisemans, and the best thing about it is not its swell look, but see—it has the Temple brand on the band and is union made; sold by a union man to a union man to help build a union Temple. Have you bought yours yet?"

First Union Man—"Sure thing. This is it. I spend my money just where it suits me and don't pay for any frills. I only gave $3 for mine, and it looks as good as yours."

Second Union Man—"Just so. Mine was $2.50, and all the frills thrown in, and I have a hat that looks as good as yours. By the way, John, I was elected financial secretary of the local last meeting, and I see you are away behind in your dues, and have not attended the meetings for months. How 'bout a piece of money on account?"

First Union Man—(Same old excuse, no money, etc., etc., ad nauseaum).

ANVIL CHORUS.

The anvil chorus has been silent for a week or so, but the indications are that the music will start again in the near future. But if some of the hammer-throwers only knew of the rod that is in pickle for some of them! Yum, yum! Just wait, not just yet, but soon.

CROWNS, ETC.

When the time comes for handing out the crowns of honor to enthusiastic supporters of the Temple, Golden and Company will stand away up on the list. This firm is showing its faith by its works, or rather somewhat better, is producing the goods and advertising the Temple on its own hook with a confidence in the ultimate success of the project that should be a lesson to the lukewarm unionist to get a move on if he don't want to be made ashamed of himself. Get together men, build the Temple.

THE LABOR PLAY.

"The Bread Winners," a dramatization of (the late Secretary of State) John Hay's novel of that name will have its initial performance at the Columbia Theater, Wednesday afternoon, May 6. It is unfortunate the Theater could not be secured for the evening performance, as no doubt all union men would like to have attended not alone because of the lessons the play will teach, but also on account of the profits being donated to the Temple. However, I trust Mrs. Mack will have a full house and a handsome surplus to buy bricks for the Temple.

SAVE YOUR LABELS.

There is a surprise in store for purchasers of the Temple brand, so take this tip; it is the one best bet. Save all your Temple brand labels no matter how you get them, or what they come on—eggs, butter, ham, lard, coffee, tea, bread, hats, cigars, tobacco, beer, or booze—take it from me; I have it straight; there will be something doing, and if you have not got your labels stored up you will be sore. Call for the Temple brand, accept no other, and again, save your labels. Get wise to this or your wife will let you hear from her some night when you want to go to sleep.

AND AGAIN

They do say Jim Feeney was some hostile and warm under the collar anent past performances in the G. P. O. Bindery. But, but, Jim! forget it! Think of the Bradley jury and devote all the spare time you have from your "multifarious duties" towards helping build the Temple. Go to, also Gadzooks. Why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Also, if you are in doubt ask Sam De Nedrey.

THE TEMPLE SITE.

Monday evening I overheard ten or twelve good enthusiastic union brothers discussing the probable site. For the benefit of the good brother who wanted to bet the twenty I'll say, "Keep your coin in your pocket, or better still, turn it into the building fund of the Temple. You were not within twenty squares of any site under consideration, and I know whereof I speak. Selah!

For President
Columbia Typographical Union

FRANK S. LERCH
DOWN TOWN.

Election May 20.

WANT VOTES FOR LYNCH

"Eight Hundred Club" of New York Issue Circular.

The "Eight Hundred Lynch Club," of New York, have issued the following circular in the interest of their favorite candidate for the office of President of the International Union:

"WHY NOT BE A LIVE WIRE?

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the undersigned members of Typographical Union No. 6, and affiliated with the New York James M. Lynch Club, respectfully ask your indulgence and consideration for a few moments to state why you ought to render all possible support for the re-election of James M. Lynch to the position of President of the International Typographical Union. In soliciting your support for Mr. Lynch we are actuated only by a desire to see the interests of our grand organization, in the days that are yet to come, as carefully and as zealously guarded as they have been in the trying times that we have passed through during the inauguration of the eight-hour day. That we will have need of a leader sufficiently big and broad-minded enough to intelligently grasp the problems that our organization will be called upon to face in the future, there can be no doubt. That our candidate possesses all the qualifications necessary to successful leadership has been thoroughly demonstrated. Therefore vote to re-elect President Lynch.

"By the introduction of broad and comprehensive policies into the legislative and administrative branches of the International Typographical Union, President Lynch has, during his incumbency, broadened and strengthened the organization in all its ramifications. From a narrow labor union it has been developed into a powerful combination of subordinate bodies, bound together by a cohesiveness and solidarity which has challenged the admiration of leaders in the labor world, also among fair-minded employers, and won for it the undying animosity of the Union-smashing fanatics. The maledictions heaped upon the head of President Lynch by Otis, MacIntyre, Post, Van Cleave and others of their ilk, and their determination to encompass his defeat by fair means or foul, furnish the best possible reasons why we should cast aside all other considerations and work in unison to circumvent the design of these worthies who, signally defeated in open battle, now seek, figuratively, to assassinate the general who led his forces on to a decisive victory. Then why not vote to re-elect President Lynch.

"The fight for the eight-hour day is still on in several of the larger and smaller towns throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and we believe that under the continued guidance of President Lynch the goal toward which we have been so earnestly battling for the past two years will, ere long, be succesfully reached. We feel that to be deprived of his leadership at this time would be little less than a calamity. Therefore again we say: Vote to re-elect President Lynch.

"And why not," we again reiterate, let all personal animosities be relegated to the rear and assist us in re-electing him to the highest office within the gift of the membership of the I. T. U. by casting your vote to re-elect President Lynch."

Injunctions are almost as plentiful in Washington as "Keep off the grass" signs.

It may be possible that some people think that they worry Bryan just now, but the chances are that before election he will be worrying some other people.

For President
Columbia Typographical Union

W. N. BROCKWELL
NIGHT PROOF ROOM
G. P. O.

THE MAN'S STORE

350 Fine "M. S. M." Hand-made Spring Suits at

$15

Worth $18 and $16.50

See the snappy styles—compare the qualities—we know you'll buy that Spring suit here.

D. J. KAUFMAN, 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

"Money's Worth or Money Back"

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Mr. Hudspeth, of New Orleans, one of the candidates for president of the International, will, I am told, visit this city shortly—before the election takes place.

* * * *

John M. Johnston ("Jim" he is known to most of us) has been absent from his workplace in the Night Proof Room of the Printery for the past two weeks owing to a trying illness. I hope he will soon be able to shake medicos and boycott drugs.

* * * *

"Nearly all the stock of the Cash Fare Mines is held by railroad conductors," says a report of a mine out West. That is certainly suggestive, not to say suspicious. Cash fares have long been regarded as conductors' perks, but that enough can be lifted to run a big mine seems to argue that—passengers out that way are mighty careless about going to the ticket-office before hopping the train.

* * * *

That joint debate on socialism at the Belasco last Sunday afternoon was an interesting and instructive one. Messrs. Perrin and Fieldman are both men of ability, and whether one be socialist or anti their work on the platform is entertaining and thought producing. Mr. Fieldman is extremely effective, for two very excellent reasons—he has his subject completely in hand and he is a real orator both by nature and training. The versatile Congressman J. Adam Bede presided over the meeting, and the audience fully appreciated his presence.

* * * *

Robert H. Harstin, of the Night Monotype Section, took advantage of last Sunday's fine weather to penetrate the wilds of Maryland (along with a couple of his youngsters) and visit his old friend James B. Rogers, who lives at one of the subdivisions or substations or subsomethingelse not so far away that he can't get in and out and print in The Works.

"Had a mighty nice time," said Bob. "Jim has a fine place out there—all the beauties of the country and all the advantages of the town. He has just had gas installed in his house, and——"

Nearly every one in the crowd knew Rogers. Everybody howled in unison. Bob Harstin looked scared for a minute, but recovered himself in time to hear one who had known Rogers a long time bawl forth this as "the man" called time:

"Jim Rogers supplying his house with gas! Surely it can't be so; but if it is, it is the goldarndest case of waste I ever heard of!"

* * * *

In the Atlanta Journal of Labor of a recent date Earl Griggs tells this story:

"It is not known very much, and so by the suppression of the name of one person the writer is going to tell a story which merits a thoughtful consideration—especially by those who do not understand the true inwardness of unionism. Some two months ago a certain member of the printers' union had to forsake his work for an indefinite period on account of the wretched state of his health. Like nearly every workingman, he had a family, and the salary he had been receiving had only kept them in comfortable circumstances; so here was the 'rainy day,' but no 'savings'—how could there be? He was worried considerably. One of his friends told him to pack up and go to the country, and that his family would be cared for. And it was. An assessment of 25 cents a week divided up among a goodly number of printers was not individually missed and assured the wife and children the sick husband's salary. And it wasn't charity, either. It was the duty of one fellow-unionist to another. Pretty story, is it not? Well, it is only one of hundreds of the same kind all over North America."

With such treatment of each other, it is not hard to understand why the members of the International Typographical Union have stood so firmly together and won the magnificent eight-hour victory.

* * * *

Printers are, as a rule, great "jiners," thus attesting how thoroughly they believe in and practice cooperation and comradeship. A few weeks ago I printed a note herein referring to a presentation to a prominent Odd Fellow and naming quite a number of printers who belonged to the lodge in question (Columbia, No. 10), and later received this note from Andrew Turnbull:

"Dear Bill: After reading what you said about Brother Fowler, I looked over a list of Columbia Lodge members, and find the following names in addition to those you mentioned. They are all good union men, not one of them refusing to pay the strike assessment: In the Government Printing Office—Harvey F. Balmer (reader) and John A. Goodrick, Job Room; H. V. Bisbee and Charles A. McMullen, Library; W. W. Maloney, Frank B. Cowden, and Paul S. Gable, Proof Room; Thomas C. Evans, J. C. Himmelman, Stanley H. Ridings, and W. A. Kinsolving, Monotype Section; M. J. Nevius, Record; John H. Hogan, Night Force; Sam M. White, Linotype Section. The list also includes Drs. Arthur J. Hall and Stephen D. Pool, formerly of Specifications. Bert V. Wolfe, of the Post Chapel, is likewise among the number, as also August Bruehl, W. J. Galbraith, and J. H. Broderick, of the Star."

Including those mentioned in the item referred to—Andrew Turnbull, R. A. McLean, E. C. Grumley, George Gerberich, Harry Redfield, Orton Pierce, Frank D. Seiffert, and Otto Smith—a total of 28 printer members is found in Columbia Lodge, No. 10—certainly a remarkably large percentage; though I expect even this list is incomplete, for it seems to me that there are a few more printers connected with the organization that posibly both Brother Turnbull and I have failed to recall.

* * * *

J. W. Leeper—if you don't know Bill Leeper you are not well acquainted in Washington printerdom—has left this city. I do not know his destination, but am informed that he is far away; and therefore I feel safe in printing a wee story about him.

When Bill took charge of the Post proof room, one of the "stumblers" that was early put up to him was how to handle the suffix "room."

"All these rooms," said William, after a few up and down strokes of his think tank, "shall be treated in the same way—split 'em all; two words every time."

So "bath room," "dining room," "school room," "store room," and goodness konws how many others rooms uniformly appeared in the Post as two words, and "everybody was happy," until—

One night a swift mergman metaled about a column of highly interesting 6-point stuff about something said to be mighty good in the eating line—mushrooms. The word occured about thirty-nine times. "Make all 'rooms' two words," quoted the operator from Bill's style sheet. And "mush rooms" danced before Bill's eyes just thirty-nine times before that take had been read.

Then William the Leeper said things, likewise did things, and, I doubt me not, thought a whole lot more things.

Life has many mysteries. I said William Leeper had gone from among us, but I did not say that this incident sent him hence. Still, Leeper has decamped, and the philosophic will speculate, and the profane will assert, and—. Howbeit, Leeper has fared forth into outer realmns and the "mush room" man yet lives—two mysteries instead of one. But should Leeper ever get the Bitographer into a dark place yet another mystery may be added to these puzzling two.

W. N. Brockwell.

Wednesday the District of Columbia child labor bill will come up for a mauling in the senate.

ALL GOOD THINGS ARE IMITATED
APPLIES TO
The Brewer-Snyder Co's.
PACKAGES OF
SARATOGA CHIPS

You Save Money Dealing at the Store
THAT SELLS
UNION-MADE CLOTHING

50 Suits made to sell for $10.00 now... $5.50
50 Suits made to sell for $12.50 now... $7.40
50 Suits made to sell for $17.00 now... $9.75
50 Suits made to sell for $20.00 now...$12.50
50 Suits made to sell for $22.00 now...$14.50
50 Suits made to sell for $25.00 now...$15.50
50 Suits made to sell for $30.00 now...$20.00

125 pairs of Men's Working Trousers, made first class, of good materials. Honest values at a bargain price..... $1.19

Several dozen pairs of Fine Trousers, made to sell at $5, $6, and $7. Big bargains at..... $2.98

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The Savings Possible at
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are such as may be counted in the pocket. At the same time styles and qualities are unexcelled.

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Our Specialty. Never Changes. Once Tried You'll Always Use It. Take No Substitute
Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.
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TO ORDER
$14.75
Compare them with the Best $25 to $30 Suitings Offered Elsewhere. All Work Done on Our Own Premises in Washington.
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Tailors, 808-810 F St.

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Weller's Drug Stores
Eighth and Eye Sts. S. E.
3534 M Street, N. W.



BELL BRAND COLLARS
BEAR THE UNION LABEL
ALL SHAPES QUARTER SIZES
SOLD ON QUALITY.
IF YOUR DEALER DON'T KEEP THEM ASK HIM TO SEND FOR THEM.
IDE BROS., ALBANY, N Y.
SOLD BY
Bieber Kaufman Co.....Near Navy Yard
Herman Sons Co...Seventh and H Sts. N. W.
Moore & Cullinan...435 Seventh Street N. W.
T. Hollander.....NorthCapitol and H Street
Wm. H. Burch..... 804 H Street N. E.

Labor Sermons

IX. AUTOMATIC JUSTICE

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"To give every man according as his work shalll be."

This is the basis of judgment and the measure of reward which shall prevail at the last great day according to Christ's own statement.

It is a fair and natural standard. It should appeal to the sense of justice in every man. There may be some difference of opinion among men as to the value of a particular man's work, but the Great Judge will make no mistake. He knows both the heart and the work, the motive and the result. He understands us all.

In parable and in direct teaching, He has already given us a glimpse of the principles which shall control at the Judgment Day.

In the story of the "pound" of equal value, given to each of several men, the lesson is that it will be a proportionate reward—the man increasing his pound to five pounds, receiving five times the reward given to him who simply doubled the value of his.

The parable of the "talents" teaches that it will be a judgment based upon natural ability—the five talent man being expected to produce five times the result obtained by the one talent man, but receiving only the same reward given the man with the one talent endowmen—that is, of the man who naturally has exceptional ability, exceptional results will be expected. This is only fair to the ordinary man who is doing the best he knows how.

It will be a judgment based not upon the knowledge of complex theological questions, but upon the simple matters which every one can understand. Aside from the fundamental relationship which every man should sustain toward Christ Himself—seeking to conform his life more and more to the life of his Master—the basis of reward will be according to the manner in which he did the works which shall call forth Christ's "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And these works consist of the practical ministries of every day life.

It will be noted, throughout, therefore, that the judgment shall be automatic. The causes and the conditions shall undoubtedly be complex—beyond the understanding of any mortal man, but the machinery of justice which shall be employed will allow for every factor, for every unusual disposition, for every handicap in life.

It will be a judgment based, not upon so many sins committed, or so many specific deeds performed, but, most of all, shall the spirit and the general tendency be taken into account even though they may have failed to reach the desired goal.

There shall be many surprises when the last judgment is given, but the surprises will come to those who are looking and listening, and who thought that their judgment with regard to others was correct. The one whose case is being considered will not be surprised, for he will see the justice of the verdict and the fairness of the reward.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Careers of Hudspeth, Reed and Crowley Show Their Records.

Henry Street Hudspeth, of New Orleans, candidate for president of the International Typographical Union, is a Texan by birth, in which State he was admitted to membership in San Antonio Union in 1887, when 19 years of age. After three years spent in travel he located in New Orleans, and has been a member of that union continuously for seventeen years, serving faithfully as financial secretary, vice-president, and president, in the latter position being now in his third term. Marked success has been attained by Mr. Hudspeth in the eight-hour fight in his home city, and increases in the book and job and newspaper scales have also been secured under his wise leadership. Mr. Hudspeth's expenses as an organizer for the Southern district were always in marked contrast to bills for similar work in other jurisdictions. The membership at large can safely vote for Mr. Hudspeth, pledged to inaugurate needed reforms if elected, and who is able, broad-minded and courageous, and will fill the office of I. T. U. president with dignity and honor.

CANDIDATE FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. N. P. Reed, of New York, candidate for first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has been a member of New York Union for seventeen years, during which period he has always been a militant, fighting worker in "Big Six." Perhaps no better proof of Mr. Reed's ability can be had than to point to his work as a member of the famous defense committee that brought the great fight against the "Sun" to a successful conclusion, in which position he won the applause of friends and respect of enemies. He served his apprenticeship and worked at the case, during a most trying time, as a book and job compositor, and in the early days of the machine availed himself of an opportunity to learn the linotype. Not only is Mr. Reed "practical" in all lines, but his knowledge of conditions throughout the craft in particular, and his comprehension of the duties and future of the trade union movement in general, render him particularly well fitted to be a leader in the work of elevating the I. T. U. to an even prouder position than it now occupies.

CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Thomas F. Crowley, of Cincinnati, candidate for secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has long enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the United States and Canada, and it was at the urgent request of many of these friends that he finally consented to make the race for this office. Mr. Crowley was elected secretary-treasurer of Cincinnati Union in 1881 and a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1882. In 1899 he was chosen by the Denver convention to represent the I. T. U. as a delegate to the International Congress at Paris, France. Mr. Crowley is a man of marked literary and executive ability, and has contributed numerous articles to the labor press. He is at present serving a second term as trustee of the Union Printers' Home, and his labors in this position have earned for him the gratitude and friendship of the residents at the Home. Mr. Crowley has been active and energetic in union affairs since his admission at Cincinnati in 1879, in which city he has been employed on the Cincinnati Enquirer for the last twenty-five years, except for a year's residence in New York City, in 1907.

The process of injunction in labor disputes, as well as where State laws are involved, should be used sparingly, and only when there is the clearest necessity for it; but it is one so necessary to the efficient performance of duty by the court on behalf of the nation that it is in the highest degree to be regretted that it should be liable to reckless use; for this reckless use tends to make honest men desire so to hamper its execution as to destroy its usefulness.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

Union Labels on Neckties.

Are you a union man? If you are, do you wear a union necktie? If not, why not?

There are few union men who would buy a suit of clothes that did not bear the union label. There are few union men that would wear a hat that did not bear the union label. But there are men—union men—who do not wear a necktie that bears the union label.

If the clothier you patronize does not sell these neckties, ask him why he does not. Ask him to secure them for you. Until the union man demands these goods the merchants will not handle them. The union men must create the demand.

It has been in this way that the unions have aided each other. It is the way that the union men can aid the necktie makers.

The necktie makers are organized into a union in Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. There are several thousand of these workers in Chicago. What will the union men of this country do to create a demand for union made ties so that the girls in this trade may be benefited by organization?

Show the solidarity of labor by demanding the union label on the next tie you buy.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Stern condemnation should be visited upon demagogue and visionary who teach this untruth, and even sterner upon those capitalists who are in truth grasping and greedy and brutally disregardful of the rights of others, and who by their actions teach the dreadful lesson far more effectively than any mere preacher of unrest. A "class grievance" left too long without remedy breeds "class consciousness," and, therefore, class resentment.—From Theodore Roosevelt's latest message to Congress.

THE TAIL WITH THE HIDE

Wshington, D. C., April 27, 1908.

EDITOR OF THE TRADES UNIONIST: I see by a few late issues of your paper that some of the members of Columbia Union, both active and honorary, are waking up to the importance of the coming eelction of our International officers. This is the proper thing for every member should take an active interest in the administration of the laws by which we are governed and make inquiry into the character and methods of those seeking high office in the I. T. U., as well as the various locals. A close scrutiny will injure no deserving man, while it may prevent the exploiting of the union and its affairs by designing men for wholly selfish purposes.

In the first place, it is a dangerous practice to continue the same men in office indefinitely. This is shown not only by the history of the old National Typographical Union, but also in later years by that of its successor, the International. When men are chosen perfunctorily year after year to the same positions, often through the operation of a well-oiled "machine," which seems to be the chief object of their solicitude after the close of, say, the second term, they finally imbibe a sense of ownership of the International Union and a scarcely concealed contempt for the opinions and rights of the average member, who is regarded as of no use to them in perpetuating their reign. The recent history of great banking, insurance, and railroad companies throughout the country shows the truth of the observation.

I am led to the above remarks by my own experience with the present administration at Indianapolis, in a controversy the merits of which are still at question, but which could have been decided at once were it not (as I firmly believe) for the effect a decision might have on the ensuing election. The question, boiled down, is simply this: Has one local union a right under any circumstances, to assess a member of another union? The question rose over the collection of assessment on "leave" money for a month after the date of the traveling card issued by this union, and while I was paying in another local the same month. The distinction was carefully drawn between the "leave" granted while retaining membirship in No. 101 and that given after drawing a card. I presented the matter in minute detail to Messrs. Lynch and Bramwood, and asked for a decision. After a long correspondence Lynch curtly informed me that the matter had been "decided" and the contention of the union "upheld." I returned here to find that the question "decided" was entirely different and that Lynch's statement was not true. I believe his reason for dodging the decision may be found in the I. T. U. laws and the effect it might have on the ballot box. I had but one vote, while the other party had several hundred. When I received the letter stating that the case had been "decided," I asked both Lynch and Bramwood for the facts—name, date, character, and ground of decision, etc., with a view to a final appeal, but the records were treated as private property and my request denied. At Lynch's "earnest desire" that I would bring the matter up at the Hot Springs convention for final decision, I sent the printed statement there, only to have it suppressed.

In Bramwood's letter returning the copy I had sent him he said "no delegate was authorized to present it" and he "did not feel called upon to do so." He very considerately closed by saying: "If there is any further correspondence in regard to this matter, address me at Indianapolis"—a week after adjournment! Could cheap chincanery go further? Of course it was suppressed by Lynch's order, notwithstanding his "earnest desire" to have it settled finally.

But the Butte contest was on at the time, and the I. T. U. officials did not want to add fuel to the already dangerous flame. What mattered the rights of an individual member when so much was at stake?

Just before the convention, after a long and fruitless correspondence, Mr. Lynch at last discovered—what would be evident to a child of the early school grade—the exact case I was so long trying to make plain to him. But his way of putting it smacks too much of the methods of the political trickster and "ward-heeler." He says, "You paid the assessment and THEN drew your card," etc. If a lawyer were to use such an argument in court, it would be the duty of the presiding judge to have him disbarred at once as a pettifogger and shyster!

But an even more aggravated case arose in St. Louis while I was there. The foreman of a newspaper openly violated sections 100-101 of the I. T. U. laws (priority law) and charges were preferred before the Local Union. Through manipulation of a somewhat discreditable character the union refused to take any action, although the foreman did not deny the charge. An attempt was made to show that the law had been set aside and rendered null by a local contract (merely a scale of prices), which did not contain a word on the subject complained of. But it seemed they were sure of their ground, for bets of 10 to 1 were offered that Lynch would find a way to avoid rendering a decision. An appeal was taken to the president of the I. T. U., who called for the "papers" in the case. As there was no "trial" or "investigation," as contemplated when "papers" are part of an appeal, the president was notified of that fact. He was furnished with full detailed charges as originally made and he then called on the local president for his side of the case. What passed between them is not known outside, but Lynch wrote to the appellant that as he had not complied with the appeal law nothing could be done in the matter!

The appellant offered to prove under oath that the statement of the local president that the law had not been complied with was not true, but this had no effect on Lynch, who accepted the word of the local president, though he must have known it was worthless. Those offering 10 to 1 bets on the case evidently were on the "inside" and felt sure of the result. What a spectacle! The I. T. U. laws repealed and annulled by a local scale of prices in the form of a contract, with the consent of the I. T. U. officials. And the alleged repealing contract does not contain a word on the subject of dispute, a marked copy of which was sent to Indianapolis. Again there was one vote on one side and a few hundred on the other, and the laws are sacrificed for election purposes. For dodging, quibbling, hair-splitting and circumlocution there was never an administration like the present, with less respect for the laws. As to its extravagance I will not say a word; it is patent to all.

I am not acquainted with Mr. Hudspeth, but I am assured by those who know something of him in New Orleans that it will not be necessary to drag him to the enforcement of the laws, and whatever popularity he has attained in his home city is due to his strict enforcement of the union rules and that he "plays no favorites." His decisions in the I. T. U. chair would not be affected by the weight of votes, and he would scorn to adopt the tactics of the political "ward-heeler" in the effort to suppress the effort of the humblest member to get justice under the law.

To all intents and purposes the I. T. U. president and secretary-treasurer at present are but one person, and it would be the part of wisdom to "let the tail go with the hide." The one is but the echo of the other, and both have outlived their usefulness in their present positions. I have met Tom Crowley but once, and was favorably impressed with his personality and evident ability, and I believe he would be the ideal secretary-treasurer. He is strictly honest and upright, and I am convinced would not treat his office as a personal asset.

Having given a few of the reasons why a change is necessary, there are still others in reserve. Enough is shown, however, to justify the membership in turning the present regime "inside" out in short order. Respectfully,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Columbia Typo. Union, No. 101.

To Hold Hearing.

Mr. E. T. Gibbs has been officially informed by the Commissioners that he will be given a hearing at 10.30 a. m. Monday, May 4, for a reconsideration of the charges preferred against Mr. Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia.

Before being accorded this courtesy Mr. Gibbs presented to the Senate, through Senator Johnston, of Alabama, on April 15, charges against the building inspector involving the Commissioners.

Among the charges preferred Mr. Gibbs alleged that the Commissioners had used their official position in an effort to have him indicted for bribery when they had a written explanation of the matter in hand at the time.

Enmity may gladden the heart, but it sometimes brings ignominy to the hater.

Union Directory.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS INTERNATIONAL. John H. Brinkman, secretary, 520 Sixth street northwest.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, Local 22, Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle's Club House. E. H. McMichael, secretary, 1910 K st. nw.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, first vice-president; D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, secretary-treasurer.

JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, general secretary-treasurer.

PLATE PRINTERS OF NORTH AMERICA (International Steel and Copper)—T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

BAKERS' UNION No. 118.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at 610 G street northwest, Costello's. Secretary, Karl Heinzman, jr., 520 Four-and-a-half street southwest.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101—Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical Temple, third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Fred Hanold, 1706 Fifth st. nw.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, F. W. Fox, 149 Twelfth st. n. e.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, E. H Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest, P. O. Box 2282 Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street nw.
Secretary, S. A. Blount, 408 Eleventh street southwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Boiler Makers, rIon Ship Builders and Helpers of America:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast.
Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 I st. nw.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, D. A. Collins, jr., 808 Twelfth street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. (Bessler's.)
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 312 H street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 12244:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 1316 11th st. nw.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Chas. B. Wandel, 1315 North Capitol street.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third street northwest.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, P. S. Miller, 2019 Rosedale street northeast.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.)
Secretary, W. Whitehead, 719 Sixth street southeast.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, P. R. Anderson, 1910 14th st. northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, E. Nothnagler, 58½ Bates st. nw.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, recording secretary and business agent, 1037 Thirtieth street northwest.

Electrotypers Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary, H. C. Poppe, 17 T street northeast.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street northwest.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday.
Secretary, Wm. S. Young, 1658 Avon Place, Georgetown, D. C.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1024 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, Isaiah Boyle, 132 Quincy Pl. ne.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, C. H. Berry, 312 N street southeast.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. (Jennings Hall.)
Secretary, C. W. McCaffrey, 1120 B street northeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall, Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, F. S. Bullard, 307 East Capitol street.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, D. C. Hall, 151 Todd Place northwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First street northwest.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 15 Sixth street northeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month, 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street northeast.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, J. C. Rutherford, 32 Fla. ave. ne.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday, 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, E. M. Birrell, Alexandria, Va.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Pipe Coverers, No. 24:
Meets first and third Mondays at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. I. Gilchrist, 2140 N st. nw.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, 1619 Wisconsin avenue.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S street northwest.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typogarphical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, Thomas Murray, 119½ Todd Place northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Henry G. Klinger, 60 Bates street northwest.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, J. W. Childs, 529 Ninth street southeast.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 3038 Cambridge Place northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan, 38 G st. ne.

Steel and Copper Plate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary, C. M. Hisle, 1003 K st. se.

Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of Washington.
Secretary, M. O. Prender, 715 D st. n. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday.
Secretary, G. W. Furlong, 603 P street northwest.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, Oliver Jouvenal, 1024 North Capitol street.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosiac and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L st. sw.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. L. Todd, Cherrydale, Va.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. P. Richardson.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Noah Lewis, 304 C st. nw.

AND, "LEST WE FORGET!"

"Lest we forget!" For more than five years the rich and powerful opponents of organized labor have been persistent in their endeavors to poison the mind of the public generally against organzed labor and those who are leaders in the holy movement to better the conditions of the men, women and children who toil. Papers have been established for the avowed purpose of wrecking labor organizations; special articles have been published in papers and magazines, in which the writers have been given free hand in abuse, vituperation, and misrepresentation. This stuff has been read by many who know little if anything about the movement, and thus have formed opinions about it that are entirely erroneous, and detrimental to the progress of organization. But on the other hand the labor papers of this country have been doing their best to interest unionists and awaken them to the fact that an insidious foe was tirelessly at work molding public opinion against them, and that to accomplish the downfall of that foe better support should be given to the labor press, but this advice in a great measure has fallen upon deaf ears, and the malignant assaults of the enemy have gone on with more or less effectiveness, and to-day organized labor is battling desperately for its existence against traducers, court injunctions, and a thousand and one other barriers that have been cunningly erected against it, while it slept in fancied security despite the timely warnings of its greatest friend and protector—the labor press of the country.

How many of our membership have read these articles? Mighty few. A friend of ours Monday night handed us a copy of the Saturday Evening Post, dated October 29, 1904, containing an article from that strenuous union buster, David Maclean Parry, whose most fervent prayer is: "Good Lord, send a plague upon labor organizations and destroy them, Amen." The article is reprinted for the purpose of showing our readers what the enemy was doing even at that late day in the hope that it may cause some unionist to better support his champion—the labor press, so cordially hated by the Parrys and Posts. "There's a reason." "Lest we forget." Here's the screed:

"Organized labor continually and persistently defies the law and the whole machinery of our Government, and if this is not sedition and rebellion, what is it?

"But the American people will not put up with outlawry on the part of any one whatsoever. Both of the great parties have recently inserted planks in their national platforms which virtually declare for the open shop, and each of the candidates for President has, in his speech accepting the nomination, taken pains to state explicitly that the law must be enforced and that every man has the right to work where and when he pleases. The only candidate for the Presidency who upholds the closed shop is Debs, the socialist.

"The labor leaders maintain that the closed shop is necessary for the success of organized labor, and that organized labor is necessary for the protection of the workmen against the rapacity of the employer. They say that no man has the moral right to exercise individual freedom when by so doing he jeopardizes the success of the organization in its efforts to uplift humanity. This is the argument of Mahomet, who with the sword enforced "the true faith" upon millions. The idea that the individual has no rights that organized power need respect is the essence of every despotism in the world, and there never was a despotism that did not claim to be solicitous for the welfare of its subjects. Organized labor is no exception. In order to support the thousands of leaders and organizers in its ranks millions of dollars are collected out of the earnings of its subjects, and in return the latter are compelled to stop work when ordered, to work only so much a day, and to comply with other restrictions upon their individual initiative. Investigation has shown that a heavy percentage of the men in organized labor to-day chafe under the direction of their union bosses, and would gladly throw up their membership if they did not fear the loss of work and the enmity of their unions. Even when a union succeeds in elevating its wage scale the gain in wages is generally far more than offset by the cost of strikes required to force up the scale and to maintain it at its unnatural height.

Now, finally, is the closed shop beneficial to labor as a whole? The labor leaders point to a number of high wage scales in industries which the unions dominate, but they do not discuss the effect of these wage scales on the cost of living. They pretend to believe, that the increases in wages come out of the fund of the capitalists. But as a matter of fact, the capitalist is not going to engage in business unless he can make money, and the more uncertainty there is as to labor demands the higher must be the profits before he will be induced to risk his capital. The burden of abnormal wage scales and the great losses arising from labor troubles can fall in but one place, and that is on the shoulders of the consumer. But who is the consumer if not labor itself? What organized labor is really attempting to do is to compel the twenty-four million workmen not in organized labor to pay inflated wages to the two million who belong to that organization. These inflated wages are collected through the increased prices of commodities made by union labor and used by their twenty-four million of brother toilers that do not belong to the trust. Thus, instead of benefiting the masses as a whole, organized labor with its closed shop benefits only itself at the cost of all the rest of labor.

"The closed shop becomes a further enemy to labor in general because of the restriction of output that is inherent in this system of uniformity of pay. It is human nature for the average man not to work any more than another who gets the same wage. Again, as the idea that the less work done by one man the more work there is for other men to do is an important part of the theory of the closed shop, most unions that secure the closed shop fix the amount of work to be known as a day's labor, and no good union man will exceed this amount. In the last year a number of notable cases have occurred in which factories have increased their output per man employed from twenty-five to fifty per cent after abolishing the closed shop and opening the doors to all who wanted work, whether union or nonunion.

"Other features of the closed shop which are wholly bad in their effect on the general good may be mentioned. One is the change of control over the men from the employer to the union, which counts for poor discipline and indifference to the interests of the employer. When a shop is closed the workman is more heedful of the orders of his union than of the wishes of the man who pays his wages, as he is dependent for his job more on the union than on the employer. Another feature to be severely condemned is the restriction of apprentices, which to-day forces many an American boy into the streets from which he later too frequently finds his way to the penitentiary.

"Competition, say the closed shop advocates, is ruinous, but I think all will agree that it is more ruinous to monopoly than it is to the consumer. The closed shop means monopoly of employment, and this in turn means the spoliation of the consumer. Were the closed shop universal the pace in industry would be set by the dullard, the ignorant and the inefficient. Muscle would govern brains, and mankind would be thrown back into the dark ages with all the poverty and ignorance that characterized those times. But muscle never can govern brains, and never has. Wages have been quadrupled and the prices of commodities in general reduced one-half in the last hundred years, and all this has come about without the assistance or interference of organized labor, as the latter gained no decided strength until very recent years. Let competition, the life of progress, prevail, and every individual is spurred on to do his best. Restrict the freedom of no man in his efforts to make his own destiny and guarantee to him the reward for his labor and his thrift, and machinery will increase and production multiply, and with it all the constant tendency will be the increasing of wages, the lessening of the hours of labor and the reduction of the prices of commodities. The closed shop is utterly indefensible and repugnant to the American spirit. It is an anomaly in Twentieth Century civilization. It must and will be abolished."

For Sale.

Two fine building lots in one of the best suburban localities in the District. A. F. Drake, 1708 First street northwest. 4t

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY IN THE U. S.

And Workmen's Compensation in Foreign Countries.

"The legal liability of employers for injuries to their employes, in the United States" and a "Summary of the workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries" are the subjects of articles in Bulletin No. 74 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In the first article Lindley D. Clark discusses at length the more important principles of the common law as generally applied to the subject of employers' liability in this country, together with such variations as appear in certain States. The article also reproduces the laws of those States which have passed enactments on the subject, and presents the construction put thereon where they have been reviewed by the superior State courts or the Federal courts.

The impossibility of adequately securing to the workman the needed protection by a mere grant of right of action for injuries for which the employer can rightly be charged is only too evident from the discussion of the principles of law applicable.

In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workman who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has by legislation recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries from accidents received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign States have enacted such legislation, namely—

Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Western Australia.

While there is some variation in the provisions of the foreign laws as to the circumstances under which workmen are entitled to compensation, as a rule compensation is not payable unless the injury causes disablement for a specified number of days or weeks.

The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or, in some countries, by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act. In none of these 22 countries does ordinary negligence on the part of the injured employe work a forfeiture of the right to compensation.

The industries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining, and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In a considerable number of countries only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the operations of the law. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employes and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, and Russia. Employes of the state, provincial, and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four of the countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Luxemburg, where the employes also bear a part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. In all the countries but Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and of periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lumpsum payments for permanent disability or death.

In most countries employers may contract with state or private insurance institutions for the transfer of the burden of payment of compensation. In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of the beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with the view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. The laws are so specific with regard to the compensation allowed and the regulations for its payment that agreements are usually amicably made between the employers and the victims of the accidents. If disputes arise, however, the law specifies the necessary procedure for their settlement either by special arbitration tribunals or by the ordinary law courts.

Pays Big Dividends.

If a bank should advertise that it would pay 25 per cent interest on accounts, every man that had a dollar would break his neck to get it deposited in order to draw some of that large interest. But when you tell them that a labor organization will pay 500 per cent on their investment, many of them pass it by without the least bit of consideration.

To convince any nonunion man who may chance to read this paper we will illustrate the fact and let him be the judge. We know a man who was working for $2 a day. He joined the organization of his craft, and his wages were increased to 3 a day. He had invested in this organization his monthly dues, which were 50 cents. He received just $26 a month increase on his investment of 50 cents a month, which is just exactly 5,200 per cent a month on his investment. Is there any institution in the world that will give you more for your money? Still, when an international union sends out an organizer at a heavy expense, endeavoring to better the condition of the man who toils, he is received with this query: "What will I get out of it?" or "How will it benefit me?" It is strange that the organizer can hold his temper when such foolish questions are put to him. Labor Herald.

District of Columbia Democratic Association, Munsey Building.

All Democrats, and others, who believe in the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States ahe invited to enroll as members in the "District of Columbia Democratic Association."

Membership cards can be obtained from the officers of the Association or at the rooms of the club.

Regular meetings held every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. No dues or assessments.

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ROBERT E. MATTINGLY, Sec.
WILLIAM MCK. CLAYTON, Treas.
tf.

"THE DEVIL, HE DID"

The devil came up to the earth ne day
To see where "his own" possessi ns lay.
He found them many, he found them strong,
And he knew "his world" would still move 'long,
For his majesty's eyes both opened wide
At the sights his royal vision spied.

He visited churches of holy name—
He visited "dumps" and dens of shame,
And he found, in both, some persons there
Whom he forthwith crowned his legal heir.
(For his heirs are many the world around,
And in places high and low are found.)

At last, at the end of his many calls,
He came to a palace of marble halls.
A sweatshop owner—a millionaire,
Resided in regal splendor there,
And, just at this time, a kindred horde
Of his ilk were grouped 'round his festal board.

They sang and toasted—they wined and dined
On the choicest foods and the finest wines;
They talked and schemed how more money they
Could steal from the poor man's meager pay;
How to "crush the union" they planned all night,
Till the sunrise brought in the morning light.

The devil heard all and his smile grew grim
(But never a guest caught sight of him),
As he put their names in his record book
And quoth, as he gave them one dark look:
"Of all the things, since Lucifer fell,
I think I am better off in hell!"

Then the devil went out, no more to roam,
And straightway took himself back home.
And he digged a pit, and he digged it deep;
And he made the fires burn up aheap—
Then, with a smile that for none bode well,
He said: "Let 'em come, and I'll give 'em hell!"

At last there came he of sweatshop fame,
And the devil hurled him in the flame;
He squirmed and squealed, he begged and moaned—
He cried for help and for mercy groaned;
But the devil laughed right merrily—
A mocking laugh of fiendish glee,
And he plied the fires and they burned up high,
As he wainted grim and silently.

L'ENVOI.

H. G. Otis and Parry and Post—
Hear ye, all—'tis no idle boast;
The old boy's waiting with pitchfork stout,
And he's goin' to get you if you don't watch out!

—WALTER EWING CARLISLE.
Columbus, Ohio.

Congress threatens to adjourn on May 15. If it would have made it the 23d there might have been some pith in the occasion.

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OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FEENEY AFTER FRANK

Emphatically Denies the Truth of Statement of Foreman.

CALLS THE LETTER MISLEADING

President of Bookbinders' Union Points Out Inconsistency of Statements Made by Foreman of Binding in G. P. O.—To Investigate Frank's Allegations.

To the Editor of The Trades Unionist: One of the most remarkable letters ever sent to a committee of Congress was the one sent to Chairman Tawney, of the House Appropriation Committee by Peter Frank, foreman of the Government Bindery.

The letter had but one object in view and that was to mislead and deceive the members of Congress so as to have them believe that the one great man to accomplish wonders in the G. P. O. was Peter Frank.

The letter consists of false statements and misleading figures that even members of Congress ridicule and doubt, as the amazing statement that with a reduction of 500 persons in the bindery the number of books turned out increased from 50 to 100 per cent is a statement that no one with any knowledge whatever of bookbinding believes.

The letter was originally sent to Victor Ricketts, Clerk of the House Printing Committee, and I believe it was never intended to be made public. Chairman Tawney heard of the remarkable letter and requested a copy of it and he had it read at the hearings of the Sundry Civil bill and inserted the letter in the record of the proceedings. We herewith append the letter in full.

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1908.
Hon. James A. Tawney, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to submit, pursuant to your request, a statement, with appendix attached, of the amount of work done and the books bound by the Government bindery in the Printing Office during the fiscal year 1906-7, and part of the fiscal year from July 1, 1907, to February 1, 1908.

It must be remembered in making a comparison of these two years that while the year of 1906 and 1907 comprise the full twelve months of the fiscal year, the report for 1907 and 1908 comprises but seven months, therefore in forming our conclusions the comparisons should be made with this allowance.

The records of the office show an increase in the number of books bound in the office from 50 to 100 per cent greater, notwithstanding the fact that the force in the bindery department was reduced to the extent of 500 persons—a greater reduction than in any other single department of the Government Printing Office.

The fact remains uncontrovertible that the number of books produced in the last seven months almost equals the number of books turned out during the whole of last year, and, as mentioned, was done with a reduced force of 500 bindery employes.

It must also be held in mind that during this period of seven months the bindery plant was removed from the old Government Printing building to the new one and reorganization effected; to the new arrangement may be attributed the marked increase in the output at a reduced cost.

The bindery has also been greatly hindered by the installing and putting into operation new and more modern machinery to replace old and antiquated methods, some of which have been in the office from its organization.

I also desire to call attention to the fact that during the last seven months the styles, in many instances, have been changed, subject to the approval of the House and Senate officers, these changes having been found beneficial and in many instances more convenient.

As an instance of improvement in binding, I beg leave to call your attention to the Agriculture Yearbook, a greater number of which are bound over any other book by the Government; also the John Paul Jones book, The Rochambeau, the House and Senate Manuals, and many others that stand out prominent as evidence of increasing efficiency in the force of workmen and an improvement in quality.

During the fiscal year 1906-7 there were bound 121,105 half-morocco and morocco books, being an average of 10,092 each month; during the fiscal year 1907-8 there were bound 78,623, being an average of 11,232, showing an increase of 1907-8 over 1906-7 of 1,140 half-morocco books per month.

The number of sheep books bound and delivered during 1906-7 were 104,754 books. Deducting 8,986 newspapers under this class, leaves the actual number of sheep binding 95,768, an average of 7,980 3-4 per month, and an average of 748 5-6 newspaper per month, a total average of 8,729 books bound each month.

During 1907-8 there were bound 87,888 sheep and 5,022 newspapers, making an average of 12,555 sheep books per month, and an average of 717 newspapers. This reveals an average of sheep work per month bound during 1907-8 over 1906-7 of 4,907 sheep, but a decrease of 32 books in newspapers of the corresponding years, or an average increase of 1907-8 over 1906-7 of 4,543 books.

The cloth books bound during the year 1906-7 amounted to 955,909, an average of 79,659 per month; the total number of cloth books bound during the fiscal year 1907-8 amounted to 1,317,943, an average of 188,147. This item will show not only an average increase per month, but an increase in seven months of 1907-8 over 1906-7 of 361,134 books; i. e., there were 361,134 more cloth books bound during the seven months of 1907-8 than there were during the full twelve months of 1906-7.

The number of Fabrikoid books bound during 1906-7 were 327,514, an average of 27,292 per month; Fabrikoid books bound during 1907-8 were 338,750, an average of 48,398 per month, an increase per month of 21,101 books.

Blank books bound during the year 1906-7 numbered 35,345, an average of 2,978; blank books bound during 1907-8 numbered 38,810, an average of 5,544 books per month; the average number of blank books bound during 1907-8 over 1906-7 numbered 2,566.

The number of sheets ruled during 1906-7 numbered 9,375,136, an average of 781,216; number of sheets ruled during 1907-8, 7,208,103, an average of 1,029,729 sheets per month, showing an average increase per month, 1907-8 over 1906-7, of 248,468 sheets. These rulings include paper ruled for the blank books already mentioned, as well as blank and forms unbound.

The number of tablets made for the various Departments, which include blank and printed forms, amounted to 839,886, an average per month of 69,990.

Tablets made during 1907-8 were 585,615, an average of 83,659 per month, an average of 13,369 tablets more each month during 1907-8 than were made per month during 1906-7.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the fact that we worked during 1907-8 with a reduced force, amounting to approximately 40 per cent of binders and a general reduced force of 500 employes in the bindery.

While it has required the most strenuous efforts to increase the output in binding, I am convinced that this average can be maintained owing to the fact that the interferences to which we have been subjected in a great measure have been eliminated, such as moving the plant, changing old machinery for new, and many minor matters required to be done before we were thoroughly equipped according to modern methods. I may add, however, that we are not entirely free from embarrassments, as we are still encumbered to some extent with incompetent official help, and the dissatisfaction of a large per cent of employes who continually antagonize any innovation made with a view to expedite the work; the latter however, is gradually subsiding and is not as formidable as formerly.

From the statements made you will note that there are not so many jackets as in former years.

The cause for this is that heretofore jackets were issued for each separate requisition. This is not done any more; but the requisitions for any Department are bound on one jacket for the Department issuing them—i. e., should the Post-Office Department wish 50 books each of the same for its several departments requiring 50 requisitions, instead of issuing 50 jackets, 1 would be issued and the 50 requisitions charged to it. In the same way with the by-law jackets, this method greatly expedites the clerical work and at the same time produces the same results. Respectfully yours,

Peter Frank.
Foreman of Binding, G. P. O.

P. S.—I have consulted Captain Brian, Acting Public Printer, and he has informed me that he has no objection to my submitting the above statement to you. P. F.

As will be seen in the above letter, Mr. Frank carefully refrains from stating the kind and style of books bound; he does not mention the name or title of any book; he does not state whether they were sewed or stitched, whether the sheep books were full bound, half bound or quarter bound. He does not state the value of the books and the high class full bound end and band book is included as well as the small memorandum book. Mr. Frank makes one glaring error in his letter that the records of the office will prove to be false, and that is there were 408 persons discharged and not 500. One half of the 408 were practical bookbinders. Every member of Congress is aware that the bills introduced and passed by the Joint Committee on Printing reduced the output of the office at least 40 per cent, and on one job alone—the Agricultural Year Book—120,000 less books were done last year. Every Department of the Government has curtailed its printing and binding, and if there is any doubt in the mind of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of that fact, Chairman Landis, of the Printing Committee, will furnish him the data, and Acting Public Printer Brian can verify that fact.

The Rossiter and Havenner reports show a decrease in the bindery work and a very excessive increase in the price of same, and Public Printer Stillings, in answer to both reports, admits that fact. In aswer to a question by Chairman Tawney at the Sundry Civil Committee hearing regarding the product of the office as compared with last year, Acting Public Printer Brian stated, "we have done more printing, more composition, but less binding." The fiscal year 1906-7 was exceedingly dull in the bindery, as the new printing laws went into effect cutting down the output of the bindery, and it was necessary to constantly furlough the men and women during the year nine days and more at a time, and $650,000 was returned to the Treasury for the fiscal year 1906.

Mr. Frank does not mention that in his deceiving and misleading letter to the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; he does not state in his letter, as he admits in his interview in the Evening Star, of April 28, that he included in his false figures of cloth binding the 300,000 "Use Books" for the Forestry Division, a small three signature, cloth covered, cut flush, pamphlet book.

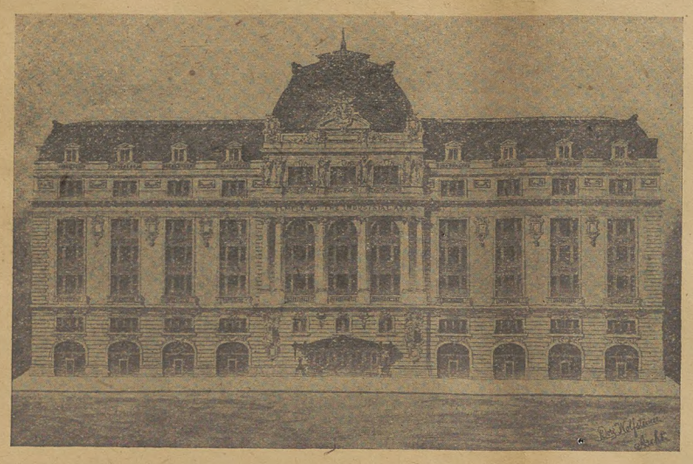
Chairman Tawney admits that the letter astonished him, and Captain Brian admitted at the hearing that he had not seen the statement until informed by Frank that he had made such a statement for Chairman Tawney, but Captain Brian never examined the figures. Captain Brian admitted in answer to a question by Chairman Tawney that the cost of printing for all departments had increased under the installation of the Audit System; how, then, could Frank, even if he had the work to do, turn out from 50 to 100 per cent more books during seven months of the years 1907-8 as compared with twelve months of the years 1906-7, when the cost of same, according to the Havenner report, had increased from 25 per cent to 120 per cent for bindery work (see Havenner report, page 9). Foreman Frank had charge of a division under Public Printer Palmer and Acting Public Printing Ricketts, and he must have been very negligent and indifferent as to the quantity of the work his force of men produced at that time. I will admit and every one who has any knowledge of bindery methods now will admit that under the administration of Public Printers Palmer and Ricketts, the quality of the work was excellent and books were bound as they should be bound. The Stillings-Frank style of binding is on a par with slop-shop stuff, turned out of the cheap edition binderies in the big cities in the East, and it can not be compared with the output of years ago when the men and the officials in the Government Bindery took pride in their work, and letters of commendation are now on file in the office testifying to the neatly bound and highly finished product of the office. The two hundred bookbinders discharged one year ago were not incompetent and they were not discharged for that reason. Some of the most highly skilled forwarders and finishers were included in that discharge, and there is not a bookbinder in the office who wil admit that the output of the bindery to-day equals the amount of work turned out over a year ago, when the 204 discharged bookbinders were employed.

I repeat the letter as submitted to Chairman Tawney is misleading and false, and the records of the office will prove that assertion unless they have been tampered with. It is up to Chairman Tawney to investigate the matter, as his committee has been deceived by receiving false information from the Foreman of Bindery, Peter Frank.

J. L. Feeney.

THE TEMPLE BRANDS

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MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 47 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908. | One Dollar a Year

LABOR'S MEMORIAL SUNDAY

Program for Tomorrow's Exercises Is Completed.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS TO BE THE CHIEF SPEAKER

Also Addresses by Ministerial Fraternal Delegates—Music by Caldwell's Orchestra—Roll Call of Dead to Be the Feature of the Exercises—Central Labor Union President, John H. Lorch, Will Make an Address—Capt. Mitchell on Memorial Sunday.

Arrangements have all been completed for "Labor's Memorial Sunday" exercises at Typographical Temple tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 p. m. The Temple has been tastefully decorated and all unionists are urged to attend with their families, and by their attendance encourage similar services in the future. The committee having the arrangements in charge have been energetic and have secured good speakers, good music, and organized labor's tribute to its dead should have the support and attention of the living.

The committee, consisting of L. A. Sterne (chairman), J. W. Considine, Thos. McGilton, John B. Colpoys, W. W. Winfree, E. L. Adams, Charles B. Wandell, and John H. Lorch have arranged the following program:

(1) Overture, Orchestra; (2) Prayer, Rev. John Lee Allison; (3) Address, John H. Lorch, President Central Labor Union; (4) Cornet Solo, Orchestra; (5) Roll of Honor, Sam De Nedrey, Secretary Central Labor Union; (6) Address, Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; (7) Vocal Solo; (8) Address, Rev. Geo. A. Miller; (9) Selection, Orchestra; (10) Address, Rev. John Lee Allison; (11) Placing Wreaths, Ex-President Central Labor Union; (12) "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Entire Audience; (13) Benediction, Rev. Geo. A. Miller; (14) Selection, Orchestra.

May is now known as the month of memories as well as "the month of flowers." The Grand Army of the Republic first selected May 30 as its memorial day, and since that time other organizations have chosen the month as a fitting one in which to hold services in memory of their dead. Quite recently certain branches of organized labor decided to adopt May, with its balm and its bloom, as the period for recalling pleasant memories of the toilers who have gone before. The Central Labor Union, of Washington, has selected Sunday, May 10, as the date of labor's memorial day, and Chairman Louis A. Sterne, of the memorial committee reports that arrangements have been completed for the observance at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon in Typographical Temple.

The principal address will be made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and it is said he will pay eloquent tribute to the men of the crafts who have passed into the shadows beyond. The fraternal delegates to the Central Labor Union, Rev. John Lee Allison, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. George Miller, of the Christian church, will also deliver memorial addresses, and music will be furnished by Caldwell's orchestra and by local vocalists. Chairman Sterne expresses the hope that there may be a large attendance, with the view of making the second Sunday in May permanently labor's memorial day and recalling the achievements of such men as Milford Spohn and others who devoted their time and talents to the cause they loved so well. He has invited the public, particularly the ladies and children, to be present.

In this connection Secretary Sam De Nedrey, of the Central body, declared to-day that in "these strenuous times of controversies and disputes, the labor memorial day will come as a leaven of love, and bring about a better brotherhood of the men who toil while recalling the noble deeds and sacrifices of those who have passed beyond."

A feature of the memorial service will be the crowning with flowers of two large portaits of former President Hammerstrom and former President Milford Spohn, of the Central body. Mr. Spohn was known as "the father of the Central Labor Union." The roll of unions will then be called, the secretary of each announcing the names of the deceased members.—Captain J. Walter Mitchell, in Washington Star.

Boost Once.

Sam De Nedrey, Frank A. Kennedy and Charles W. Fear are a trio of worthy and able labor editors asking the support of the printers in the coming election for International officers. Stop knocking the poor labor editor long enough to vote for his recognition as a valuable part of the trade union movement.—Jerome Jones, in Atlanta Journal of Labor.

Mr. Price's Advance.

The Hon. Thomas Price, Premier of South Australia, who is on his way home from Adelaide, is one of the remarkable products of organized labor at the Antipodes. Born in North Wales fifty-six years ago, he was educated in a "penny school" at Liverpool, where he afterwards learned the trade of a stone mason. At thirty he emigrated, settled in Adelaide, and was employed on the building of the Parliament House where he now reigns as Premier. Mr. Price served as secretary of the Adelaide Masons and Bricklayers' Society, and also of the labor party, of which he became leader. He has sat continuously in the South Australian Parliament for fifteen years. It was while teaching in a Liverpool Sunday school that he first met the lady who is now his wife.—Exchange.

The Single Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADES UNIONIST: When President Roosevelt recommended, in a recent message to Congress, the conservation of coal and mineral lands that yet belong to the government, to the usufruct of the people of the United States, instead of allowing private individuals to appropriate them as has been the impolitic policy of the government so long and so unjustly, he came more dangerously near conceding the wisdom of the single tax than when he told Congressman Robert Baker that "academically you single taxers are right."

Furthermore, for the same reason that caused the President to make the recommendation above alluded to in the case of the coal and other mineral lands yet undisposed of and to employ a further measure of justice, as Henry George shows in his single tax philosophy, not only the coal and other mineral lands but all other lands that have gone into private hands could and would under the single tax be made to conserve the rightful and just interest of all of the people of the United States.

This can be accomplished by merely changing our iniquitous and disgraceful system of obtaining revenue by the various insidious modes now in use, that are chiefly paid by the wage-workers, exempting all improvements and personal property and collecting all revenue, national, state and local from economic rent, which by right belongs to the people. E. C. CLARK.



HON. ALFRED B. KITTREDGE
United States Senator From South Dakota.

HON. ALFRED B. KITTREDGE was born in Cheshire County, N. H., March 28, 1861, and was graduated from Yale College in 1882, and from the law school of that institution in 1885. He immediately removed to Sioux Falls, S. D., and began the practice of law, and he soon became prominent in the progress of his adopted State. He was appointed to the United States Senate on July 11, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jas. H. Kyle, and in 1903 he was elected by the legislature for a full term of six years. He is now a candidate for reelection and it is expected that his popularity with the people and his excellent record in the Senate will be indorsed by a big majority over his competitors in the primary election to be held in South Dakota in June.

Senator Kittredge has endeared himself to the organized workers of the country and especially all the trades in the printing industry for the fight he is making in their interest. The Kittredge copyright bill now pending in the Senate prevents the printing and binding of American copyright books in foreign countries. Under the old law thousands and thousands of American copyright school books were bound in Japan and other countries, and American school children were compelled to use books made by the cheap labor of Japan. The bill not only protects the printers, bookbinders, pressmen, electrotypers, and stereotypers, photo-engravers and lithographers, but it also grants protection to the American song writer and publisher, preventing the phonograph and music roll manufacturers from using the works of the song writers and composers without just compensation. The Kittredge bill is one of the best measures ever introduced in Congress for the benefit of labor and the many trades who are interested are desirous of seeing Senator Kittredge returned to the Senate. The union men of South Dakota should rally to his support, as we can not have too many men of the Senator Kittredge stripe in the upper branch of Congress.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE

International Officers of The Building Trades Coming Here.

The National and International officers of the Building Trades of this country will be in Washington next week on business with the resident officials of the American Federation of Labor. While here they will hold a conference with the Building Trades Grievance Committee, and go over the controversy here with the committee. So far the work of the committee has met with the approbation of the general officers, and it is not expected that any change will be made in the committee's plan of campaign.

The recent temporary injunction by Justice Gould will also receive consideration at the hands of the visitors, and future action in this matter will probably be directed by the general officers.

District of Columbia Democratic Association, Munsey Building.

All Democrats, and others, who believe in the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States ahe invited to enroll as members in the "District of Columbia Democratic Association."

Membership cards can be obtained from the officers of the Association or at the rooms of the club.

Regular meetings held every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. No dues or assessments.

EDWIN A. NEWMAN, Pres't.
ROBERT E. MATTINGLY, Sec.
WILLIAM MCK. CLAYTON, Treas.
tf.

CHILD LABOR BILL

Was Passed by the Senate Last Wednesday.

The child labor bill which has been hanging fire in the United States Senate for several months was brought to light on the floor of the Senate Wednesday, and after considerable discussion, "academic," of course, was passed. It now goes to the House where, the chances are, it will be forgotten.

Woman's Auxiliary Election.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, will hold its annual election of officers on the evening of May 12, from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock p. m., at Typographical Temple, both International and Local candidates to be voted for. The following is a list of the local candidates:

President—Mrs. J. A. Huston, Mrs. F. C. Roberts.
Vice-President—Mrs. S. T. Andrew.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. E. H. Thomas.
Chaplain—Mrs. John McCormick.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Mrs. E. W. Morcock.
Delegate—Mrs. Joe M. Johnson, Mrs. A. C. Knight.
Alternate—Mrs. Philip Steele.

He's Back In Washington.

Harry Oliver, business agent for Electrical Workers' Local No. 26, who has been visiting relatives and friends in New York for several weeks, has returned home in good health and cheerful frame of mind.

The State Federation convention of South Carolina will be held in Charleston, June 2.

YOU ARE INVITED

A Meeting of the Welfare Branch of the Civic Federation.

The wives and friends of the members of organized labor are invited to attend a reception and listen to short talks from prominent members of the Civic Federation at the parlors of the New Willard, Monday evening, at 8.30. Seth Low, of New York; Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; President Bachelder, of the Farmers' National Grange, and Miss Gertrude Beeks, of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, will be among those who will explain the work of the organization and the progress it has made in its efforts to better conditions of those who are wage-earners. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the "iron king," will also be present, and will talk. Much has been said and written about the Civic Federation, and this is an opportunity for those who are interested in bettering conditions to come out and meet the Federation's representatives and hear what they have to say. Let every member of organized labor go to this meeting and take his wife along. Don't forget the time nor place—the New Willard Hotel parlors, Monday evening.

NATE NEWMAN VISITED

Big New Yorker Spreads Sunshine in Washington.

Nate Newman, one of the best known printers of New York, was in the city a couple of days this week, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones, which is an easy thing for Nate. He alleged that there was no "political significance" attending his visit here, and strange to relate he was believed. Mr. Newman is the representative of the Printers' National Convention souvenir book in this territory.

SPENCER IN TOWN

Secretary of A. F. of L. Building Trades Department Here.

W. J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor recently created, is in the city looking after the affairs of that office. Mr. Spencer's headquarters have been in Dayton, Ohio, but as soon as convenient office rooms can be secured here, he will remove, with his family, to Washington. Mr. Spencer, as an executive officer, has shown an ability entitling him to the confidence of the American labor movement.

Stop Renting.

Pay rent for 50 years, and you do not own a brick at the end. I can sell you a brick house of six rooms and bath on monthly payments of $25, which payment covers everything, even water rent. Location, northeast (white neighborhood). Price, $2,750. Never mind cash payment, if you haven't got it. What is necessary, is a reputation for meeting engagements (including union dues).

AUGUST DONATH.

1409 Emerson St. NW. (Saul's addition). 'Phone, North 5360.

Notice to Voters.

To the members of Columbia Union employed in the Government Printing Office I desire to say that it will not be possible for me to call on them during the present canvass for union offices, the Public Printer having decided not to allow any candidates to go through the office and also not to permit canvassing in the building at the lunch hour or at any other time. While this decision somewhat upsets plans, yet it places all candidates before the membership without undue (and sometimes tiresome) solicitation for votes. I therefore reiterate the announcement which my cards and my advertisement in this paper have conveyed—that I am a candidate for president of our union, and respectfully ask your support.

Sincerely,
W. N. BROCKWELL.

The State Federation of Alabama held its convention last week, and planned for a vigorous organizing campaign in that State.

BUILDING TRADES COMMITTEE

Report of McIver Shows That Men Are Both Determined and Alert.

James McIver, secretary for the Building Trades Grievance Committee, in his latest report, shows that the committee is steadily at work heading off the efforts of the Employers' Association to scab the town by the importation of nonunionists. After announcing that the firm of Milton C. Davis, of Baltimore and Washington, have been declared unfair, and that ground has been broken for seventy-five buildings, and an addition to Georgetown College. Following is a synopsis of the arrivals, brought here by the Employers' Association, and of the departures, men sent out of town by the committee, which shows that the boast of the Employers' Association that it can get and keep all the men needed is a pipe dream:

Nine stone masons arrived and nine left the city.

Twelve bricklayers arrived and ten left the city.

Ten carpenters arrived and five left the city.

Two tile layers arrived and two left the city.

Three iron workers arrived and two left the city.

WASHINGTON RECOGNIZED

Secures Two Officers At Convention of Electrical Workers.

At the convention of District No. 3, Electrical Workers, comprising the territory of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, at Harrisburg, Pa., last week, Washingtonians were much in vedience, and two of those in attendance were the recipients of honors in the shape of office. T. K. Lusby, of Linemen's Local No. 148, was elected third vice-president for the District, and Robert Dickson was reelected secretary-treasurer, while Delegates Purcell and Kelly were active as committeemen.

CHICAGO MAN HERE

Nockels, Secretary of Chicago Federation, in Town.

Mr. E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was in Washington this week, on business connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor and the general labor movement of Illinois. Mr. Nockels reports that labor affairs in the big "Windy City" are picking up, and that money is getting easier. He also stated that the District of Columbia unionists "had it on" their Chicago brethren in the matter of injunctions—we have more of them.

The Truly Great

In all ages the individual has, in one form or another, been trodden in the dust. * * * Every man, in every condition, is great. It is only our own diseased sight which makes him little. A man is great as a man, be he where or what he may. * * * The truly great are to be found everywhere. * * * Of all the discoveries which men need to make, the most important, at the present moment, is that of the self-forming power treasured up in themselves.—Channing.

Save the Child.

Is it not the least bit strange that full grown men are to be found who see no harm in child labor as an economic adtantage? And is it not a little strange that in a Christian land of boasted civilization it is necessary to petition and beg our lawmakers to safeguard the youth with laws to protect them from the rapacious greed of the great captains of industry? Because trades unionists are opposed to child labor and kindred evils they have been denounced as "meddlers" and "undesirable citizens" by the divinely appointed and those who stand guard at the gates of opportunity, and some of these are professed followers of Him who specially cared for the little ones. Men boast of the part their fathers took in freeing the black slaves and count the cost as of little moment compared with the results achieved, and yet for "business" reasons they hesitate and seek excuses when confronted with the proposition to rescue the little pale faces from the blight of factory and disease-breeding sweatshops. Save the child!

Church and Labor

I. CHARITABLE WORK

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Many a stinging rebuke is administered to the Church by workingmen who are absolutely unfamiliar with the facts in the case. Let's confess at the very outset, that the church, like every other organization and institution with high ideals and purposes, is falling far short of what it should be, because it is being so largely directed by men and women who are the possessors of considerable human nature—and that should explain a great deal.

And, like some other organizations—labor unions included—the church is doing many things which outsiders know nothing about, and for which it receives no credit.

For instance, a great deal is said about the church's lack of interest in the people when charity is needed. Two things are forgotten or unknown when this charge is made. In the first place, it is unquestionably better to have most philanthropic and charitable work upon a large scale done by experts who will really help and not harm through their efforts. Because this is true, the church is represented in, and practically controls through, its membership, nearly every great philanthropic movement of any consequence which is scientifically helping the poor; and the poor do need that kind of help in spite of the jeers of those who do not give that kind or any other kind of assistance. Glance down the lists of officials who are responsible for the social and ameliorative work in New York City, for example, as it is given in the two-inch thick "Directory of Charities" in that city, and you will find this to be true. Practically all of the money which goes into these hospitals, orphan asylums, schools, clubs, and other charitable institutions comes from church people. Once in a while the saloonkeeper, the politician, or some other individual or society, seeking notoriety, will hand out a small check in behalf of the unemployed or the distressed, and the impression goes out among workingmen that these are the only folks who are doing anything to help conditions, while others may have, for years, been doing far more substantial things—quietly, systematically and without very much publicity.

Nor must the impression remain undisturbed that these enterprises are supported mainly by the rich, who have gotten their wealth by sweating the poor. Our churches and the institutions supported by them are sustained by the great middle and working classes. There may be in the church some who have made their wealth dishonestly, or, at least, through suspicious methods, but the great exploiting class who should be strongly rebuked by all honest people, are not in the church, as a class. For instance, there is a particular organization in one church which spends annually for its educational, social and religious work, about one million dollars. If every church contributing over one thousand dollars a year toward that fund should suddenly stop its contribution, it would have practically no effect upon the million dollar fund.

The second fact to be remembered is that the church actually does help the poor, directly and specifically. Naturally, it doesn't say very much about this work, by pointing out the people who have been assisted, and indicating the amounts and the material which they have received. The church does not engage in charitable work in this fashion. But every church has a board of officers or a special committee to care for the poor. These men and women never—really so rarely that the word never is justified—tell anybody who has been helped.

That the church is doing nothing to help the poor and the oppresesd in the way of charitable work should, in all fairness, be forever put out of the minds of workingmen.

Lying About Mr. Gompers.

"Mr. Gompers overrules the Supreme Court." So the public is misinformed by several big daily newspapers because President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor protests against recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, some of which are not based on the "law of the land," but on judge-made law. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor do not fear any just law, nor do they protest against any just law. They protest against injustice, and for that they are reviled by a portion of the daily press. If a court may deny Constitutional rights to labor men and labor unions, why not to the Republican papers or Democratic papers. Men who demand the gag for others who are not law-breakers deserve the gag.—San Francisco Star.

BROTHER STRAYER'S COLUMN

VIII. THE GOLDEN RULE IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.

Persons speak of the Golden Rule as an ornament of our religion but utterly impracticable. It would solve all our problems, industrial and social, but we persist in thinking it impossible. Is it?

It requires that one do to others what he would like them to do to him. And that is practicable, unless one expects the impossible for himself. It is what one requires of others which sets the standard. And if the rule is workable in industrial life, it is workable anywhere. Take a few illustrations:

How ought the employer to treat the employe, according to the Golden Rule? Well, how would he want to be treated if he were in another's employ? He would not want to be paid more than the employer could afford, to make a reasonable profit out of the business. But he would want to be paid all he was justly worth to the business. He wouldn't want to be squeezed down to the lowest possible wage and his labor to be bought in the lowest market. If he felt he were treated so, he would probably organize with fellow-workers to protect himself. A square deal is all an honest man demands. And the Golden Rule requires that the employer do for his employes only what he would expect were the conditions reversed—a man's pay for a man's work.

And how would the employe like to be treated if he were in the place of the employer? He would want those in his employ to remember he was part of a great industrial system through which he could not break alone; remember the extra burden of worry and responsibility; remember the risks he takes. He would want the best service the men could render for the concern which employs them. This then is what the Golden Rule requires of the employe.

And suppose several men apply for the same job. Shall the man who is a Christian give way to the others and put in no claim for himself, and leave his children to starve? Not unless he expects the others to throw up their chance of employment and step aside for him. And no reasonable man expects that. An equal chance is all the true man asks or is called on to give.

Some say the whole competitive system is un-Christian and unsocial. I do not see it so. Men can compete in business and never violate the Golden Rule. No self-respecting man wants his competitors to lie down and let him walk over them. He does not expect them to send a customer across the street to him, or to speak well of his product and ill of their own. A fair field and no favors is all he asks. And that is all he needs grant.

Christ requires nothing that is unreal, unnatural or impracticable. When he interprets man's duty to his fellows in this matchless rule, he calls only for fair play and a square deal.

Paul Moore Strayer.

Independent Journalism.

The journalist has one chief client, one patient, one flock—that is to say, the whole community; and nothing should stand in the way of his single-minded and devoted service to that one common interest. He should beware of all entangling alliances—political, social, commercial—which may limit or embarrass such service. He should let the honors and emoluments of public office go to other people. His own office, if properly administered, is more important and powerful than any that his fellow-citizens are likely to confer upon him. The independent newspaper may be, and should be, the most vital and effective instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection; and its true business welfare, in the long view, lies in a complete, intelligent, sympathetic devotion to public interests.—From a recent address by Senator Knox.

For President
Columbia Typographical Union

W. N. BROCKWELL
NIGHT PROOF ROOM
G. P. O.

TAFT'S PHILIPPINE RECORD

Denied American Citizens Right of Trial by Jury.

Just now, when Taft wants to be elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, it is well to consider his past record, and see if he is entitled to any such honor. All who have studied Taft's history when he was on the Federal bench know that he is an enemy of the laboring men, and that as secretary of the navy he attempted to prevent the eight-hour law from applying to men in the navy yards and only allowed it to apply to those men after President Roosevelt had repeatedly said it should apply and that Taft had to obey his mandates. Taft was forced to apply the law or lose his job.

The folowing article is taken from the Inter-Island News, published at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and shows Taft's record while governor-general of the islands and proves that there, as in the United States, he was a bitter enemy of the common people. Here is the article in full:

"Taft is responsible for the unparalleled situation which exists in the islands to-day in the matter of the rights of our people before the law, where all citizens are supposed to be equal.

"But they are not.

"Should some soldier in the post of Zamboanga be charged with killing or robbing a civilian, he would be entitled to trial by jury. Should some civilian be charged with killing or robbing a soldier he would be denied trial by jury.

"Trial by jury is a right an American soldier has under the constitution, and it can not be denied him.

"Not so with an American civilian. He has no rights which Taft is bound to respect.

"We have, therefore, two classes of American citizens in these islands—one which the constitution protects, and one which Taft will not permit the constitution to protect.

"The reason for Taft's denial of these constitutional rights to American civilians is quite apparent: His absolute and despotic sway in these islands would come to an end the moment trial by jury was instituted here.

"Artice V. amendatory of the constitution of the United States, is as follows:

"'No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.'

"Under Taft's government in these islands a grand jury is forbidden; until the supreme court of the United States ruled otherwise, many citizens were put twice in jeopardy by Taft; and to this day those forced into the courts are being deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law.

"This is conclusively proven by Article VI, amendatory of the constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"'In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.'

"In other words, the supreme law of the land demands trial by jury for all alike, yet Taft denies it to all citizens in the Philippines except soldiers.

"Hon. John Sharp Williams, minority leader of the House of Representatives recently requested to be informed as to whether free speech and freedom of the press were in any way abridged in these islands. Taft doubtless answered to the effect that no abridgement of free speech or freedom of the press existed here. On paper, Taft's reply would be true, but in reality, no. The first bar to free speech and free press exists in the absence of trial by jury; second, in the subordination of the judiciary to the executive; third, in the power conferred upon appellate courts to increase sentences of courts of original jurisdiction; and, fourth, in the severity of libel and sedition laws. Combined, these things are as potent as a censorship."

Our Absentee War Secretary.

During very much of the time within the past two years Mr. Taft has been away on business for the President. But now unquestionably he is on his own private business, that of securing pledges for his nomination. Mr. Taft has been greatly honored. He has held almost continuous office under the government for nearly twelve years. He should be willing to take a sporting chance and resign from the Cabinet while prosecuting his promising campaign for political nomination. Such action at this time would be popular and, we think, safe.—From the Kansas City Journal.

CIGARMAKERS' FINANCES

Has Paid Out Almost $8,000,000 in Twenty-eight Years.

President Perkins, of the International Cigarmakers' Union, in the current issue of the Cigarmakers' Journal, has the following to say of the finances of the Cigarmakers' Union:

"Prior to 1886 we paid $4 per week strike benefit until the strike ended. Commencing January 1, 1897, we cut out one term of the out of work benefit, otherwise there has been no material change in the payment of benefits. The table shows when each benefit commenced. The constitution of course shows the present rates and benefits paid.

"The general fund for 1907 shows a gratifying increase of $60,799.19, or a little over $1,000 per week.

"The amount expended for sick benefit shows an increase over the previous year of $10,599.85, with no visible reason thereof in sight.

"The amount used for death benefit purposes increased over the previous year in the sum of $22,044.70. This is explained by the fact that those who are entitled to $550 benefit is yearly increasing. The amount needed for the payment of death benefit has increased in the last five years $68,582.96.

"Owing to the absence of any prolonged strikes we expended for strike benefits $22,090.75 less than we did in 1906.

"Despite the depression in trade which set in about the latter part of last year we expended $4,413.50 less than we did in 1906.

"The membership shows a substantial increase of over 2,000. Including the 15c and 20c classes the membership now totals 47,953 members.

"For the benefit of the student and those not familiar with our system who may study the recapitulation, it should be noted that assistance from unions and assistance to unions, which involves an item of $35,000 in both the receipts and expenditures, is simply money transferred from one union to another, and while it has to be so entered, it is really neither a receipt nor an expenditure. Including the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, the financial transactions for the year 1907 amounted to $1,538,828.18.

"The total of benefits paid during the year 1907 was $473,270.58, and the grand total of benefits paid since the system went into effect, November, 1879, or in 28 years and two months, is $7,786,527.87.

"The report, recapitulation and table of benefits show only the financial transactions of local unions. The amounts required to maintain headquarters is included in the expenditures of local unions, but the amount expended by this office is not included. The receipts and expenditures for the general office are published monthly in the official Journal.

"The outstanding loans, while they are an asset, the amount is not included in the total on hand January 1, 1908.

"While the report for 1907 is extremely gratifying, the state of trade indicates that greater amounts will have to be expended this year for strike benefits and out of work benefits, and we suggest that all unions and all members exercise due caution and practice the strictest economy. We congratulate the members on the gratifying results, which again proves the soundness and the beneficence of our system of high dues and splendid chain of benefits."

For President
Columbia Typographical Union

FRANK S. LERCH
DOWN TOWN.

Election May 20.

Prison Made Cigars.

The Cincinnati Post, of February 3, describes the conditions under which the State of Ohio manufactures cigars for contractors on the "piece price" plan in the Ohio prisons. Under this plan that State makes cigars for the George B. Sprague Cigar Company at so much per thousand, doing the bunchmaking, stripping and rolling for less than free labor receives for rolling.

Outsiders are not permitted to see the interior of the cigar shops unless they have a pull.

Cigar Shop No. 1 is a more horrible place to look into than the insane asylum. It was a shockingly dirty, unventilated place the day I was there, filled with senseless men and cripples.

Here was a man with a strange growth, larger than a banana, on his neck; here a man with a chora; and all around were hollowed-faced men, coughing and expectorating. The light of human intelligence was in the faces of few, most of the men being what are known in expressive slang as "half dips" and "prison simples."

"This is the place we send that class," a guard said.

There is no union label on these goods.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

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LETTER FROM MORRISON

A. F. of L. Secretary Gives Status of Pending Bills.

ALL GOOD IF EVER THEY BE ENACTED INTO LAW

Amendments to Sherman Anti-Trust Act By Senator Dick and Representative Wilson—The Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill—Quotes President Roosevelt—Calls Attention to Eight-Hour Bill and Employers' Liability Act as Necessary Legislation.

AMENDMENT TO THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States decided that boycotting the hats manufactured by Loewe & Company, of Danbury, Conn., was in restraint of trade and came under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the American Federation of Labor has perfected its appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against the decision rendered by Judge Gould, granting a permanent injunction against the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, restraining them from boycotting the Buck's Stove & Range Company and from publishing the company's name in the "We don't patronize" list. The appeal is made in the belief that when the Supreme Court of the United States is reached that court will not uphold Judge Gould's sweeping decision, and the labor organizations will be permitted freedom of action in their refusal to purchase the products of non-union and antagonistic concerns, and freedom of press in publishing the fact to its members that the Buck Stove & Range Company has and is now discriminating against members of the Federation.

In addition to the appeal just perfected, the most determined effort is being put forth by the officers of the Federation to secure an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, exempting labor organizations from the operation of this particular law, which was never intended to apply to labor unions.

Representative Wilson, former Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, introduced the following amendment in the House:

That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural product.

The following amendment introduced in the Senate by Senator Dick of Ohio, is a verbatim copy of the amendment that was adopted by the Senate in the Committee of the Whole while it was discussing the original Sherman Bill:

That this act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between the laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or the increasing of their wages; nor to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

President Roosevelt, in his special message to the House under date of April 28th, urged the adoption of an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law along the lines of the Hepburn Bill, a bill that has elements in it which the officers of the Federation believe would be inimical to the best interests of the members of unions and which only contains a provision that a labor union should have the right to enter into agreements and the right to peacefully strike. To come under the provisions of this act, if adopted, the unions are compelled first to register, then to file their agreements with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. These provisions are still further modified by a clause which permits representatives of either party to the agreements to set up a claim that the agreements entered into were unreasonable, and in restraint of trade. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized to carefully consider such claims and to decide whether or not agreements as to hours of labor and wages were unreasonable. If he believes the agreements are unreasonable he is empowered to declare them null and void. Such a law, besides being unwieldy and impossible of operation, is dangerous to the best interests of the members of the Federation. It is the entering wedge for Federal control of the labor unions, and the members of organized labor should oppose all efforts along those lines with all the power they have at their command. The following is what President Roosevelt has to say in his message regarding the exemption of labor unions:

A strong effort has been made to have labor organizations completely exempted from any of the operations of this law, whether or not their acts are in restraint of trade. Such exception would in all probability make the bill unconstitutional, and the legislature has no more right to pass a bill without regard to whether it is constitutional than the courts have lightly to declare unconstitutional a law which the legislature has solemnly enacted. The responsibility is as great on the one side as on the other, and an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the courts in the other direction. It is not possible wholly to except labor organizations from the workings of this law, and they who insist upon totally excepting them are merely providing that their status shall be kept wholly unchanged, and that they shall continue to be exposed to the action which they now dread.

During the period the members of the Civic Federation were endeavoring to prepare an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law that would meet with the approval of interests affected, this particular clause was opposed by the representatives of the Federation in an effort made to have the American Federation of Labor amendment, contained in the Wilson Bill, inserted in the Civic Federation Bill before it was introduced in Congress, but our overtures were not successful, and the Civic Federation Bill was introduced without our request being favorably considered. Hence, the Federation introduced an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, known as the Wilson Bill, and requested the officers and members of the unions of the United States to urge their Senators and Congressmen to adopt the Wilson Bill at this session of Congress.

Action by this Congress can only be secured on the measures that labor desires through the earnest, faithful and intelligent work of the officers and members of the unions, demonstrating, in no uncertain manner, to their Senators and Congressmen that they are intensely in earnest in their endeavor to have this legislation enacted. If they receive a reply from the Senators and Representatives, saying that they will give the bills careful consideration, such a reply should not be considered a sufficient response, they should require a definite answer, either affirmative or negative.

Not one of the measures named is unreasonable, nor can any Senator or Represenative be found who will in so many words say they are unreasonable. But while agreeing with labor representatives that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law should not be applied to labor unions, many express the fear, fancied or otherwise, that if the amendment is adopted containing the provisions desired by labor unions, the Supreme Court will decide that it is unconstitutional. The measure of success the labor unions will have in securing the adoption of legislation by this Congress will depend partly, if not entirely, upon the continued and persistent efforts of members of unions to secure the co-operation of Senators and Congressmen, to assist in forcing the committees to report the bills to the House and Senate.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

The Anti-Injunction Bill introduced by Representative Pearre, of Maryland, in the House, and a similar bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, are still in the committees of the House and Senate on Judiciary. Hearings have been held, but no definite action has been taken upon the bills by either the House or Senate Committees. President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, read on April 28, urged in the most emphatic terms the adoption of an Anti-Injunction Bill slightly modifying the powers of the courts in the issuance of injunctions, but he steadily persists in his opposition to the position taken by the Federation that the injunction should not be used against officers or members of labor organizations for any act for which there was a remedy at law. The following is part of what the President has to say in regard to the abuse of the injunction by the courts:

They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in labor disputes * * * it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it. It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to provide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest.

President Roosevelt appears to be wedded to the idea of popularizing the use of the writ of injunction in labor disputes. He urges the adoption of a bill legalizing the issuance of injunctions, which cannot fail to carry with it all its abuses, under the guise of a bill which, when read for the first time, gives the impression to the reader that it contains provisions for relief from the intolerable persecution of the wage workers through the writ of injunctions. The wage workers must not surrender their position upon this vital question. If a bill along the lines suggested by the President was adopted by this Congress it would not, in the slightest degree, furnish even a temporary relief, let alone substantial relief.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The Eight-Hour Bill is still in the Committee on Labor of the House. Extensive hearings have been held upon the bill. A document is now in print containing almost one thousand pages on that subject. Every endeavor is being made to have these sub-committees report to the full committee. On Thursday, April 30, the House Committee on Labor met in regular session to take up the report of Sub-committee No. 1, which had had under consideration the Gardner Eight-Hour Bill. For the first time during this session of Congress every member of the committee was present. Several motions were made to have the bill reported, but were defeated by a strict party vote. In other words, the seven (7) Republican members voted against reporting the bill. The six (6) Democratic members voted in favor of reporting the bill. It was finally decided by the committee, also by a strict party vote, that the bill should be referred to a committee of three lawyers for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the constitutionality of the measure. It will be remembered in the Fifty-eighth Congress that when the opponents of the Hight-Hour Bill feared that it might be reported that they resorted to a scheme to refer the bill to the Department of Commerce and Labor together with a number of questions. We contended at that time that the object of this reference was for the purpose of defeating the bill and that no intelligent answer could be given to the questions submitted. Latterly our contention was borne out. It is evident that the action of the House Committee on Labor in referring this measure to the above mentioned committee of lawyers, is solely for the purpose of preventing the measure from receiving consideration and being passed during this session of Congress.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

On April 22, a new Employers' Liability Law was approved. The measure of relief contained in the new law is so slight that it inspired the President to say in his message that "an Employers' Liability Law had been enacted, which it is true comes short of what ought to have been done, but which does represent a real advance." The law states that "the fact that the employee had been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe." No cognizance is taken of the fact that the long hours and the conditions under which the employee may be compelled to work would of itself be the real cause of the contributory negligence that caused the death of the employe.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

An unusual family record is that of the six sons of the Rev. David Pugh, rector of Ysceifiog, Wales, who has just died. Four of his sons are clergymen in the Church of England, while two are at Oxford intending to take holy orders in due time.

SOLILOQUY OF "SLIM JIM"

On the Individual Agreements, as Being Foisted by Tile Dealers.

Hello, Dave! Have you signed up for the season? No, I have not Jim, and I would hate to tell you what I told my boss to do with the individual agreement he put up to me. It certainly looks to me as if we have them on the run. I hope so, Dave. Say, Dave, wouldn't we be in a class with like the ball players to sign such a contract? Sure. We could form a league of eighteen or twenty teams, or shops, I mean, and dress each team different and have their names on their shirt fronts such as this: Rice Naggertys, Marse Grafters, Aching Floppers, and such names as that to distinguish each team. Oh, my, what a time we could have when we got to "fanning." We could form a fan club, and during the skating season (I mean the lockout season) how we could fan (I mean knock) to beat the band. We could have something in this line. There was old Dan, my, but he was a fine base—no I mean sand stealer, and could raise a ball (a high one) just about as far as any man I ever met. I hear he has a glass arm now, and is not batting as strong as he used to. I remember the time the Herricktys offered thirty and car fare for his release from the Bisselites. But they would not let him go. But after he did go they wanted him back, yes they dared him to come back. He was sure good one in his time, though all he asked, I hear, was a fair trial!

Then there was our one time respected friend Moarfie; he had a batting average of three thousand (cool simoleons) when he jumped his contract with the Gluedom bunch to join the Scanlonites. My how he could ladle out the hot grease. I tell you you were a sticker if you could hold out until the ninth inning when Jack was putting them over the pan. Did they ask you to sign one of their individuals, Dave? Like h—! They know me better than to offer me one of their individuals, I would rather pick. Well, you know the rest; let's go and get a smoke.

So long, Dave, I'll see you at the meeting to-morrow.—Tile Layers and Helpers' Journal.

Facing a Big Industrial Crisis.

Darius T. Miller, vice-president and traffic director of the Burlington system, has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest traffic men in the railroad world. In a recent interview he said:

"There is not a single indication that the situation is going to improve as regards business handled by the railroads of the country. There is little construction work going on any place in the country, and consequently supplies are not being shipped. Merchants are not buying, manufacturers are not buying, and producers are not shipping. The panic has switched from the financial to the industrial world, and this country is facing [illegible] industrial crisis.

"It is my opinion that the railroads will experience a worse slump in business than they have yet had.

"I believe more men will have to be laid off, and that wages will have to come down. There will be no more construction work done by railroads.

"I am confident that from present indications this situation will prevail throughout the United States until after the next Presidential election, and I hope things will right themselves after that event. We all trust that the election will clear the atmosphere, but of course no one can tell."

Being asked if he anticipated any trouble with the railway unions over prospective wage reductions,' he answered:

"What trouble can we have? We can only pay men so much, and if they don't like it they will have to seek employment elsewhere. Several roads have gone into the hands of receivers since this thing started, and there will be more before it is over.

"On the first day of November, 1907, the Burlington road employed 54,000 men. On the first of January this year we employed 36,000 men. This means that in the past few months we discharged 18,000 men. We are handling less freight every day, and when I left Chicago the Burlington alone had 2,000 freight cars idle."—Seattle Evening Tribune.

A shoe maker of Philadelphia has a dog which recently had one of its ears cut off by a street car. The dog is a pet, and, therefore, it has been supplied with an artificial ear made of leather and covered with curly brown hair to give it a natural appearance.

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Mergner & Mack, 1425 H st. ne.
Gregor Kramm, 224 Fourteenth st. s. w.
Karl Hennige, 1421 H st. ne.
M. T. O'Brien, 1300 H st. ne.
J. Chas. McGuire, 519 Ninth st. nw.
Dennis Walsh, 1400 Md. ave. n. e.
Tobias Bush, 1110 E st. nw.
D. F. McCarthy, 701 Fourth st. nw.
J. G. Schlosser, 661 Pennsylvania ave. se.
P. Healey, 921 D st. nw.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

H. A. Polen, 303 G st. nw.
Mike Armetta, 411 East Capitol st.
Carl Wilson, 315 G st. nw.
Baker & Contella, 1106 Conn. ave. nw.
John Bonaccorsy, 901 East Capitol st.
John G. Wetzel, 241 New Jersey ave. nw.
C. M. Carey, 725 H st. ne.
F. M. Watson, 805 North Capitol st.
T. H. Watson, Seventh and D sts. nw.
Elias N. Souri, 3352 M st. nw.
Bovello Bros., 808 North Capitol st.
B. W. Miller, 523 Ninth st. nw.
George West, 901½ E st. nw.
Brown & Dade, 817 H st. ne.
Clemente Tammaro, 3032 M st. nw.
John T. Crouch, 727 Eighth st. se.
B. E. Braden, 1118 H st. ne.
A. S. Howard, 624 Penna. ave. nw.
L. C. Bailey, 312 Ninth st. nw.
James D. Avery, 1738 Penna. ave. nw.
Ed. J. Frank, 701 Fourth st. nw.
A. L. Welsh, 710 Seventh st. sw.
J. H. Leonhardt, Washington Post Bldg.
W. W. Johnson, 1509 H st. ne.
G. A. Robinson, 420½ Twelfth st. nw.
Antonio Ficca, 63 H st. nw.
Carmelo Suraci, 1902 First st. nw.
Philip Cosimano, 233 Penna. ave. nw.
Joseph A. Fabrizio, 1436 Wisconsin ave.
L. M. Morrison, 655 Penna. ave. se.
F. Sabbs, 607 Seventh st.
John Codirenzi, 908 4½ st. sw.
John C. Gutridge, 11 H st. ne.
H. M. Landers, E. Capitol and Eighth sts.
Fred L. Kircher, 202 Eleventh st. ne.
Geo. W. Turner, 402 Ninth st. nw.
L. M. McVcarry, 1400 H st. ne.
Nicholas M. Cocuzzi, Seventh and T sts. nw.
Joseph Romana, 1314 E st. nw.
G. H. Riedel, 613 Pa. ave. se.
F. B. Schaeffer, 500 Seventh st. sw.
John Philipps, 623 Seventh st. sw.
Geo. F. Kussmaul, 1419 H st. ne.
Ernest F. Doyle, 717 Fourteenth st. nw.
Ernest F. Doyle, 943 D st. nw.
Harry D. Young, 1205 E st. nw.
Henry S. Robinson, 432 Tenth st. nw.
Fred Cotella, 437 K st. nw.
C. S. Georgius, 637 H st. nw.
Charles Lerario, 517 First st. nw.; 518 New Jersey ave. nw.
Joe Amanti, 1008 Sixth st. ne.
Wm. Johnson, 126 Monroe st., Anacostia.
Jacob Basoff, 112 H st. nw.
Joe Giardina, 1416 North Capitol st.
John Suraci, Fifth and R st. nw.
T. Benjamin, 4 P st. ne.
G. N. Carrigan, 749 Eighth st. se.
C. R. Scott, 213 Seventh st. nw.
H. K. Schmidt, 214 Sixth st. nw.
C. P. Pallo, 212 Ninth st. nw.
Phil German, 807 G st. nw.
J. Perrone, 1634 First street nw.

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W. N. Ross, 418 Twelfth st. nw.
E. T. Stunkel, 801 H st. ne.

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A. C. Taylor, Second and Md. ave. ne.
McChesney & Joachim, Second and E sts. ne.
W. H. Bradfield, 201 C st. ne.
Tyree & Co., Fifteenth and H sts. ne.
S. B. Bachrach, Fifth and I st. nw.
B. T. Lanhan, Eleventh and East Cap. st.
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Official Organ Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va., as well as by the various Locals connected with these Central bodies.

The management of this paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

THIS PAPER IS A MEMBER OF THE A.L.P.A. "THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD" ORGANIZED OCTOBER 10, 1903 AMERICAN LABOR PRESS ASSN.

READ—THEN ACT

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, fellow worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in the labor paper, is not looking for the workingman's patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship.

BOOM the label.

ASK for the label and put a crimp in Postbumism.

HELP your friends by patronizing union-label stores.

ASK for the union label, not once in a long time, but often.

HIT your enemy where it hurts by asking for the union label.

IT WOULD seem that the merry widower has chosen not to talk through his hat.

THE growth of union-label sentiment among wage-earners is much to be desired.

WHEREVER there's found a Stillings stain, these words are heard: "Remember the Maine!"

IN THESE piping times of predatory wealth King Cotton seems to have assumed the role of a pickpocket.

How can you help unionism better than by developing a demand for union-made goods? Ask for the label.

PERHAPS William Randolph Hearst is merely anxious to remove some more of the mystery from his personality.

IT IS to be hoped it will not be a mud-slinging campaign this year, whatever may happen in the big stick line.

THE rattling hum of the lawn-mower is heard in the land, and the lawn-mower joker is fairly sizzling with hilarity.

IN ALL this talk about war we have yet to learn if a note has been sent to inquire if Japan would be willing to accept such a proposition.

WE DON'T mind predicting that two things will positively happen this year. One man will be elected President and the other will get the lemon.

IN YEARS to come people will be amused when they read the musty bound volume containing some Supreme Court decisions of the year 1908.

ACCORDING to Governor Johnson's press bureau that gentleman will under no circumstances accept second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket. That is what they all say, but as a matter of party duty it might be possible to induce almost any aspiring patriot to try for the Vice-Presidency. Seriously speaking it is a question whether the man who thinks himself too big for second place is big enough to fill the Presidential chair.

AN ENGLISH suffragette shut off Winston Churchill's flow of eloquence by persistently ringing a dinner bell at a political meeting he was addressing. You see that was her way of inviting him to a feast of reason perhaps.

IT IS hard to understand how any but a cub journalist can find satisfaction at this late day in giving prominence to the not very edifying biography of Harry Thaw.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER has given eight reasons why Secretary Taft can not be elected President, and the opposition of organized labor is one of them. This confirms an opinion expressed by THE TRADES UNIONIST several moons since.

WHEN it was announced that Grover Cleveland was at a hotel in Princeton and could not be moved it occassioned little alarm, because the fact that he never could be moved was established beyond a doubt during his service in the White House.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S lecture, "The Prince of Peace," is to be given wide publicity through the phonograph. It is to be doubted, however, whether its effect will be very great in softening the raucous turmoil of a red-hot political contest.

WALL STREET interests are taking the pains to let it be known that there was no foundation for the rumor that the nomiaation of Taft would in the least disturb their plans for the future. That bit of indiscretion is likely to create a "flurry" and suggest another message.

THE Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, of Brooklyn, doesn't like the martial attitude of President Roosevelt, and says: "No man ever loved a gun more than our President." But then the people are more interested in his hatred for certain plutocratic sons of guns.

THE money question presents the toughest political problem ever tackled. Its satisfactory settlement would go far toward making other problems easy. Frequently recurring business panics are sure to occur so long as money is issued in such shape as to be readily used as a profitable commodity in itself. An ideal money the world may never see. But surely a monetary system will yet be devised considerably less crude than that which to-day makes it possible for a few men to secure political results and decide the fate of nations by a sinister manipulation of purse-strings.



FRANK A. KENNEDY
(SADIE MAGUIRE)

Editor of the Western Laborer, Candidate For Delegate to the American Federation of Labor From the International Typographical Union.

Frank A. Kennedy has been a member of the Omaha Typographical Union for more than twenty years and has been editing the Western Laborer, one of the oldest labor papers in the country, for a period of twelve years and made a living at the job, which is saying a whole lot. Mr. Kennedy has a quaint way of expressing himself about men and things that has made for himself a reputation that few others have—and, it is not all bad. He is true to his friends and a holy terror to his enemies, and is never backward about saying what he thinks is best for organized labor. If elected to the office he aspires to, he'll be on the job every minute of his term.

JOHNSONIANA

W. B. Johnson, who worked in the G. P. O. for a number of years, is visiting friends and relatives here now. Mr. Johnson went to the Home at Colorado Springs, and after a brief stay there was transferred from the G. P. O. to the Land Office, and located at Roswell, N. Mex. The glorious Western climate completely routed all semblance of tuberculosis and Mr. Johnson is as hale, hearty, and sun-tanned as a cowboy.

A few days ago I was shown an advance notice of a new book entitled, perhaps "Billy Baxter" or "Tom Brown at Oxford;" I don't really know which and it might not have been either. Anyhow, it was by Maud S.—our own Maud—and judging from some of the epigramatic paragrams and wisdomettes I should say that the forthcoming work was tropical, and unless I go on the wagon again I'm going to read it. This doesn't mean that Maud can assess me for a dollar as soon as the book comes out. Anyhow, "Rhoda Roland," with all her dearth of lingerie, didn't sizzle like this next one will.

A good story was printed in last week's TRADES UNIONIST regarding Bill Leeper's trials as a proof reader on the Post. Of course, Bill never provided anything like trials and tribulations for any one.

If a printer were to "rat" in order to keep his wife and aged father from starving he would be ostracised from select circles of printerdom. Yet he can desert his wife and aged father and leave them destitute, and leave town with a card in a blaze of glory—provided some old psychological affinity furnishes the fuel for the blaze. And that isn't square.

In answer to a correspondent I will say that the Public Printer is from Bloomington, Ill., and that, so far as I can learn, he never held a municipal office in Chicago under a Democratic administration.

So far as I have been able to learn neither Frank S. Lerch nor W. N. Brockwell claim to be able to control John S. Leech when he assumes the duties of the office of Public Printer, and yet Mr. Leech knows those two gentlemen just as well and just as favorably as he does any other candidate.

One afternoon last week the Star published a picture and a brief complimentary notice of Jimmy Hogsette, the recently appointed Public Printer of the Philippines. The Star has devoted columns of space to write-ups of public officials less worthy. Jimmy Hogsette is a lovable, self-respecting, and upright young man, but he will blush when he sees the Star and reads the indorsement of a man who doesn't know him. It's a pity he can't be here to vote in Columbia Union's election.

I see by Monday afternoon's Star that an effort is being made, or is going to be made, to increase the pay of the linotype operators in the G. P. O. I am truly glad to hear it because $4.80 per night is not enough. Operators on the outside do better than that without the humiliation of red-tape entanglements, or general orders of pin-headed popinjays. They are not even made to shake and tremble from sudden contact with uniformed guides (uniform paid for by the guide). However, I must say the effort to secure an increase of pay for operators is by no means new or startling. The increase was talked of and striven for more than a year ago. There is not the remotest probability that it will be secured at this session of Congress, and no one knows that fact any better than the candidate who fourflushed in Monday afternoon's Star.

When a candidate for office in Columbia Typographical Union goes to a woman working in the G. P. O., and tells her that it was through his humane efforts that the women were retained in the service, it's a sign that he needs the votes. But still, old-timers don't believe he can dictate to Jack Leech.

JOE M. JOHNSON.

Want Fear Elected.



Many union printers in the Southwestern part of the country are writing letters to friends in other parts of the country urging them to support Charles W. Fear for delegate to the A. F. of L., claiming that his activity in the Southwest and knowledge of the labor movement especially fit him for the position and would be of great benefit to that section of the country. Charles W. Fear's activity in labor circles of Texas and other parts of the Southwest date back to 1890, at which time he was one of the striking printers to leave the old Fort Worth Gazette. In 1895 he was first appointed organizer for the A. F. of L., since which time he has been on the firing line for organized labor in one capacity or another. For nearly five years Fear has been secretary of the legislative committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

I. T. U. Election Announcement.

Joplin Typographical Union, No. 350, presents the name of Charles W. Fear for delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the I. T. U. For years he has been active in unions of the great Southwest and 63 locals joined with Joplin union in indorsing Charles W. Fear for delegate.

Vote for Fear for delegate at the I. T. U. referendum election. His union record is unexceled.

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Many stout and slim men have given up in despair when trying to be fitted in ready-to-wear clothing. They've never tried us—that's sure. We promise to fit any size man from our stock—albeit a little alteration in some particularly severe case. Tailors ask more for extra tall men—not so here.

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PATERSON.....MAY 29, 30, 30
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WEST 129

The American Baseball League
OLD GROUNDS
Seventh St. and Florida Ave. N. W.
WASHINGTON AT HOME WITH—
PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 6, 7, 8, 9, 11
ST. LOUIS.....MAY 12, 13, 14, 15
CHICAGO.....MAY 16, 18, 19, 20
DETROIT.....MAY 21, 22, 23, 25
CLEVELAND.....MAY 26, 27, 28

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

How would you like to go to Panama? A letter from George Halsey, foreman of printing of the Isthmian Canal Commission, says a proof reader (to also act sa assistant to Mr. Halsey) is wanted there, at a salary of $125 (gold). Permanent place to first-class man. Full particulars at the office of this paper, where Mr. Halsey's letter may be seen. The man is wanted at once.

* * * *

Mr. Paul S. Gable, a well-known member of Columbia Union and a popular employe of the Day Proof Room of the Government Printing Office, made a sad visit to Pennsylvania a few days ago. Rev. A. A. De Long, the father of Mrs. Gable, died at Easton, Pa., on April 23, the funeral taking place a few days later—April 28. Mr. De Long was one of the ablest and best-known ministers of his denomination (United Evangelical) in Eastern Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death had to his credit almost forty years of successful and helpful work in the Christian ministry. He was also a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, having given four years of his early life to service as a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. Mr. Gable and his wife have the sympathy of many friends in their trial.

* * * *

Know Galbraith, of the Star? Well, he's a mine of good ones when you can get him going.

"Speaking of amusing twists in head lines and other conspicuous places in print," he said to me some weeks ago as he essayed to mount his bike hard by the Star office, "did I tell you of the squabble I once saw perpetrated about a great horse and his swift pace?"

"You did not, Gal., but I'd like to have it."

"Not so much to it," he said, with a twinkle of his wonderfully bright eyes, "but every time it comes back to me I feel like howling. The headline artist on the day of some great horse meet wrote the big line for the race story 'John R. Gentry's fast mile,' but by the bum eye of the reader, or the hurry of the make up, or some other unlucky thing, that huge line startled the public when it appeared in the paper as 'John R. Gentry's fast m-u-l-e!'"

I reached for Galbraith, but he was too quick. He had mounted the wheel and was already whizzing over the asphalt toward his chateau in the fashionable suburb where he pays taxes on vast landed estates—perhaps.

* * * *

The committee meeting was over, but as the hour was early and the weather without very gloomy and otherwise unpleasant the square men were inclined to hang together for a while longer. That passing product of printerdom—the wandering typo—was matter for conversation that winter afternoon.

Charlie Gunn leaned back in his chair, a reminiscent glow passing over his face.

"These roadsters," he mused, "not only wheedle us out of our coin at times, but they occassionally make some things mighty plain to the young and inexperienced. Any of you recall an old hobo habitue o fthe Middle West some years back of the name of Tom McKenna? Well, at least I have good cause to remember him.

"Going to my work one morning he accosted me with a spiel something like this:

"'Say, son, you got the reputation of being good-hearted to prints in hard luck, and here's a chance to live up to that rep. I'm not only a print in ordinary hard luck, but I only got one good leg—other's wood—and I'm so darned hungry I don't know where to stay all night. Gimme money for a meal, and give it to me quick.'

"I was some easy in those days, but still a man can be easy and hard up at the same time, especially when putting in about ten hours a day for about ten dollars a week, and I had just one two-dollar bill to last me till Saturday. However, old Tom was frightfully insistent; though I tried to hold on to my two-spot, he had me going his way by the time we reached the door to the plank building in which I printed.

"And then I showed just how easy (and slliy) a young thing can be.

"'Tom,' I said, 'you take this two-dollar bill, get you a good meal (you could purchase a plutocratic feed in that little burg for 50 cents), and bring me the change, for that bill is every cent I've got to last me till pay-day.

"'Sure, I'll take it,' said old Tom; but in place of saying anything about bringing back the change he gave me a look which I distinctly—and I may say painfully—recalled later in the day.

"The summer day wore on, and I piled primer and printed horse bills till the sweat rolled from me in great streams; but McKenna appeared not with my change. The other printer in the place called me sundry varieties of fools when I told him what I had done; the boss laughed like an insane hyena, and even his little red-headed girl came in and guyed me. Yet through it all I had faith that Tom would turn up, and—he did.

"I had to work a while that night, and as I left the shop Tom turned up—such of him as was not too sogged to turn. He was loaded good, but I tackled him—my financial condition sure warranted most anything that would land even two bits.

"'Tom, where is my change?'

"'Your change?' thickly. 'What change?'

"'Why the change from that two-dollar bill I gave you this morning out of which to get a meal.'

"Then he turned on me and dished out a flow of language most of which was of the kind the Post-Office Department sterilizes when found in mail sacks.

"'Your change!' he howled, the thought seeming to make him soberer than I had ever seen him. 'Your change! Oh! you addle-pated kid! You give me a little old measly two-dollar bill and ask for change, you infernal little pig! You ask me, a traveler of renown with only one leg, to give you some change from that bill! What a rabbit's brain you carry around! The gall of it! And you got two good arms, two good eyes, and two good legs, clean clothes, a bed, and a situation! Yes, and carry a watch—Oh! You cussed copper-hearted brat—you low-down shrimp—ask me for change! Change!—change from an itinerant disciple of Faust! Why, you narrow-brained gnat, you don't know the first principles of peripetetic printerdom or even the basic law of unionism! Why, I'm a d—d good mind to yank off this here wooden leg and take it and beat your puddin' head into a pulp, and by the——'

"But his voice grew fainter, for I was making mighty good time in pushing toward my sleepery. I didn't want a broken head in addition to the loss of my much-needed two spot.

"But I desire to reiterate my first statement—these roadsters make some things mighty plain to the young and inexperienced, and one of these things surely is that a hobo is a poor party to return change. We learn as we go along; I make my own change now."

W. N. Brockwell.

LETTER FROM BRAMWOOD

Replies to Criticism Offered by August Donath.

Following is the reply of Secretary Bramwood, of the International Typographical Union, to an article from the pen of the well-known unionist, August Donath, under the caption, "Donath Criticises," which appeared in this paper on April 18:

"To the Editor of The Trades Unionist: My attention has been called to a communication appearing in The Trades Unionist of Saturday, April 18, signed by August Donath.

"It is not my desire to discuss the personal features of this case. I have always had the highest personal regard for Mr. Donath, and my feelings in this respect have undergone no change.

"It may be that it was a breach of courtesy to not reply immediately to a personal and confidential communication, but this is largely a matter of personal opinion.

"As a matter of fact, the International officers have always been closely in touch with events transpiring in the Government Printing Office, and more particularly so since the Colorado Springs convention adopted a resolution relative to alleged violations of the eight-hour day in that office. Columbia Union, through its officers, has furnished headquarters with complete data from time to time, and Organizer Parsons (who has been President of No. 101 for two years) has reported officially to headquarters upon all matters in dispute. The Organizer has, in turn, been advised by the Executive Council, through its chairman, as to the course determined upon by the council.

"The subjects mentioned in Mr. Donath's 'personal and confidential' communication to me, dated July 14, 1907, had been covered in reports of the Organizer to President Lynch, and received consideration at the hands of the Executive Council. When Mr. Donath's communication was received, I consulted with my colleagues on the council, laying particular stress upon the suggestion that The Typographical Journal, the official paper of the organization, should take up the cudgels against Public Printer Stillings. It was the unanimous opinion that the time was inopportune for such a campaign, and that it would be decidedely impolitic and prove barren of results. It was well known at headquarters that Public Printer Stillings at that time enjoyed the full confidence of President Roosevelt, and it was firmly believed that an offensive campaign at that time through The Typographical Journal, against the Public Printer, would serve no purpose except the strengthening of the Public Printer in the estimation of the President.

"It may be well to add here that none of the members of the Executive Council has seen fit to change his views on this point. In fact, later developments have served to prove the wisdom of the course followed at that time.

"At the Hot Springs convention, the delegates from Columbia Union introduced resolutions regarding the conduct of affairs in the Government Printing Office by Public Printer Stillings, and these resolutions were referred to the Executive Council. The action of the convention in this case emphasizes the fact that the members who were prominently identified with the resolutions in question were fully ayare that the Executive Council had taken the matter in hand, and could be trusted to do everything possible to carry out the purpose of the resolutions. It was also evidence that the convention did not wish to hamper the efforts of the Executive Officers of the organization by adopting said resolutions or further instructing them.

"On important affairs, especially those concerning the policy of the International Union, it has been my invariable rule to consult with the other members of the Executive Council before discussing such matters in the editorial columns of the official paper. And it has been the experience of the Executive Council that greater progress is oftimes made by proceeding quietly, and bringing available forces to bear upon the solution of a problem, than is the case where 'brass band methods' are followed.

"In the September Journal, the subject of fining proof readers in the Government Printing Office was mentioned in the editorial columns, under the head of 'Fines in the Government Office,' the editorial comment being followed by an appropriate quotation from the Nashville American. A perusal of the files of the official paper will show that affairs in the Government Printing Office have received such attention from time to time as met the views of the Executive Council. It must be remembered in this connection that the editor of The Journal is a member of, and secretary of the Executive Council. President Lynch, acting under instructions of the council, has visited Washington at different times and given attention to Government Printing Office matters.

"By instruction of the council, our president visited Washington during the month of March, and in an interview with President Roosevelt, urged the appointment of a practical printer to the position of Public Printer. A short time afterwards, John S. Leech, a practical printer, formerly a prominent and active member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, was appointed Public Printer. Neither the Executive Council nor its individuals members have so far claimed any credit for this appointment. We were after results, and results were obtained. We leave it to the membership (and especially members of No. 101) to judge whether the work of the members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has proven effective in this case.

"In conclusion, permit me to add that I have always entertained and expressed the view that Public Printer Stillings would 'hang himself if given enough rope.' This view was shared by my colleagues on the Executive Council, and, he did.

"J. W. Bramwood,
"Secretary of Executive Council and Editor of The Typographical Journal."

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"Money's Worth or Money Back"

A "POST" EDITORIAL

Crowley Says Its Editor Is Hard Pressed for Facts.

Editor The Trades Unionist: In the Washington Post of April 19, we find an editorial attacking the policies of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and as no refutation of this editorial appeared in any of the newspapers of this city, I take it that the intelligent readers of the Post know too well that its editor only stullifies himself when he impugns the motives and attacks the character of Mr. Gompers.

While the editor of the Post wishes to convey the impression that that paper is friendly to labor in general and to the labor movement in particular, the fact that he calls Mr. Gompers and his co-workers demagogues and agitators brands the Post as being hostile to the cause for which Mr. Gompers and the leaders of the labor movement are so strenuously laboring. If having the courage to carry the fight in behalf of the wage-earners into Congress and before the courts of the United States constitutes a demagogue, then the country is in need of just such demagogues as President Roosevelt, Mr. Perham, and Mr. Gompers. Through the indefatigable efforts of these men and their worthy coworkers in Congress the safety appliance acts, nine-hour law for railroad telegraph operators and the employers' liability act were framed and enacted into laws while the tenement house statutes, the child labor statutes and other legislative measures are now pending, which will ameliorate the conditions of the toilers.

Notwithstanding all that has heretofore been accomplished for the uplift of the industrial classes, much yet remains to be done. Great aggregations of capital protected by servile judges and a subsidized press are doing everything within their power to retard and hamper the movement for the betterment of the wage-earners. All scholars, writers, and, in fact, the patriotic American citizens, however, are beginning to realize that what is good for labor is good for all.

The editor of the Post must be hard pressed for facts when he accuses Mr. Gompers of endeavoring to exalt labor above capital. Equality for the wage-earner is Mr. Gompers' motto, and legislation to produce this result is what he is demanding of Congress and in so doing he is appealing to the sense of justice and reason.

The editor of the Post, who evidently has no predilection for labor organizations, is authority for the statement that never before did the workingman have so much money in saving banks, never before did he get such high wages.

The workingmen throughout the country ought certainly be grateful to the editor for having forced upon them a knowledge of such prosperous conditions. Of course, this particular editor will not admit that the high wages has been secured and are maintained through the efforts of the labor organizations, whose leaders stood like a stone wall against a recent contemplated reduction of wages by the railroads throughout the country.

John A. Crowley.

622 B street southwest.

The Journal of Labor says that the Allied Printing Trades of Georgia will soon hold a State convention in Atlanta. Wonder if Jerome Jones will see that the delegates get their share of "two per cent?"

Instead of asking Congress to modify some of the existing laws, how would it do to modify Congress?

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Wm. H. Burch.....804 H Street N. E.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME

A Description of the City Where it Is Located.

IS A VERITABLE HAVEN OF REST

An Interesting Letter From Mr. O. W. Humphrey, Fomerly of the Government Printing Office—Colorado Springs a Clean Healthy Town.

As the national home for union printers is located at Colorado Springs, it may be of interest to the readers of THE TRADES UNIONIST to know what sort of of a place the city and surrounding conutry is. The Home itself is a model institution and a haven of rest for the blind, the crippled, the "cons." (tuberculosis patients), and those incapacitated from age. It is situated within fifteen minutes' ride by electric car east from the town on a height. The main building is separated from the "Annex," where the "cons." (consumptives) are located. The type-setting machines are sending their quota of those afflicted with the great white scourge here, many of the patients being young men, noticeably so, as in the main building the occupants are distinguished by their apparent age.

After a run of 74 miles due south from Denver, consuming about three hours, the traveler reaches the railroad station, where he or she alights. At first sight nothing having the appearance of a city seems to be in evidence, but after careful scrutiny in the direction opposite the hills toward the east one can discern what appears to be a business street with stores, hotels, offices, etc., and such it is. Five minutes' walk will bring the traveler to this business locality, but 'bus and carriage drivers with an onslaught like Comanche Indians make a grab for satchels or valises in a way that discountenances any intention of promenading the intervening distance.

Colorado Springs contains, normally, a population of, approximately, 30,000, but at the height of the season, when the tourists are here, this number is augmented to something like 75,000. There are some 500 private boarding houses, where accommodations can be secured at from $6 to $10 per week; at the hotels from 75 cents to $4 per day. The attractions are the scenery and the climate. The sun shines 200 days in the year; 117 days are partly cloudy, leaving a very small margin for unpleasant weather. At the altitude, about 6,000 feet, there is nearly always a wind blowing, but this serves to temper the heat of summer, and the air, being dry, makes it delightful.

Towering to a distance of 14,147 feet, or 8,000 feet above the city, the snow-capped top of Pike's Peak will be pointed out to the tourist by the native, and the long chain of mountains which it surmounts is a tangle of picturesque scenery, which can easily be reached by electric cars. Pike's Peak itself has a car line running up its steep slope propelled by a cogged wheel, and tickets for the round trip cost $5, but there are other rides through picturesque regions that cost but a fourth or fifth of this amount. A ride to the famous "Garden of the Gods," 5 miles distant, is but 20 cents, round trip, on the electric line. Manitou, also about 5 miles distant and situated in the mountains, is famous for its medicinal waters, impregnated with soda, iron, and magnesia.

Colorado Springs itself is a handsome, clean town with broad streets and up-to-date electric lines and conveniences. One part of the city is "dry," and the thirsty tourist can only secure his favorite beverage by negotiating with the town druggist for a bottle, or else take a car ride to Colorado City (really a part of the Springs), known locally as "Old Town," where one side only of the principal street is devoted to the dispensing of spirituous viands, the other side being prohibited by law.

There is a great deal of horse-back riding, and the ladies (don't gasp) ride astride. It is the custom, and a side saddle would create curiosity. If the casual visitor wants excitement let him hire a "burro." This is a small animal of the donkey species, and riding one is said to be a specific for liver complaint. The streets have many Spanish names, such as "Tejon," pronounced "Tehon," "Huerfano," pronounced "Wharfano," etc. It seems that the wife of the millionaire promoter of the city is a Spanish lady, and to her was given the privilege of providing the nomenclature of the thoroughfares. The many points of interest, and information concerning car lines, hotels, prices, and other valuable facts can be learned from the excellent guide books published, one of which is "Snyder's Guide to the Pike's Peak Region."

There are several large institutions located in and near the town—Colorado College, St. Francis Hospital, the deaf and dumb asylum, a Carnegie Library, the Union Printers' Home, etc., all of which can be easily reached. The many souvenir views will give an idea of the surrounding scenery and the town with its points of interest. Altogether the visitor, when he or she departs, will carry away pleasurable remembrances of the spot where sunshine, pure air, and novelty are the predominating features, and perchance a longing may arise to "come again."

O. W. HUMPHREY.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Contract Between Foreign Legislation and That of America.

The bureau of labor at Washington has just issued a bulletin giving information respecting the laws of foreign countries under which wage workers who suffer crippling injuries at their tasks receive compensating payments. By way of affording a striking contrast to these enlightened measures the bulletin reviews the principles of the common law governing employers' liability in most States of the American union, and the mild departures from these principles made by special enactments in other States.

Thus is clearly shown how inadequate a form of relief is the privilege given to an injured worker to bring suit for damages against his employer, particularly in view of the limitations placed by the common law upon the employer's liability. The bulletin is wel calculated to appeal to the American conscience, which, up to the present time, has been strangely callous on this subject of labor's right to relief from a share of the terrible burden imposed by accidents in productive industry.

Twenty-two foreign States, the bureau of labor sets forth, have enacted legislation on behalf of injured workmen. These include the great nations of Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and nearly all the British colonies. In every instance the law fixes the compensation to be paid. Thus no deplorably long-drawn-out lawsuits are required to decide that matter. On the contrary, nearly all the laws are framed with a view of rendering legal proceedings altogether unnecessary. When a workman is injured the law stands ready to compel prompt payment of the sum which the injury suffices to make his indubitably. So explicit are the terms of most of the laws that ordinarily no difficulty attends the settlement.

The States of the American union must proceed to take up in earnest this most necessary reform.—Chicago News.

The Dying Scab.

The Switchman's Journal for April contains verses entitled "The Dying Scab," and gives credit to the Weekly Bulletin for their original production. We can assure the Journal that we are not entitled to the honor, they having appeared in other publications previously in a prose form and without our being able to give due credit to the author or to the publication in which they first appeared. It would afford us pleasure to give credit where due.—Clothing Trades Bulletin.

All right, brother. When opportunity offers, just say that that well edited defender of the people, The Vermont Signal, was the first to publish that interesting bit of literature, and was first reproduced by THE TRADES UNIONIST, and then—it's the old, old story. Some one was too tired to give the credit. Brother Haloosa, of the Signal, has, at our request written a history of the "Dying Scab," and some day we'll publish it.

Let Us Rally.

"High and lofty battlements do not constitute a state." Neither do courts nor law-making judges. Sturdy people, jealous of rights and liberty, can not be defeated in their purpose by any number of adverse decisions rendered against them. In very truth, these decisions and the proceedings which caused them are an admission that organization of workers appear to the opposition as too strong to continue to meet on the economical field, as small a percentage of the workpeople as they comprise. Now, then, let us rally the yet unorganized to our standard by holding up to them the forces we have to contend with in order to preserve living conditions and the rights of citizenship—International Woodworker.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Business Transacted at Monday Night's Meeting.

Central Labor Union met in regular session with Vice-President James in the chair.

Owing to the absence of Recording Secretary De Nedrey, Delegate Sterne was apointed secretary pro tempore for the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Memorial Day Committee—Chairman Sterne, of Labor's Memorial Day Committee, reported that everything was now in readiness for the meeting next Sunday afternoon, and requested that the delegates use their influence with their membership to have them represented as fully as possible.

Adjustment—The committee reported progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from Window Cleaners' Local Union read and ordered filed.

Bill from Washington Herald for $4.25 approved and ordered paid.

ROLL CALL.

Engineers, No. 99—Requested that Central Labor Union instruct its Legislative Committee to use every effort to defeat section 9 of the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contract to buy all electric current used by the United States in District Government, thereby closing down all local Government plants.

The above was amended by Delegate Adams so as to include from line 10 to 16, page 110, Civil Service bill, same to be eliminated.

Also requested the Secretary to write Senator Allison, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, requesting him to give the Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union a hearing when this bill comes before his committee.

Carpenters, No. 132.—Reported that their organization appropriated $5 for Memorial Day.

Firemen—Reported appropriation for Memorial Day of $3.

Also alleged that it was reported that Golden & Company was unfair to their organization, and objected to the Temple Association using the above firm's name on any literature gotten out by the association.

Bartenders—Reported that their organization appropriated $3 for Memorial Day.

Painters—Gave notice that next Thursday afternoon at the Columbia Theater a play will be given entitled "Bread Winners," part of the proceeds of which will go towards building the Labor Temple of this city.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Amendment to the constitution, which was made a Special Order at the last regular meeting, after much discussion was ordered tabled until the first meeting in June.

Audit Committee—Reported that they had audited the books of the Labor Day Committee and found same to be correct. Reported audit to be accepted and filed.

Adjourned.

American Law.

Having suggested elsewhere that we probably get as good law from our courts and judges in this country as is obtained by any other peoples, I am reminded by reading the American Machinist Journal that in that trust-ridden country the workers had quite recently had their "Taff Vale" experiences. Since January 1 of this year the Supreme Court of the United States of America has given no less than three astounding decisions on points of law which are in each case as serious, or more so, to organized labor in the States as the Taff Vale decision was to us in this country. Not only are old laws interpreted on new lines to the detriment of the workers, but the judges in the Supreme Court actually upset a law recently passed by Congress for the protection of the workers, and from their mighty seats declared that the said laws are "unconstitutional" and can not be enforced.

How our cousins will accept this kind of thing remains to be seen. The advantages enjoyed by the American citizens have been, from educational and other points of view, such as should have fitted them to effectually resent having their democratically expressed intentions violated by a legal aristrocracy. It may be that the American workingman will be led to see, like his confreres in this country, that by voting the "ticket" of either of the two orthodox parties they are but playing the game of the taskmasters. We had our "Taff Vale" when the people here were demoralized with jingoism. The Americans are having theirs while suffering from the shock of distressing conditions occasioned by their own negligence in allowing those with the almighty dollar to rule, instead of common sense. Democracy is on its trial in the United States and it devolves on organized labor to at once retrieve the lost ground and set the pace forward for a brighter future for itself and humanity. The first question seems to be, Shall Congress, representing 80,000,000 of people, or nine judges, rule?

J. G.

—From Amalgamated Society of Engineers' Journal, London, England.

CHILD LABOR IN GERMANY

Children Bound Out to Farmers in Virtual Slavery.

The annual recurrence of the century-old child-labor market on March 31, which many local journals describe as only a slightly disguised selling into temporary slavery, has again aroused a storm of indignation on the frontier provinces of Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. In the market place of Friedrichshafen between 300 and 400 girls and boys from eleven to fourteen years old, whose homes are in the outlying districts of the Tyrol and the Voralberg, are contracted out yearly for seven months, from April 1 to the end of October, to farmers from Southern Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden. Very little consideration is given to the wishes of the children themselves, most of them being in service against their will, and in order to satisfy the avarice of their parents who exploit them in this way. The children, generally in charge of their parents, reach Friedrichshafen on labor-market day. Here they are drawn up on the market place, and then brought forward for inspection by a crowd of farmers, who look them over, feel and poke their limbs, meanwhile discussing loudly their physical merits and demerits.

The whole day is thus passed in the process of selection. Some of the elder children who have served one or two previous terms of bondage, give stealthy indications to their younger comrades when a farmer approaches who is known for his rough treatment and coarse behavior, and the boy or girl then endeavors to display himself at his worst; but avoidance is not always possible. Gradually all are disposed of, and those in charge of the children then sign with the farmers agreements for the seven months' bondage and the sums decided upon are handed over. This usually amounts for the entire period of seven months to $12.50, but sometimes it attains $20. The terms of the contracts are very harsh, providing that the children, regardless of sex, may be utilized for "cattle herding, housework, stable, and stall-cleaning, nursing children, feeding cattle, running errands, and whatever else the master may require them to do."

"Good treatment" is included in the conditions, but, according to a local newspaper which has conducted an inquiry, this clause is more often broken than observed, and many children return home partially crippled or totally wrecked in health, owing to the brutality of their masters. Heartrending scenes are witnessed when the children part from their parents and are handed over to their masters to be taken away from all their relatives for seven long months. The only bright point in the transaction for the children is the arrival of October 28, which is called "packing day," when the little ones, on the completion of their bondage, put their scanty belongings in a bundle and set out on foot for Friedrichshafen again, where they assemble at the headquarters of the Children's Society, whence they are forwarded to their homes, probably to go through a similar process the following year.—German Letter, in Boston Transcript.

The Natural Way.

A good story of real domestic economy drifted into the editorial sanctum recently from the South. A philanthropic gentleman heard of a negro family that was in destitute circumstances, and, calling at their home, he found the report true. The family consisted of mother, a son about fifteen years old, and three young children. After hearing the mother's story, he gave the oldest son a bright silver dollar, saying:

"Here, my lad, take this dollar and get a turkey for Christmas dinner."

No sooner was he gone when the mother said in a stern voice to her son:

"Heah, Jackson, you done gib me dat dollar, and go dit dat turkey in de nachral way."—Machinists' Journal.

Union Directory.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—Headquarters Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

INTERNATIONALS.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS INTERNATIONAL. John H. Brinkman, secretary, 520 Sixth street northwest.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, Local 22, Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle's Club House. E. H. McMichael, secretary, 1910 K st. nw.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. James O'Connell, president; P. J. Conlin, first vice-president; D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the *Journal;* George Preston, secretary-treasurer.

JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA—Headquarters, 520 Sixth street northwest. James F. McHugh, general secretary-treasurer.

PLATE PRINTERS OF NORTH AMERICA (International Steel and Copper)—T. L. Mahan, 319 S street northeast.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

BAKERS' UNION No. 118.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at 610 G street northwest, Costello's. Secretary, Karl Heinzman, jr., 520 Four-and-a-half street southwest.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets last Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Elmer Johnson, secretary, No. 2009 Flagler street northwest.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101—Mrs. N. M. McMichael, president, 208 D street northwest; Mrs. A. C. Knight, secretary-treasurer, 1309 F street northeast. Meets at Typographical Temple, third Monday in each month.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118:
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Fred Hanold, 1706 Fifth st. nw.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 33:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Pythian Temple.
Secretary, F. W. Fox, 149 Twelfth st. n. e.

Barbers Union, No. 239 (white):
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at Bessler Hall, No. 927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, E. H Measer, 708 Eighth street northwest, P. O. Box 2282 Station G.

Barbers Union, No. 305 (colored):
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street nw.
Secretary, S. A. Blount, 408 Eleventh street southwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75:
Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 430 Eighth street northwest (Arion Hall).
Secretary, J. F. McCarthy, 905 E street northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234:
Meets first and third Sundays, at 10.30 a. m., Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast.
Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 I st. nw.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4:
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Joseph Broadbent, 112 Adams street northwest.

Brewery Workers, No. 118:
Meets the second and last Sunday in each month, 9 a. m., Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, Wm. Hellmuth, 918 Fourth street northeast.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, D. A. Collins, jr., 808 Twelfth street northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251:
Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m.
Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5:
Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, R. V. Frankhauser, 419 O street southwest.

Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters, No. 148:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. (Bessler's.)
Secretary, Geo. Bakersmith, 3548 Brightwood avenue northwest.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 1:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Secretary, Fred Hook, 312 H street northeast.

Carpenters, Amalgamated, Branch No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall every alternate Tuesday night.
Secretary, J. Birbeck, 1619 Rosedale street northeast.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Brotherhood of:
Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple.
Secretary, E. B. Byrne, P. O. Box 162.

Carpet Mechanics, No. 12244:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Glenn J. Cooper, 1316 11th st. nw.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72:
Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, Chas. B. Wandel, 1315 North Capitol street.

Cement Workers, No. 60:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, John A. Bifield, 419 Third street northwest.

Cement Workers, No. 61:
Meets at 710 Second street northwest.
Secretary, P. S. Miller, 2019 Rosedale street northeast.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110:
Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.)
Secretary, W. Whitehead, 719 Sixth street southeast.

Commercial Telegraphers Union, No. 24:
Meets at Typographical Temple, first Sunday in each month.
Secretary, P. R. Anderson, 1910 14th st. northwest.

Electrical Workers, No. 26:
Meets every Thursday, Building Trades Hall, 610 G street northwest.
Secretary, E. Nothnagler, 58½ Bates st. nw.

Electrical Workers, No. 148:
Meets every Monday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, H. C. Holliday, recording secretary and business agent, 1037 Thirtieth street northwest.

Electrotypers Moulders and Finishers, No. 17:
Meets second Saturday in the month, at Typographical Temple (upper hall).
Secretary, H. C. Poppe, 17 T street northeast.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10:
Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays.
Secretary, J. M. Brown, Mt. Ranier, Md.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77:
Meets Thursday, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Jas. J. McCracken, 493 Maryland avenue southwest.

Engineers, No. 94:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 609 F street northwest.
Secretary, Chas. H. McDowell, 452 Brown's Court northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99:
Meets 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. every Tuesday night.
Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63:
Meets Building Trades Hall every Tuesday.
Secretary, N. A. James, 3502 M street northwest.

Furniture Finishers, No. 1053:
Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday.
Secretary, Wm. S. Young, 1658 Avon Place, Georgetown, D. C.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch:
Meets third Tuesday of each month, at 1024 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, John A. Bennett, 627 L street northeast.

Grocery Clerks, No. 533:
Meets at Home Life Insurance Co. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays.
Secretary, Isaiah Boyle, 132 Quincy Pl. ne.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21:
Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest.
Secretary, Dennis Brown, 1537 Sixth street northwest.

Horse Shoers Union, No. 17:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.
Secretary, Wm. T. E. Hesen, 227 A street southeast.

Hospital Attendants, No. 8097:
Meets Haines Hall, Anacostia, D. C., on the first and fourth Wednesdays.
Secretary, C. W. Teates, 434 Jackson street, Anacostia, D. C.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 430:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, C. H. Berry, 312 N street southeast.

Iron Molders, No. 215:
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. (Jennings Hall.)
Secretary, C. W. McCaffrey, 1120 B street northeast.

Iron Workers, No. 64, Architectural:
Meets every Friday night, Stoner's Hall, Seventh street northwest.
Secretary, H. A. Miller, 71 L street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46:
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q streets northwest.
Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest

Lamplighters, No. 12405:
Meets every Sunday afternoon, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, Nicola Torrillo, 1743 T street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174:
Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, F. S. Bullard, 307 East Capitol street.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193:
Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, D. C. Hall, 151 Todd Place northwest.

Mail Bag Repairers, No. 10523:
Meets at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. A. Craig, 124 D street northeast.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5:
Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First street northwest.

Musicians, No. 161:
Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 912 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, C. P. Huestis, 15 Sixth street northeast.

Navy Yard Helpers, No. 12421:
Secretary, D. P. Quill, 319 Mechanics Place southeast.

Oil Wagon Drivers, No. 296:
Meets second Wednesday of each month, 514 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, J. S. Allison, 1212 M street northeast.

Painters, No. 368:
Meets every Friday, Costello's Hall.
Secretary, J. C. Rutherford, 32 Fla. ave. ne.

Paperhangers, No. 420:
Meets every Wednesday, 625 Louisiana avenue northwest.
Secretary, B. N. Friel, 1706 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Pattern Makers' Association:
Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, E. M. Birrell, Alexandria, Va.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17:
Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Secretary, H. L. Phillips, The Raymond, 814 Twenty-second street northwest.

Pipe Coverers, No. 24:
Meets first and third Mondays at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, B. I. Gilchrist, 2149 N st. nw.

Plate Engravers, American Society of:
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at American Home Life Building Hall, Fifth and G streets northwest.
Secretary, George Hergesheimer, 1018 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Plate Printers, No. 2:
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, 1619 Wisconsin avenue.

Plumbers, No. 5:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, James S. O'Hagan, 507 S street northwest.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Washington, D. C., and vicinity:
Meets at Church of Covenant, second and fourth Mondays of month, at 10.30 a. m.
Secretary, J. W. Hoyt, 900 B street southwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42:
Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month.
Secretary, Miss Josephine Mulcahy, 29 N street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1:
Meets first Saturday of each month Typogarphical Temple.
Secretary, George Forden, 1623 First street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 262:
Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest.
Secretary, Thomas Murray, 119½ Todd Place northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102:
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Henry G. Klinger, 60 Bates street northwest.

Soda Water, Mineral Water and Bottled Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 372:
Meets third Thursday, Jennings Hall, 312 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Secretary, J. W. Childs, 529 Ninth street southeast.

Steam Fitters, No. 10:
Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, W. A. Donovan, 3038 Cambridge Place northwest.

Steam Fitters' Helpers:
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Bessler's Hall, 922 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Secretary, Thos. Flanagan, 38 G st. ne.

Steel and Copper Plate Cleaners, No. 8810:
Meets first Tuesday in month at 905 E street northwest.
Secretary, C. M. Hisle, 1003 K st. se.

Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of Washington.
Secretary, M. O. Prender, 715 D st. n. e.

Stone Masons, No. 2:
Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday.
Secretary, G. W. Furlong, 603 P street northwest.

Stone and Marble Cutters:
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Secretary, Oliver Jouvenal, 1024 North Capitol street.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773:
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, The Schmidt Halls, 516 Ninth street northwest.
Secretary, Frank F. Hartwell, 2416 Harrison avenue, Langdon, D. C.

Tile Layers, No. 2, Mosiac and Encaustic:
Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Aug. Hageman, 631 L st. sw.

Tile Layers Helpers, No. 12:
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. L. Todd, Cherrydale, Va.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101:
Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2.30 p. m., Typographical Temple.
Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58:
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, E. P. Richardson.

Window Cleaners, 12012:
Meets every Saturday night, at Building Trades Hall.
Secretary, Noah Lewis, 304 C st. nw.

WHILE PASSING ALONG

By James Monroe Kreiter.

Read the Rossiter report.

Restive is the mind that fears paternal catechism.

Evil lurks in the sayings of a pernicious fabricator.

Moral suasion is far better than coercion in its mildest form.

Many a happy family has been slowly driven to grief by "rushing the growler."

The man who is arrogant enough to line up the voters in the G. P. O. had better have a care.

It is the conceited fellow who persistently endeavors to establish a favorable tolerance.

Herbert Cooke or Al Bowen or Anna Wilson will never be the tools of Shepard and the Wahnetas.

The man who writes a private matter on a postal card will soon find out that it has become a public affair.

The attempt to coercively persuade the women members of the union is very much of the diplomacy order.

Every vote cast for John W. Hays for vice-president means the indorsement of excessiveness in expenditure of money. Creature of the Wahnetas.

Some one has said that the foreman of the Treasury Branch has given it out that everything is dark in Washington. That's funny that he should know.

The trades unionist who does not educate his wife, or sisters, or mother, or mother-in-law on the tenets of his organization, it must be admitted, is derelict in the cause he espouses.

The man who hesitates in his work for the advancement of his union in the fear that his action will be in restraint of fraternalism will always be troubled as to which is the greater obligation.

Every vote cast for L. C. Shepard in a measure means a continuance of extravagance and mismanagement at the Union Printers' Home. Shepard is recognized as the chief of the Wahnetas.

Every vote cast for Max Hayes, the Cleveland socialist, is an evidence that you prefer socialism to that of unionism. Hayes can not do anything except that which inures to socialist advancement. He is supported by the Wahs.

The issuing of indecent literature with the funds of the International Typographical Union is about the standard of manhood of the Black Handers and Mollie Maguires that now control affairs at the Indianapolis headquarters of the printers.

Every vote cast for McCullough for delegate to the American Federation of Labor carries with it the desire to recognize the managing editor of a daily capitalist newspaper as a fit person to represent a trades union. McCullough represents the Wahs.

Some one usurped the power of Acting Public Printer Brian, but the fellow crept into his own hole very quickly. This presumptious fellow should know that since Stillings resigned the G. P. O. is no longer a manufacturing establishment. It is a printing office once again.

At latest accounts neither Max Hayes, the Cleveland socialist, nor T. C. McCullough, the managing editor of a daily newspaper of capitalistic tendencies, have come off the "Wah." ticket. That must be a clinching oath the Black Handers subscribe to.

No matter whom President Lynch boosted for Public Printer when he had a talk with President Roosevelt, the fact remains that if he did refer to Mr. Stililngs' unlawful fining of proof readers and that no record could be found of the money obtained in this way, it has been kept very quiet.

Frank S. Lerch is not an orator, not a diplomat, not a professional organizer, but a rugged, honest, conscientious, decent respectable member of Columbia Union. He was vice-president to the late Edwin C. Jones, and during the president's and secretary's (Wm. Garrett) absence from the city amicably adjusted the trouble with the machinists. He was then, as he is now, abundantly possessed of sound, common sense. If elected he will demonsrate that a down-town man can reclaim the unfair offices.

Lynch has forsaken Bramwood entirely. This pair of "bigs" and "littles" have weathered for eight years, one sustaining the other, so to speak, and to split now is pretty tough. Since the Wahs have apparently sanctioned such a move it must be taken that Bramwood is in bad repute. How about it, L. C. Shepard?

The Right to Boycott.

The Louisville Post in a recent issue contained the following editorial on "The Right to Boycott:"

"It is unfortunate that at about the time the Supreme Court has declared that the right of a railroad to deny employment to union men is inalienable, it should have declared that the right of union men to boycott goods made by nonunion labor was indefensible.

"The one principle is the antidote of the other. The boycott is merely the modern development of a practice that has for many years prevailed in commerce and social intercourse. It is in fact, if not in open avowal, an important part in almost all cooperative enterprises or agreements. The refusal of a railroad to employ union labor is a boycott against union labor. Merchants agreeing to concentrate their shipments over one road is a boycott of the rival that has injured the merchants by some rule or practice. The boycott in business is like party organization in politics. The labor organization establishes an unfair list just as the party organization puts under the ban politicians who have been faithless to party pledges, or men who, if elected, will work against party interests.

"The physicians of one school will not consult with the followers of another school.

"Newspapers are constantly threatened with a boycott, and at times they have seen these threats put in execution.

"The boycott is a power that is often abused, lightly invoked, unwisely employed, but it is a personal right; it is the exercise of a personal privilege: it is a contract expressed or implied which does not run contrary to public policy, and it is a weapon the people will not surrender without a struggle. It is applied as frequently by organized capital as by organized labor, but it does not belong exclusively to either class; it is a natural right, a reserved right, to be invoked at different times for different purposes.

"That it is subject of abuse, that it is often abused, does not justfy its nullification; does not call for legislation putting it under the ban.

"Furthermore, the publication of the boycott, the appearance of a list of firms or goods "we do not patronize" is the least harmful form of the boycott. It arouses among others the purpose to support those assailed, but the secret boycott does its work without arousing defenders.

"Men should invoke the power of the boycott less frequently than they do. It is at best an appeal to a rough form of justice; it should be used only for securing a square deal, for rectifying a wrong, but it is rightly considered by the great majority of the American people a valuable weapon of offense and defense.

"Business associations are based largely on the principle of boycotts. Insurance companies organize underwriters' associations, and they put in operation a boycott against non-board agents. The banks form their clearing-house associations, and enforce their decrees by one form of the boycott. So it is with passenger agents and their associations, with contractors' associations, with the Standard Oil Company, and with all of its imitators."

Labor Conventions.

The following conventions of international labor unions are called for the month of May:

May 3, Brockton, Mass., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.

May 5, Youngstown, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 11, New York City, Actor's National Protective Union of America.

May 11, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.

May 11, United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America.

May 20, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 25, Detroit, Mich., International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.

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SI'S STORY

There was once an old printer whose wife and grown daughters were constantly besieging him to "unite with the church." This old fellow, whom we will call Jones for short, because that wasn't his initials, frequently expressed his conviction that "If a feller allus kept a paid-up card in his pocket, treated everybody square, an' never h'isted in more'n he could carry, he stood as good a chance to get either a clean proof on his life's work, or most of the errors 'rung' as any church member."

He was, therefore, reluctant to take the important step so constantly urged upon him by his family. Finally, "to please the old woman," he consented to receive a visit from the pastor of the family church with a view to having his name added to the roll of membership. The preacher called in due time, found Mr. Jones at home, and, after a short general conversation on timely topics, the preacher said:

"Brother Jones, it has been intimated to me by members of your family that you are desirous of joining the church and leading a better life. Is this your desire?"

Jones fidgeted in his chair, gazed thoughtfully alternately at the ceiling, the floor, and his locked fingers in his lap, and finally answered:

"Well, parson, it's this way: I know that a man of my age ought to be a churchgoer, for the example to the youngsters, and ought to try to be as good as possible for his own sake, and then, too, the old woman would be almost as pleased at my joining the church as when she first caught me, twenty years ago; but, if I go into this thing, I want to take the full course of treatment. I want to be all that I ought to be; but, being slightly excitable, as are most printers, I don't see how I am going to stop cussing all at once. Things go wrong, and it seems as if some remark always comes to mind which just fits the case, and it's most always what's called profane."

"Is that your only trouble, Brother Jones? If it is, I think I can suggest a course of action which will relieve your mind, and also allow you to express your annoyance at the same time," said the parson.

"If you can do that, parson, you can get me, all right, for all the rest of it won't bother me half as much as refraining from saying things when aggravated."

"Well, Brother Jones, how would it do to use as expressions of annoyance terms of every-day life, such as articles of diet, culinary utensils, and even the tools of your trade? I have in mind a very godly man, a deacon of the church, who is a carpenter, and when annoyed, and feeling the necessity for expressing his feelings, says "Oh, chisels!"

"You mean that I should use such expressions as 'Great shooting sticks!' 'Holy mallets!' and 'Sanctified planers!' when I want to swear?" doubtfully asked Jones.

"You have caught my idea exactly," said the preacher. "Your feelings would thus be relieved, and the sin of profanity could not be laid to your door by scoffers."

"Well, parson," said Jones, after thinking deeply for a while, "I'll try it and let you know how it works. If I can make good on cutting out swearing, I don't think any of the rest of it will bother me very much. But, gee! won't it strike the boys in the office all of a heap! They'll be callin' me Deacon Jones, and sich."

"Well, you try my plan, Brother Jones," said the preacher, "and I think after a very short time you will lose all desire to use profane language altogether. I hope so, at any rate."

The clergyman went away, and Jones sat and pondered for a long time over the conversation, his new resolution, and the difficulties which he knew would beset him. He finally ate his supper, and, taking his lunch, went to work.

Jones was on the make-up, and by the exercise of a self-control so marvelous for him that it exicted the wonder of the rest of the crew he abstained absolutely from swearing, or even losing his temper appreciably, until the wind-up, when a stereotypers' helper, moving an empty truck, banged it into the old man, nearly knocking him off his feet.

Then Jones broke loose. Remembering, however, his promise to the preacher, he tempered his remarks, thus:

"Suffering cod-fish balls! What are ye tryin' to do with that concentrated truck, ye dad-batted son of a horse-mackerel? Are you tryin' to take off one of my consecrated legs with that slam-dashed truck? What? Don't you talk back to me, you chuckle-headed chimney-sweep!" Then, his anger and the opportunities of the occasion proving too much for his good resolutions, he broke out in what was afterward described by his nearest friend as the effort of his life. He swore by note, ear, and memory for a solid five minutes, and never repeated himself once.

He has never tried to stop swearing since, and goes on the even tenor of his way, beloved by every man in the shop and many out of it, but, for that brilliant stunt of typographical oratory he was dubbed "Deacon Jones," and the nick-name sticks to him to this day.

W. L. Perkins.

Van a Side Line.

Whatever of legitimate criticism of the unions there is on the score that they are helping to produce social change which will not be for the good of all, it can not be said that their worst enemies are without stain in this regard. For their worst enemies, be it known, are not Van Cleave and his like, but the men and corporations who stake Van Cleave in his war on the unions. These are the men and the corporations who are warring on the President of the United States to-day. And many of these men are carrying on a side-line of hunting titles of nobility for their daughters. That they have their daughters to sell seems to be well understood among the "noble" foreigners. The Marquis Viti-Mariana, of Italy, for instance, has opened his own matrimonial bureau in New York. He comes down in line from the Cæsars, and he announces that he is ready to receive marriage proposals from these men on behalf of their daughters. How much higher this form of traffic is than the one that Chicago is dealing with to-day, we will leave the plutocratic enemies of the unions to say.—International Steam Engineer.

Historic Utterances of Great Men

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit. —Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them."—J. Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1901.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—George M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1902.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation."—Chas. L. Eidlitz, president of New York Building Trades Employers' Association, during the lockout in July, 1903.

"To hell with the constitution!"—Major McClelland, commanding the State militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell, of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts.

"What's the constitution between friends?"—Timothy Campbell, of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. * * * They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"God knows, I don't."—William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked, "What is a man to do in a financial panic who is out of work and who is starving?"

"Strike! They (the American workingmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve."—J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

"The club is mightier than the constitution."—Inspector Schmittberger, of the New York police force in the police riot in Union Square on March 28, 1908. —New York Socialist.

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JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

By H. S. Sutton.

The circus tent carried the union label.

The Carpenter Press has removed to No. 1315 New York avenue.

Frank D. Smith is able to be out after several weeks' hospital confinement.

"So awkward are some men in the art of making love that one would think it was learned in a correspondence school."—Helend Roland, Washington Herald, May 4.

Those illustrated birthdays in the Star are not the only ones. For instance, Dr. Welch, mono, had a birthday recently, which was duly celebrated with gift-making by his associates.

"Say something about the tuberculosis comimittee; that's the burning question," says Goodkey, the irrepressible. Incidentally, Mr. Goodkey is directing—on paper—the affairs of the Washington ball team.

Vol. I, No. 1, the Teller Magazine, makes its bow to a Washington public. Its evident aim is to be a "Booster"—of the business public and incidentally itself; and from its proportion of advertisements gives promise of success.

As to the campaign, Mr. Pierce contributes to the enlivenment by a circular letter, photo attached; and Mr. Kidd continues to keep in the limelight, whether at the Ebbit House banquet of the California Society or the last page of the Evening Star.

All-printing for the Union Baseball League bears the union label, which is evidence that E. E. Helm is at the head of the organization. Mr. Helm is built on radical lines so far as unionism is concerned and always carries a cudgel in its behalf.

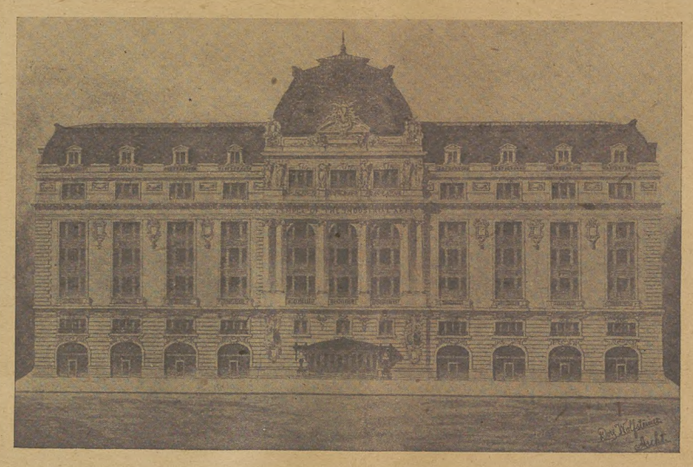
Two pairs of G. P. O. twins are separated. The departure of Professor Harvel for the Philippines leaves Mr. Yater without a running mate, and the transfer of Jesse Clark to the day side will cause Mr. Bauers to cast about for a new side partner.

The National Legislature not only confirms Mr. Leech a Public Printer without question, but tenders him a vote of confidence in the passing of a printing budget for the coming fiscal year containing $115,000 more than the amount allowed his predecessor this year.

A warm proposition in the witness line is John Norris, business manager of the New York Times, one of the Assyrians who came down like a wolf on the fold—fifty strong—from the Publishers' Association to see that the paper trust does business on an equitable basis. A distinguished press agent said to a celebrated actress, "I can make or break you;" and the set-tos of Mr. Norris and the Congressional Committeemen, before whom he appears, could be couched in similar language.

Looking for betterment, address W. H. Erdman, Stroudsberg, Pa., who has the only Republican paper in the county for sale—established over 60 years; or F. H. Porter, Holdridge, Nebr., who has Citizen for sale on account of ill health; or the semi-weekly News, Allison, Pa.; or Luke McHenry, the Chittenango, N. Y., Times; or H. Ford, for the News, Galesburg, Mich.; or C. W. Williams, for a one-man weekly in a healthy Wyoming town—Rawlins, Wyo.; or for a job office, the Morningside Printery, Sioux City, Iowa; or for a bindery, Hennessey & Bond, Register-Leader, Marietta, Ohio.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Vol. XII. No. 48 | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908. | One Dollar a Year



RALPH SUCCEEDS SULLIVAN

General Approval Expressed Over Appointment of New Head to Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, who for two years has been assistant director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was appointed Director of the Bureau to succeed the late Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan. On being notified of his appointment Mr. Ralph went immediately to the Treasury Department, where he was sworn into his new office in the presence of Assistant Secretary Coolidge.

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where it has been expected that Mr. Ralph would succeed as director, the employes and heads of divisions express pleasure over the appointment. Every man and woman employed there is an admirer of the new Director, and, it is declared, no appointment could have been made that would be more pleasing to the force. The choice of the Secretary of the Treasury is applauded by every one in the establishment, as well as by those in the Treasury Department who have business dealings with the Bureau.

Joseph E. Ralph was born in Allegheny City, Pa., August 22, 1863, but spent most of his boyhood in Joliet, Ill., where he abosrbed the western spirit of hustle and also was imbued with what is described as the frank and open-handed manner which characterizes his dealings with men to-day.

After leaving school Mr. Ralph started at the bottom, in a machine shop. From an apprentice boy he worked upward through all the departments of the works and became an expert mechanic in one of the biggest steel works in his city. His fellow-workmen placed him at the head of their organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This organization, made up of 15,000 of more than ordinary ability, and it is said through his work the interests of the craft were promoted and a more thorough organization was the result. Mr. Ralph brought about the happy combination of serving the interests of the workers and never losing sight of the rights and interests of the employers.

Mr. Ralph's knowledge of the practical side of the iron and steel industry and his prominence as the head of so large an organization of workingmen brought him into public life as the secretary of the Protective Tariff League of America. He appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of the iron and tin schedule which was incorporated in the McKinley bill of the Fifty-first Congress.

The Illinois delegation at that Congress had him appointed assistant postmaster of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-first Congress. While in Washington at that time Mr. Ralph took a course in the law department of Georgetown University.

Before the close of the session of Congress Mr. Ralph was appointed superintendent of construction at Ellis Island, N. Y. Later, in 1893, he was appointed deputy collector for the customs department at the world's fair in Chicago.

In 1897, being then in the employ of the Treasury Department, Mr. Ralph was appointed to the position of custodian of dies and rolls in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a position of trust and responsibility. His systematic methods resulted in many important changes in that department.

When Capt. William H. Meredith retired as chief of the Bureau in July, 1906, T. J. Sullivan was apointed Director and Mr. Ralph Assistant Director, both promotions being in recognition of exceptional merit.

As Assistant Director Mr. Ralph gained the esteem and affection of the employes of the Bureau in addition to gaining a close knowledge of the intricate workings of the establishment.

So pleasing has been the appointment of Mr. Ralph to organized labor generally that the Central Labor Union, Monday night, directed the secretary to send a letter of thanks to the secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, and a letter of congratulations to Mr. Ralph.

Several years ago, when Mr. Ralph was making arrangements to come to Washington his colleagues in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, at Joliet, Ill., passed resolutions praising the character and deeds of Mr. Ralph, and otherwise gave evidence of their affection for him.

Personal.

John A. Crowley, member of the General Committee Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and Washington Southern Railway, attended the reception given under the saupices of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation at the Willard Hotel Monday evening last. Mr. Crowley is an old newspaper man, having been employed on the Associated Press in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., many years ago, when Mr. Andrew Carnegie was an iron manufacturer there, hence Mr. Crowley was elated upon meeting the genial "ironmoster" at the reception on Monday evening last. Mr. Crowley is a steadfast friend of the labor movement, and is a frequent contributor to the press in behalf of the wage-earners.

Our advertisers are your friends, Mr. and Mrs. Unionist. You should patronize them.

MEMORIAL TO THE DEAD

Impressive Service Held in Typographical Temple.

GOMPERS WAS LEADING SPEAKER

Addresses by President Lorch, and Fraternal Delegates, Revs. Allison and Miller. Miss Black Sings Beautiful Solo—Will Davis' Cornet Solo a Feature.

With services solemn and impressive, organized labor of the District Sunday afternoon honored the memories of its brethren who were called forever from the ranks during the past year.

The exercises were held in the auditorium of Typographical Temple, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

The speakers' rostrum was decorated with American flags and banked with potted palms and ferns, interspersed with handsome individual designs of cut flowers. Almost every branch of organized labor in the city was represented, and there was a large sprinkling of women and children.

The principal speaker was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He chose as his theme the great strides and advances made by organized labor. After paying high tribute to the dead leaders whose heroic efforts in the pioneer days of organized labor had made possible the magnificent organization of to-day, he said that while they deserved great credit, it was the unsung, unnamed—the masses—that were the real heroes. It was this class, that suffered and endured so much in silence and still clung to its convictions, bearing the brunt of the most awful sufferings, to whom he desired to pay his real tribute, he said. He said that many days were set aside for celebrating military events and other things, but that all of them were for achievements of man over man, and that it had remained for organized labor to set aside a day when those who died on the field of peace should be honored.

"The day has come," he said, "when individualism is a thing of the past and each must aid to bear his brother's burden, and no longer shall the men and women who fall upon the peaceful field of labor be stigmatized as 'hoboes.'

"It is the purpose of the organization," he continued, "to teach men and women how to be of service, how to live, and how to work out the command of spiritual life. The workingman has imbibed a new spirit. It is a libel to refer to him as the man with the hoe, bent back, and reclining forehead. This no longer represents him. The laborer of the twentieth century stands erect, intelligent, and demanding justice for all mankind."

He said that the sovereignty of labor must not be obscured; that its struggles had been made, and were being made, for the purpose of shedding sunlight where gloom prevailed, and to give enlightenment and opportunities to fellow-men. Continuing, he said that mistakes had been made, but that there had been no great movement carried through without some mistakes.

"The crusade, the reformation, the Revolutionary war, the war of the rebellion, and the war with Spain were all attended with some roughness," he continued, "and so it is with the labor movement; but, thank God, mankind forgets the roughness in the great good it brings to mankind."

He said the labor movement is marching onward and upward in its rights and duties, and that the movement is conducted peacefully and rationally, "and," he continued, "it can not be crushed out or thwarted." He then referred to the efforts of organized labor in behalf of children working in factories and mills, and closed with a high tribute to labor in general, and the men who had made it all possible by their yeoman service in its early struggles.

The services opened with Chopin's funeral march by the orchestra, following which Rev. John Lee Allison offered prayer, and the audience joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

John H. Lorch, president of the Central Labor Union, explained the origin of the memorial service, and told of the purpose of the gathering. He eulogized in the highest terms the late John Hamerstrom and Milford Spohn, former presidents of the Central body, and paid high tribute to their indefatigable work in behalf of the workingman in the fight between capital and labor. William Davis then played a cornet solo, after which Secretary Sam De Nedrey read the roll of departed members, which numbered something over 100. Miss Laura Black sang a vocal solo, after which Rev. George A. Miller, spoke eloquently on the brotherhood of man. Following this was an address by Rev. John Lee Allison, who, in a beautiful way, pointed out the lesson to be observed by the services. His remarks were followed by the placing of wreaths by the memorial committee.

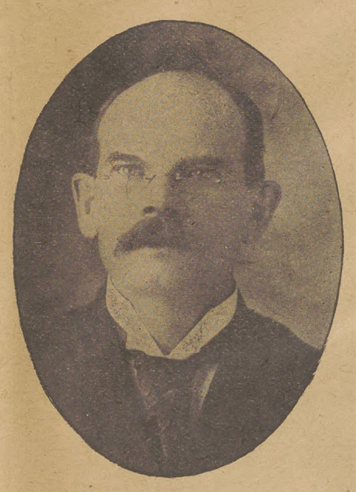
The congregation then united in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Rev. Mr. Miller pronounced the benediction, and the services closed with the selection, "Our Honored Dead," by the orchestra.

Bramwood in Town.

John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, stopped over in Washington Thursday night and Friday on his return from Boston, where he had been for the past few days completing arrangements for the forthcoming I. T. U. convention to be held in that city in August. He expressed himself as feeling much gratified at the prospect for a good session, under pleasant, favorable and commodious conditions, claiming that the hall in which the convention will be held is the best and most suitable ever obtained for that purpose. He called on THE TRADES UNIONIST, was looking good, and appeared to be at peace with all the world.

A Newspaper Man on Wheeling.

An Eastern editor, speaking of the enthusiasm that has been shown for the bicycle this year, wisely says: "The bicycle should never have gone out. With intelligent use it is a health builder, a blood maker, a muscle maker. A number of factories which have done next to nothing in wheel making are now fairly busy. The rage for new patterns did much to kill the wheel. It became the proper caper to have "the latest" every spring, and that wore on the pocketbook. The wheel is now a complete piece of mechanism. The manufacturers who build it will not trifle with their trade by getting "something new" out every year. The wheel, as it is, is good enough, and rightly used is an admirable and commendable instrumentality towards health and recreation."



To the Members of the International Typographical Union.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I take this opportunity of again calling to your attention the fact that I am a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Of course I am anxious to be elected, and while I have not been able to make so strenuous a campaign as some of my opponents, I take this opportunity of saying that I will appreciate your favorable consideration of my candidacy and, if elected, will do my best to meet your approbation of my conduct as an officer of the Great International Union. I stand for a progressive unionism, without fear or favor.

SAM DE NEDREY.

Edward Hirsch, of Baltimore, editor of The Labor Leader of that city, and president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, is Maryland's representative attending the convention of governors at the White House this week.



MRS. JOE M. JOHNSON

Delegate-Elect of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, to Woman's International Auxiliary.

The Woman's Auxiliary No. 13 to Typographical Union No. 101, at its meeting Tuesday night, elected Mrs. Joe M. Johnson a delegate to the convention of the International Auxiliary which meets this year in Boston, Mass., during the month of August. Mrs. Johnson is a practical printer, having been initiated into Multnomah Union, at Portland, Oreg., in 1889, and is now an active member of Columbia Union No. 101, and has always taken an active interest in the work of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Johnson, has been a resident of Washington for the past nine years and, though not working at the trade, when the eight-hour strike was on, paid the strike assessment, saying she was glad to have an opportunity to help better conditions of her fellow-craftsmen. THE TRADES UNIONIST congratulates Mrs. Johnson upon the honor the Auxiliary has conferred, feeling sure she will make an excellent representative.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Indorsed J. J. Purcell and Sam De Nedrey

DELEGATE TO DENVER CONVENTION

Letter From John Bender Sent to the Executive Committee for Action—Secretary Instructed to Send Letter of Thanks to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Central Labor Union met in regular session Monday night, and in the absence of the President, former President Adams occupied the chair.

After obligating representatives of the Cement Workers, the following resolution was introduced by Delegate Sprague, of the Printing Pressmen, and upon recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the American Federation of Labor has taken as its slogan, 'Reward Our Friends and Rebuke Our Enemies,' and vote only for those who will do their best to carry out its policy; and

"Whereas J. J. Purcell and Sam De Nedrey, both members of the Central Labor Union, are avowed candidates for the honor of Delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Denver, Colo., in July next; therefore be it

"Resolved; That the Central Labor Union, in regular meeting assembled, heartily indorse the candidacy of our colleagues, and respectfully recommend to members of organized labor and friends that they vote for no Delegate to the coming District Democratic Convention who will not vote for our colleagues to go to said National Convention."

The following invitation was read and accepted:

"Washington, D. C., May 11, 1908. Mr. Sam De Nedrey, Secretary Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: The Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation invites the members of the Central Labor Union to attend the informal reception this evening, May 11, at 8.30 p. m., Willard Hotel. At the close of the reception brief addresses will be made by Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell, Sarah Platt Decker and others. The attendance of ladies is respectfully requested. Hoping it will be convenient for the body to attend as a whole, I am yours, truly,

"R. W. EASLEY,
"Chairman Executive Council."

Several bills for current expenses were read and ordered paid.

A communication was received from Mr. John Bender, which was read and ordered sent to the Executive Committee.

On motion, the secretary was directed to send a letter of thanks to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, thanking him for the appointment of Mr. Ralph as Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the secretary was also directed to send a letter of congratulations to Mr. Ralph.

On motion, the body adjourned to attend a meeting at the New Willard Hotel.

Notice to Voters.

To the members of Columbia Union employed in the Government Printing Office I desire to say that it will not be possible for me to call on them during the present canvass for union offices, the Public Printer having decided not to allow any candidates to go through the office and also not to permit canvassing in the building at the lunch hour or at any other time. While this decision somewhat upsets plans, yet it places all candidates before the membership without undue (and sometimes tiresome) solicitation for votes. I therefore reiterate the announcement which my cards and my advertisement in this paper have conveyed—that I am a candidate for president of our union, and respectfully ask your support.

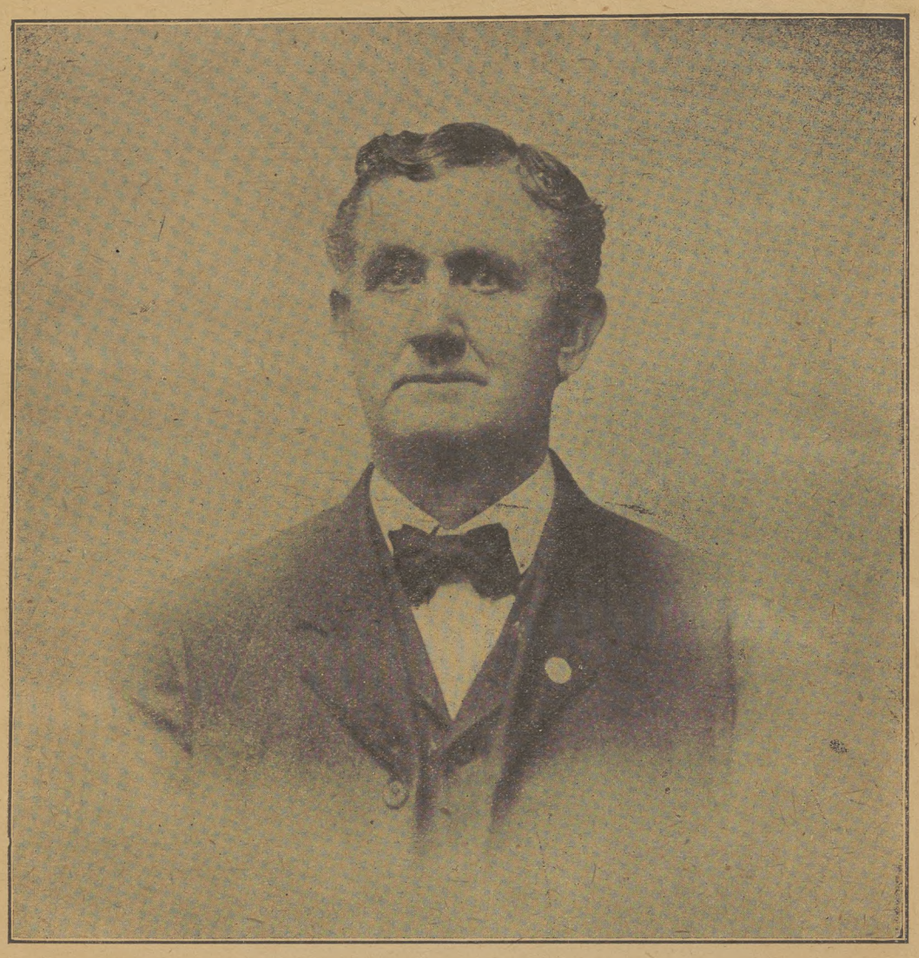
Sincerely,

W. N. BROCKWELL.

Personal Mention.

R. E. Edmondson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly employed on Specifications in the Government Printing Office, called at THE TRADES UNIONIST office this week. Mr. Edmondson is now a County Commissioner and still betrays a warm interest in affairs typographical. With his estimable wife he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thomas at The Bartholdt.

WHAT THE LABOR UNION EXPECTS FROM THE CHURCH



JO EVANS
President of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of the United States and Canada.

Jo Evans, who is President of the General Union of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of the United States and Canada, with headquarters in Denver, Colo., was recently requested by a pastor of one of the Congregational churches of that city to occupy his pulpit and tell the people something of the labor movement. Brother Evans accepted the invitation, and with "what the labor union expects of the church," for his text, delivered the following, every bit of which is good:

"I have been invited to-night to speak upon the above topic. If I should confine myself strictly to the subject I should take as my text, 'Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.'

"Let us rather ask, What the labor union should expect from the church? What we hope to see accomplished by the church? For if any people under the sun have a right to expect anything from the church, it is the toiling masses. Did it not mean something that when Almighty God sent his only son into the world He should have chosen for his birthplace a stable, for his occupation a carpenter, and for his disciples men who worked with their hands? The founder of Christianity and the basis of the church then was a poor workingman, who had not where to lay his head. So, the toiler of to-day has some reason to expect sympathy, co-operation and justice from the church.

"I am not here to-night to say aught against any institution that is a benefit to humanity, but I think I would be remiss in my duty to my fellow-workingman if I neglected this opportunity of saying that the church has not lived up to the teachings of its founder. It has catered to wealth and power until the workingman in sorrow and dismay has almost left an institution where wealth appeared to be respected and poverty despised. They grew tired of hearing of a heaven and a harp hereafter, and nothing but liver and onions upon earth. They knew that if justice was done according to the gospel of Him who taught us to pray 'Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven,' they knew that if His will was preached and done on earth there would be plenty of everything for everybody here on earth and a better chance for heaven hereafter. A hungry man don't care much for a harp. I was taught in my catechism as a boy this phrase: 'Teach me to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters,' and my betters were so specified, 'My pastors and masters, and all in authority.' Lowly and reverently, mind you. I did not like it then; I do not like it now. I would not teach any boy or girl, man or woman to consider any human being better than they were unless they were better morally, which is a divine aristocracy, superiority of character. I believe in that.

"A man boasted that he was the best man in town. A stranger asked him, What are you best at? Are you the best educated? No. The best mechanic? No. The best respected, the best beloved, the best citizen? No. Well, what are you best at? 'Well,' said he, 'I can lick any man in town.' 'Why,' said the stranger, 'there's a mule over there that could lick a dozen men like you.' So I say, practically, the workingman was driven from the church, and to-day if some brave, bold spirit like Myron Reed dares to lift his voice in the cause of humanity, and boldly preach against graft, oppression or frenzied finance, he, too, is driven forth as a warning and an example to others. And yet we look for better things. The mere fact that the pastor of this church has invited two workingmen, a plumber and a stonecutter, to occupy his pulpit, and fully and freely, without reservation, explain what union labor stands for and what it objects to, betokens an awakening of the church. How gladly we will welcome its powerful aid and cooperation; how quickly it can gain our confidence, our respect, our veneration, and our love. Preach to us a gospel of justice on earth. Come again, dear Master, with thy thonged scourge; purify thy church, and thy fellow-workers in the cause of humanity will again throng its portals.

"We seek and intend to enlist the services of men and women of every society, of every party, and of every religion in our crusade against those twin monsters, Tyranny and Monopoly, and in this crusade we have burned our bridges behind us; we have stricken from our vocabulary the word 'fail;' we aim to establish the complete rights of man in our beloved country. We take as our guide no precedent ever set by mortal man, unless it be right; we tolerate no dissensions, and will have no disbanding save as it is ordained by our great Master Workmamn when He shall call from our ranks each individual member and bid him join that silent majority whose votes upon the questions of this world find voice only in the pages of the recorded past.'

"And that a work we invite you to cooperate in! The regeneration of the world! 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' Let us make it true. We can do it.

"I am so little," a dewdrop cried
To another dewdrop by its side,
"The warm south wind would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And we'll form a river and rush to the sea."

"Are you aware of the great work to be done in this city of Denver alone? Three weeks ago I gathered some statistics of the destitution and suffering in the ranks of the poor and unemployed of our city. I merely scratched the surface, but the result was appalling. Hundreds upon hundreds are suffering for the bare necessaries of life.

In a little storeroom on Eighteenth street a handful of philanthropic people are serving free food for the hungry; hundreds are fed daily, and yet hundreds are turned hungry away. They can feed but fourteen or fifteen at a time, and the lucky ones must be in line early. It is not a rare sight to see poor, unfortunates mingling tears with their food.

"Two months ago I was in New York City. Coming from a meeting about midnight with a friend, we passed through Madison Square Garden. It occupies a square block in the center of the city. Several blocks away Wall Street operates with its frenzied millions; on the other hand are the palatial palaces of the multi-milionaires. It was a cold, dismal night, with a drizzle of rain falling. There are perhaps 300 benches in that little spot, benches that would seat from eight to ten people, and each one was filled with poor homeless, houseless waifs, human derelicts, men, women and children, in all sorts of pitiful garments, huddled together, shivering and starving. I asked my friend, who was an old New Yorker, why they did not seek shelter from the rain? For answer he led me around several blocks, and in every doorway, every sheltered nook and cranny were the same pitiful objects. The subway is light, warm and dry, but the poor can not enter there, it is private property, and besides the suicides might interfere with the traffic. I was told that in every public place in that great city the same scenes were enacted all the year around. I saw a bread line where weak and hungry men and women stood in line five hours to obtain a loaf of bread. Don't you think there is work to be done in this great country of ours? Don't you think there must be something wrong? And won't you help to right matters? Permit me to read to you an article on the subject, written by a friend of mine, and quite appropriate: 'There must be something wrong,' by Alfred Hougton. 'The organized labor movement of the age looks to no red-handed or bloody reprisal of its wrongs. To-day the disciplined ranks of all divisions of the grand army of labor march to the music of liberty and of law. The flag they carry is the white flag of pure, enduring peace, and as long as they can gather in their union halls and assembly chambers to discuss with freedom the questions of the day, so long as the press is free and speech remains untrammeled, organization unforbidden, and our social, moral and political influence remains intact, he is an enemy to the labor movement who seeks to hasten the liberation of the poor by the force of dynamite or of arms.

"The danger comes not from labor associations, from their measures or their methods, from strikes or boycotts, but from the concentrated power of those who, holding the supplies of life, the oportunities of labor, command such conditions as the price of employment as shall turn the manly efforts of the present into the cowardly methods of other climes. When men can not speak they will think. When they can not act publicly, they will act secretly.

"The hope of the peaceful solution of the problem of to-day rests in the Christianizing influences of our free institutions. The pilgrim leaven still works true to the fundamental principles of that great leader of men who walked the earth and had not where to lay his head, hated by the wealthy, despised by the powerful, but beloved by the poor. The teachings of the carpenter's son still tends to counteract the bad influences of Mammon. In this movement of the laborers toward equity we will find a new revelation of the old gospel, when the golden rule of Christ shall measure the relations of all men in their duties towards their fellows in factory and workshop, in the mine, in the field, in commerce, everywhere the challenge will go forth as never before, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will follow, God or Mammon.' Though the Mammon worshipers may cry 'Crucify, crucify,' the promise of the prophet and the poet shall be fulfilled and peace on earth shall prevail, not by the subjugation of man to man, or intellect to superstition, but by the free acceptance of the gospel that all men are of one blood. Then the new Pentecost will come and every man shall have according to his needs."

Church and Labor

II. SOCIAL UNREST

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

At a sociological conference held recently, a speaker made the assertion that during the last twenty-five years social unrest had increased three-fold. He said, furthermore, that during the same period the church had increased in the same ratio. Therefore, he concluded, the church had been absolutely noneffective in the matter of keeping down the spirit of social unrest. Then he began a tirade against the church because of its apparent failure.

Granted that his statements concerning the development of both the church and social unrest are true, and granted that the church has not retarded the growth of social unrest; there is yet another viewpoint.

The speaker seemed to imagine that it is the business of the church to keep down every protest against the present social wrong. This promise is altogether wrong. Rather is the opposite true. It is the business of the church to create social unrest. And the church is doing it!

There are no labor troubles in Darkest Africa. But the Christian missionaries who are being sent there will create them. They will point out to the natives their low standard of physical, mental, and moral life. They will then show them the higher ideals of Jesus Christ, and urge them to attain to the splendid possibilities of the better life. Naturally, there will then come a dissatisfaction with their present state, and there will follow a spirit of unrest, which will manifest itself in the hunger for the ideal. This has been the history of the church.

It is only after the church has prepared the way by sending its best men and women into darkened lands—who often suffer death—and poured millions of dollars into these fields, that the professional social agitator steps in and builds upon the foundations already laid by the church. Then, in all likelihood, he will turn around and denounce the church for its noneffectiveness. He never lays the foundation. He never makes the sacrifice. He is simply the irresponsible critic, whose very safety and comfort has been made possible by the devotion of the martyrs whose blood was sacrificed for him.

Have you ever heard of a social propagandist going to a cannibal island to build up an ideal social system? They surely need his help. But not much! It's easier, and safer, too, to remain in even a "so-called" Christian land, and do business there.

On entering a shop where everything was sold by the yard, an Irishman thought he would play a joke, and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman was taken aback, but he dipped his finger into a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat was surprised at this, and not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price. "Sixpence," said the shopman. Said Pat, "All right, sor. Roll it up; I'll take it."

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

INJUNCTIONS KILL STRIKES

So Declares Attorney Beck, Pleader For Union Busters.

BAN ON PEACEFUL ARGUMENT AND ENDEAVOR

Big Labor Case Is Heard Before United States Court—Attorneys Indulge in Warm Tilts Over Milwaukee Molders Injunction Appeal—Judge Grosscup Tells What He Thinks Is a "Lawful" Boycott, and Bumps an Over Zealous Attorney—Union a Conspiracy.

"I can not show your honors many instances in which a permanent injunction was issued against a labor union, because the temporary injunction has usually proved effective in breaking the strikes."

That was the way in which Attorney Beck, who won the famous Hatters' case before the United States Supreme court, showed the object and effect of government by injunction, while pleading for the National Founders' Association against the motion entered by the International Union of Molders to quash a permanent injunction, issued by a Federal judge in Milwaukee, before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals one day last week.

Attorney Fred N. Judson, assisted by Attorney Rubins, of Milwaukee, was fighting an injunction under which the Molders' Union had been declared a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and had been forbidden to picket and use peaceful argument. The union, by its continuance of a strike against Allis, Chalmers and Company, hade become a conspiracy in restraint of trade, declared the court.

The history of the case is this: In 1905 the molders went on general strike against Allis, Chalmers and Company, manufacturers of mining and milling machinery. This strike, which was carried on in many cities, achieved national fame. The men on various agreements returned to work, save in Milwaukee, where four locals of the union remained on strike. There was a hearing for the granting of an injunction asked for by the company against the men before Federal Judge Quarles, in the District court.

A temporary injunction was granted under the following terms:

The injunction restrained the union and its officials and agents from all unlawful acts, and acts of violence. It allowed, however, picketing, under the suggestion that the pickets wear buttons by which they might be known so that actions which might be committed by men not belonging to the union should not be charged against the union men. It further allowed peaceful persuasion. It was practically a victory for the union and was regarded as such.

This condition did not obtain long, however.

At the expiration of the temporary injunction, the firm entered a plea to have the injunction made permanent. Judge Quarles being, then, not sitting in court, the plea was argued before Federal Judge Sanborn, who made the injunction permanent.

In his decision he declared that:

The union had not the right to picket. That the union must not enter into an agreement with the company whereby the union men should be taken back and the nonunion men discharged. It held that the union had no right to use argument in inducing men to join the union during the strike. It declared that while the union on its organization was not a conspiracy in restraint of trade, it had by the continuance of the strike injured the interests of the plaintiff and had therefore become and then was, a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

On these grounds the injunction was made permanent and the union was declared to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

It was a motion to quash this injunction which was aruged before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Thursday of last week, with Judge Grosscup, Seaman and Bacon sitting on the bench.

The hearing which concluded with the submission of the briefs of both sides to the court, which will later render its decision, was replete with dramatic incidents.

Attorney Beck, senior counsel for the National Founders' Association, of which the firm of Allis, Chalmers, and Company was fined $4,000 in the Federal courts fo rviolation of the United States contract labor law, is a member, asserted that the so-called peaceful picketing is in fact an illusion. He declared that where men abuse the rights granted to them under the Constitution those rights should be denied them.

It was the sort of speech which would be cheered at a meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association or a like gathering.

He was followed by Attorney Judson, of St. Louis, attorney for the Molders' Union, who maintained that the men had the right to strike and that the object of the strike was lawful. He asserted that the courts have the right to restrain violence and unlawful means of conducting strikes, but he declared that the courts can not legally restrain the lawful means of picketing, persuasion and lawful boycott.

There was a long discussion between counsel as to legal and illegal boycotts. Judge Grosscup ruled that, for instance, if a group of women refused to trade at a drug store because that place sold liquor it was a lawful boycott.

Attorney Beck asserted that "business agent" is a euphemism for "walking delegate," and Attorney Rubin, for the molders replied, "There is no English euphemism for scab."

Beck argued that the injunction merely protected the rights of the firm in statu quo. He thus admitted that the firm felt that it had a property right in labor.

Rubin retorted that the legitimate property rights of the company could be safeguarded by the courts without injuring the constitutional human rights which the workers have. He said:

"May we not ask the court to make decree in this case so that the rights of these men, the bone and sinew, the yeomanry of this country be given some consideration?"

Beck argued that the representative of thousands of men in speaking to an individual amounted to intimidation as it would incite fear among the men persuaded.

Rubin replied: "So does the employer representing millions of dollars put the men who go on strike in fear; both are identical in that."

Rubin made a tremendous close in which the workers and their exploiters were pictured in the following striking manner:

"Imagine," said he, "a great ballroom filled with wealth and fashion. Imagine that supporting that brilliant room on their shoulders are thousands of haggard, starving men, women, and children, the workers of the United States. On that floor is gathered all the grace, all the beauty, all that makes life easy, endurable. 'Society' is there in all the panoply of fashion, garnished with the spoils of all climes and peoples.

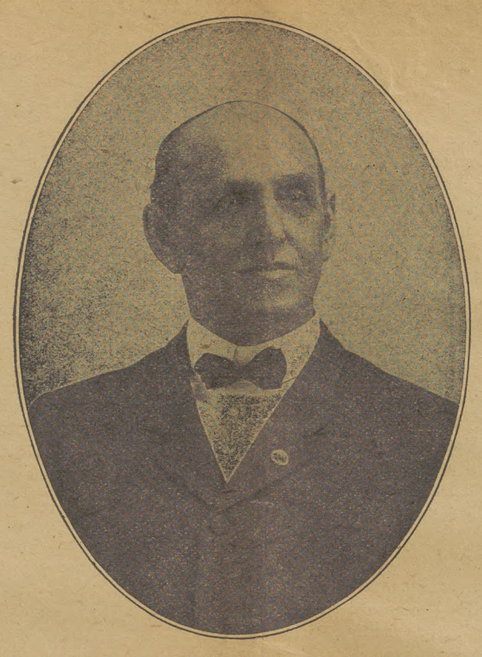
"Suddenly there is a commotion. A hole is seen gaping there in the floor. There is consternation. Then a lean, hard, toil-begrimmed fist is thrust through the floor and a voice from the darkness below cries, 'We protest against your oppression of ourselves and our children. We say to you that this oppression shall last no longer.'

"That fist is organized labor. It protests against courts denying to the toiler the rights which are constitutionally his. This court can stop the bitter criticism of courts and law which come from the workers, if but your honors will render a decision which shall forever condemn the issuance of sweeping injunctions against labor unions."

Beck made a remark about labor's rights being academic, and noninforcible in law. He harped on the word "academic" till Judge Grosscup took him up sharply with:

"Mr. Beck, those rights are not academic. Has not a man the human right in the interests of humanity to strike a blow against inhuman wrong?"

The decision, which it may take weeks to determine, is being awaited with the most acute interest.



AL. W. BOWEN

Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers' Home—Indorsed by Columbia Typogrphical Union No. 101.

One of the candidates for office in this campaign of the Printers, who has made but little noise, is Al. Bowen, candidate for Trustee of the Printers' Home. Al. is an employe of the G. P. O., and a good one too. He's a union man without frills, and as Trustee of the Home depend upon it he will be "all to the good." There is no one seeking office at the hands of the Printers who is more capable than he for any office that he may aspire to. He's eighteen karat fine, and entitled to your consideration.

"WHAT I STAND FOR"

Hudspeth's Platform of Reasons Why He Should Be Elected.

Mr. H. S. Hudspeth, of New Orleans, who is making a vigorous campaign for the presidency of the International Typographical Union, in a circular to the membership, advocating reasons why he should be elected to this great position, under the heading of "What I Stand For," declares the following to be his platform, and pledges to do all in his power to put the same into execution if elected:

"A more economical administration and disbursement of the International Typographical Union funds.

"The right of each subordinate union to manage its own affairs being the first principle of union government, I favor changes in the present laws which will prohibit interference by International Typographical Union officials in local union matters—local autonomy in its broadest sense.

"Broader representation of the membership in the councils of the organization, the tendency to centralization of authority and power being unwise and undemocratic.

"While favoring a healthy growth and expansion of the organization, to maintain a solemn regard for the oath of allegiance is of the highest importance. Its sacredness should be apparent to all.

"I believe that a closer alliance among the allied trades is absolutely esential for the betterment and elevation of the printing trade. The non-existence of an agreement embodying definite offensive and defensive measures cost the membership of the International Typographical Union thousands of dollars during the eight-hour battle.

"While I stand pledged to the principle of arbitration, I am unalterably opposed to any form of arbitration which in its application favors the employer to the detriment of the employe. If elected I will endeavor to bring about such changes in the present agreement as will give freer reign to the expressed will of local unions in local cases, to the end that the traditional principle of home rule as applied to the subordinate bodies may be observed to the uttermost."

Thomas Preece, the irrepressible first vice-president of the Bricklayers and Masons, beloved by all unionists who know him, was in Washington on a business trip this week.

International President Bowen, of the Bricklayers and Masons, made a business trip to Washington this week.



ANNA C. WILSON

Candidate for Trustee of the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Endorsed by 261 Unions. Delegate to St. Louis Convention, 1904, from Columbia Union, No. 101. Election May 20, 1908.



I. T. U. Election Announcement.

Joplin Typographical Union, No. 350, presents the name of Charles W. Fear for delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the I. T. U. For years he has been active in unions of the great Southwest and 63 locals joined with Joplin union in indorsing Charles W. Fear for delegate.

Vote for Fear for delegate at the I. T. U. referendum election. His union record is unexceled.

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This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
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FAC SIMILE
J. W. Betters, President, C. M. I. U. of America.
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Buy Cigars made by Washington Union Manufacturers

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.
UNDERSTAND
BROTHER UNIONIST
That the best-made shoes—the shoes made under the best manufacturing condition—the shoes that best stand wear—bear the **Union Stamp**, as shown herewith.
Ask your dealer for the **Union Stamp Shoes**, and if he cannot supply you write
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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ROYAL PILSEN and OLD GLORY
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ABNER-DRURY BREWING CO., Twenty-Fifth, F, and G Streets Northwest
FOR CASE PHONE WEST 436

THE TRADES UNIONIST

Official Organ Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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Office: 617 F Street Northwest.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST is heartily and unqualifiedly indorsed by the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., and the Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va., as well as by the various Locals connected with these Central bodies.

The management of this paper will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON. 2

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

THIS PAPER IS A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN LABOR PRESS ASSN. "THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD" ALPA ORGANIZED OCTOBER 10TH 1903

READ—THEN ACT

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, fellow worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in the labor paper, is not looking for the workingman's patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship.

BOOM the label.

DO-SOMETHING unionism is the need of the hour.

ASK for the label! Not only your's but the other fellow's!

HEY, there, you drowsing unionists! Wake up and ask for the label!

THE old flag is not lonesome these days for want of an appropriation.

CURRENCY based on commercial paper sounds to some extent populistically inflated.

THE Postbums are going to organize a political movement of their own. Ask for the label.

A BELATED boom is apt to burst through the too strenuously increased lung-pressure of its own hot air.

IT WOULDN'T be all to the bad if a do-nothing Congress caused the do-nothing voter to sit up and think some and do something.

THE infliction of a do-nothing baseball club this summer would come pretty near to overflowing this beautiful burg's cup of hope deferred.

AND don't forget, when you go forth to purchase hot-weather toggery, that the union man never does more for the cause than when he spends his puds for union-label duds.

VAN CLEAVE is just about enough kinds of a fatness reactionary to imagine he can stay the wheels of progress by yelping "Demagogue" at the President of the United States.

WE DON'T have much faith in the Parker boom. The natatorial expert of Esopus has too judicial a mind to take another hot water plunge so soon after his painful experience in 1904.

HELL is paved with good intentions, but it does not by any means follow that the cause of trades-unionism can be substantially and permanently advanced without a whole-souled display of optimistic strenuosity.

IT IS not to be expected that every member of a union shall take a conspicuous part in its activities. Not every individual has an inclination to blow the big horn on the front seat of the bandwagon. But every unionist should help along the cause by setting an example of good citizenship. In his private capacity he should quietly assist in increasing wages and keeping them up. In a word, he should so live as to reflect credit on the cause he represents, while extending encouragement to his fellow-workers by asking for the label, not once, but often.

W. D. HAYWOOD, for a long time secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, has been deposed. Mr. Haywood made the mistake of not taking a long-needed rest, instead of starting out upon a tour or invective for the sole purpose of airing a personal grievance.

Plans are being made by the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in that city to cost $75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane, and by 40 per cent of them taking $25 worth of stock the amount can be raised.

AS A political pugilist Mr. Roosevelt shows up well at arm's length, scores point after point in rapid firing, is terribly lacking in Sullivanistic finish, but as an artful dodger or side stepper, he has 'em all skinned. In the game of "tag" he has many unwilling followers, but one slap from his magic hand sets the whole bunch crazy, as evidenced by the antics of the performers in the Congressional circus now in session.

THOMAS F. RYAN, the great street railway magnate of New York, has testified before a grand jury that "ninety per cent of the capital stock of American railways is water, and yet these issues of stock are now accepted by banks as collateral." At a period in this country's history there was an alarm circulated by these banks calculated to discredit the greenbacks (a better money never made), and later on there was a hurry-up call from these interests asking for speedy legislation to bring silver into disrepute. Now we begin to see that a thing intrinsically good may be made of less value if the thing of less value is properly O. K.'d. Oh, we're getting there!

THE security of a Republic rests in sturdy manhood and grateful devotion of its wage-earners. If the conditions under which they toil are equitable, it will remain secure against the assaults of foes from within as well from without. Their patriotism is unmixed with selfish fear of financial loss, and in times of extreme danger it is their strong arm which must be depended upon to save the state. Their fraternal organizations are nurseries of good citizenship. They produce a spirit of independence and self-respect which comprise the most valuable asset of this country, and accordingly the signs of the times indicate that the fight of a few selfish reactionaries against organized labor is not only un-American but fatuous.

THE business man who attempts to prove that wages for labor are too high is sure to come around to the point where he must admit that low wages beget low living, and that as a business proposition he is arguing against his own interests. By whatever amount the purchasing power of labor is lessened just in that proportion does the community suffer. We have yet to meet the business man who is willing to admit that his profits in trade are too great, and yet with the capacity of the purchaser reduced the effect would soon be brought home by diminished sales and scant profits. The choice, then, is between good wages and prosperity and low wages and adversity—the large full dinner pail or the small empty one.

AND now it is suggested that the present industrial stagnation may be overcome by all the people beginning to think that times are good and keep on thinking until there is an abundance of work for the idle million toilers. The men who are now asking for work have long been doing some very earnest thinking, and not without hope; but if the concert scheme proposed can be made a success by getting people interested who are not dependent on work as a livelihood and who apparently think little and care less about present conditions, the humane suggester will be entitled to, and will receive, the thanks of the toiling millions. Now, all together; let's all think!

The Washington Post, in an editorial, Thursday morning, suggests that the mention of John Mitchell's name in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency is not complimentary to Mr. Mitchell. The Post has no occasion for alarm.

Frank Lerch had his picture in Wednesday's Star.

JOHNSONIANA

After an absence of two years Dudley Fleming returned to Washington last week for a brief visit. Shortly after leaving here "Dud" went to Oklahoma, where he smoked sevral peace pipes with the five civilized tribes; then he went to Charleston, W. Va., where he devoted some months to a study of the habits and peculiarities of the genus Merg. He got next. He has for some time been located at Ashland, Ky. He assures me that he is not a night rider.

The men who sought to control the election of the Woman's Auxiliary failed in their attempt last Tuesday night.

By the way, I understand that the pay of the "strippers" in the G. P. O. has not been reduced.

I received the following letter yesterday:

"MR. JOE M. JOHNSON—DEAR SIR: I am in great perplexity, and I know no one who can afford me more relief that yourself. But before stating the nature of my embarrassment, permit me to briefly recite a few personal facts. I am a G. P. O. printer with a wife and four small, helpless children. In the six years of my connection with Uncle Sam's Printery it has been my invariable rule to render union and private intersts harmonious—an undertaking which is attended with many difficulties, but which I have nevertheless succeded in doing by constantly keeping in mind that I have a helpless family on my hands. Another thing I soon realized as a Government printer was that a modest man is the most inefficient thing living, especially when he has a growing family. I determined not to let my personal modesty stand in my way, and by getting busy on the Hill and by heeding St. Paul's advice 'Be all things to all men,' I secured a sinecure. By the aid of a sharp eye and a drowsy conscience I managed to keep on the winning side and so held a steady grip on my job through all the changes that were making during these years. And though a timid man by nature, I felt much like Brutus, Mark Anthony, and General Jackson by turns.

"Now, as to my present embarrassment. I am losing my grip, and for the first time I am at a loss how to harmonize the intersts of the union with my own fortunes. I have always been at bottom a zealous union man, and have always endeavored to take my stand for the 'good men and true,' as officers of the union, provided it did not conflict with my sinecure. It has ever been my custom to vote for a foreman against all comers, whenever the opportunity presnted itself, for obvious reasons. This would be my course in the coming election were it not for one weighty consideration. While the foreman candidate for president declares unequivocally and significantly that he 'has the ear of the Public Printer,' it is asserted with equal emphasis that this statement is not made in good faith, and that the Public Printer will resent bitterly such improper use of his name to serve the political ends of an individual while he is on the high seas and unable to define his position in the matter.

"Now, you can well imagine my situation, and I assure you it will be no small relief to me if you will kindly indicate to me a safe middle course, for the sake of my growing family and my sinecure."

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your charming frankness in the above statement leads me to believe that you "know the ropes" fairly well, and I would advise that you continue the course you have followed so successfully in the past—continue to vote for the foreman; anyhow, make him think you are going to. You say "he has the ear of the Public Printer." So modest. Will it continue thus?

It strikes me your duty in the matter is quite plain, and I trust you will not allow your prejudice to swerve you from a line of conservative action. I trust your sinecure will be preserved and that your growing family will be reared with due appreciation of the greatness of a man who has two ears and another coming.

By being a trimmer you may never become a "stripper." Strippers are always in danger of having their per diem reduced. JOE M. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Show your ballot to the Foreman of Document Composition.

J. M. J.

"Cyclone" Jo Evans, General President of the Journeymen Stonecutters, from the wilds of Denver, is saying "howdy" to hundreds of friends in Washington this week.

Clothing for Stout and Slim Men

Many stout and slim men have given up in despair when trying to be fitted in ready-to-wear clothing. They've never tried us—that's sure. We promise to fit any size man from our stock—albeit a little alteration in some particularly severe case. Tailors ask more for extra tall men—not so here.

Parker, Bridget & Co.
Head-to-Foot Outfitters
Pa. Avenue and Ninth St.

AWARD OF PRIZES

Third Annual Banquet G. P. O. Bowling League.

The third annual banquet of the G. P. O. Bowling League was held Saturday evening at Freund's Banquet Hall, O. B. Bellinger, president of the league, acted as toastmaster and after a few appropriate remarks introduced Mr. Thompson, of the Washington Times, who awarded the "Times Medals" to the Cowboys, winners of the league pennant, Messrs. Conroy, Spaeth, Herbeck, Sir Louis, Benker, Dwyer, and Hoppe.

Elmer Johnson, chairman of the prize committee, awarded the following prizes, assisted by Philip Nachman, official scorer:

Conroy, high average, $10, first prize.
Conroy, high average on team, dress suit case.
Spaeth, high individual game during season, watch fob.
Crass, greatest number of strikes during season, gold cuff buttons.
Crass, highest average strikes, parlor table.
McCarty, second highest average, willow rocker.
McCarty, second highest average of strikes, hat.
Spaeth, highest total of pins in set of three games, watch fob.
Sir Louis, second highest individual game, scarf pin.
Norbeck, greater number of strikes in one game, dress suit case.
Addison, third highest average for season, bowling shoes.
Addison, high average on team picture.
Addison, high average in spares for season, rocker.
Clark, greatest number of games over 221, vest.
Taylor, greatest number of strikes in three games, Rosenthal hat.
Herbeck, greatest number of spares in three games, umbrella.
Westoff, third highest individual game, to be selected.
Herbert, second highest average in spares for season, rocker.
Ledrum, high average on team, gilt clock.
Lednum, greatest number of pins for season, picture.
Wuesthoff, second greatest total of pins end of season, 50 cigars.
Williams, second highest total of pins in three games, hat.
Holt, greatest number of clean boxes, statuary.
Clark, greatest number of clean games, trousers.
Holt, Silverberg, picture, 200-220.
Norbeck, wallet.
Williams, pair of slippers.
Atkins, box of cigars.

The awarding of prizes was followed by the following program: Song, W. A. Smith; address, Frank A. Kidd; song, Mr. Parker; remarks by Mr. De Nedrey, of THE TRADES UNIONIST; song, Mr. Holt; recitation, Mr. Weston; song, Mr. Lange; violin solo, Mr. H. Nachman; song, Mr. Dexter; harmonica solo, guitar accompaniment, Mr. Spellbringer; pantomime, Mr. Amos; song, Mr. Zoakes; selection by orchestra.

Accompanists: Messrs. Smith, Klinge, and McCarthy.

Liars—A Hint.

There are liars and liars. Some men are scroll-work liars, whose tales of improbable things delight and amuse people. They do no harm. Every man understands them and they are harmless, and pass current for just what they are. Then there are the malicious liars, who tell things to injure people, just common every-day liars, whom honest men despise, and who ought to be taken out and hanged. I may remark en passant that this city is congested with the latter species, and they are breeding a scab on their noses as big as a dinner plate.—Hodcarrier, in Brickbats and Bouquets.

THE MATCHLESS 5-CENT CIGAR, $4.50 per 100



THE FINEST 10-CENT CIGAR. $7.00 per 100



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Are Good Beers, Well Brewed From Selected Materials, and Made by Union Labor

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Union-Made Clothing

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Nobody will say so after looking over our stock of clothing, same styles as you'd get from a custom tailor; same fabrics as you'll find in the highest priced shops; but such prices on them you'll get only at

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Pure wool velour, cassimere, cheviot, and worsted suits, in tans, browns, and grays; price elsewhere $16.50; our price..... $12.50

Carefully and correctly made suits by high-class tailors, a wonderful variety to select from, guaranteed pure wool worsteds, price elsewhere $20; our price..... $15

Distinctive suits that possess every element of the most skillful tailoring, made of finest foreign material in rich designs and shades, elsewhere sold for $25; our price..... $18



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617 TO 621 SEVENTH STREET N. W.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE

Every time you smoke a "Temple" cigar you contribute something toward the erection of the National Temple of Labor. Therefore smoke no other.

Washington Union League Baseball Team Plays at Their Grounds
Fifteenth and H Streets N. E.—
READING.....MAY 18, 19
PATERSON.....MAY 29, 30, 30
THE HOME TEAM IS PLAYING GOOD BALL AND LARGE ATTENDANCES ARE EXPECTED.

Arlington Brewing Co.'s
Wiener Beer
is brewed from choice hops and malt, and is very fine; you can tell it every time. You can buy it anywhere for the price of common beer. Phone for a case of it to the brewery.
WEST 129

The American Baseball League
OLD GROUNDS
Seventh St. and Florida Ave. N. W.
WASHINGTON AT HOME WITH—
CHICAGO.....MAY 16, 18, 19, 20
DETROIT.....MAY 21, 22, 23, 25
CLEVELAND.....MAY 26, 27, 28

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A Tip-Top Specific for throat affections. Not merely a "man's Whiskey" but a family liquor, safe and effacious to give young or old when ailing. $1 bottle to be had only at—
SHOOMAKER CO.
1331 E Street N. W. Phone 1556

PRINTERS' ELECTION

Members of the "Art Preservative" to Elect Officials.

MANY ARE SEEKING TO SERVE

List of the Candidates for International Offices as Well as for Local Positions. All Clean Men, and Friends of Each Hustling to Beat the Band.

Next Wednesday will be a great day in Printerdom, the occasion being the biennial election of International officers and the annual election of the officials of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101. All of the candidates are men of ability, and have enthusiastic friends who have been working for their favorites with all the earnestness of true politicians. Some of the campaign literature handed out has been red hot and columns of reading matter have been printed in the labor press extolling the merits of those who are willing to serve the membership of this organization in an official capacity. The election Wednesday will be interesting, and the hope of success in the breasts of the candidates is at high tide. Following is the ticket for International offices, and also the list of candidates of Columbia Union, No. 101:

For President—Lynch, James M., of Syracuse, No. 55; Hudspeth, H. S., of New Orleans, No. 17.

For First Vice-President—Hays, John W., of Minneapolis, No. 42; Reed, W. N. P., of New York, No. 6.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Bramwood, J. W., of Denver, No. 49; Crowley, Thomas F., of Cincinnati, No. 3.

For Delegates to Federation of Labor (four to be elected)—Morrison, Frank, of Chicago, No. 16; Hayes, Max S., of Cleveland, No. 53; Stevenson, Hugh, of Toronto, No. 91; McCullough, T. W., of Omaha, No. 190; Gottlob, H. J., of Newark, No. 103; Kennedy, F. A., of Omaha, No. 190; De Nedrey, Sam, of Columbia No. 101; Eichorn, Theodore, of Erie, No. 77; Fear, Charles W., of Joplin, No. 350.

For Trustees Union Printers' Home (three to be elected)—Wilson, Anna C., of Columbia No. 101; Shepard, L. C., of Grand Rapids, No. 39; McCaffrey, Thomas, of Colorado Springs, No. 82; Cooke, Herbert W., of Boston, No. 13; Armstrong, John, of Toronto, No. 91; McLaughlin, W. J., of Buffalo, No. 9; Daniel, W. W., of Nashville, No. 20; Bowen, Albert W., of Columbia No. 101; Powell, Michael, of Ottawa, No. 102.

For Agent Union Printers Home—Nichols, George P., of Baltimore, No. 12.

LOCAL.

For President—Frank S. Lerch, of the Herald; Frank A. Kidd and William N. Brockwell, of the Government Printing Office Proofroom.

Vice-President—J. G. Stelle.

Secretary—George G. Seibold, the present incumbent.

Treasurer—James E. Bright, present incumbent.

Trustee—Harry B. Goodrell.

Auditors—J. W. Carter, Wm. H. Cornish, and Louis C. Vogt.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Gary E. Waters, present incumbent.

Doorkeeper—N. C. Stoops, present incumbent.

Executive Committee—Newspaper offices, five to be elected: Francis Benzler, J. H. Broderick, W. L. Brooks, J. Monroe Kreiter, W. M. Leath, M. L. Statler; book and job offices, five to be elected: Joseph E. Goodkey, Laura B. Gordon, Joe M. Johnson, W. S. Schinnerer, Harry W. Templar; Machinists, one to be elected: Sidney Cluxton, E. E. Marion.

Delegates to International Typographical Union—Offices under the Government, three to be elected: Chas. S. Gunn, E. W. Morcock, W. F. O'Brien, C. W. Radley, C. E. Tompkins, Jason Waterman; offices not under the Government, one to be elected: R. W. Burnside, W. L. Perkins, Orton T. Pierce.

Alternates to International Typographical Union—Offices under the Government, three to be elected: H. C. Hayne, Philip Nachman, David Pollock; offices not under the Government, one to be eelcted: Bert V. Wolfe.

Lawson Reviews Situation.

EDITOR THE TRADES UNIONIST: In view of the interest manifested by the membership of Columbia Union in the election of local officers to be held on the 20th instant, permit me to say a few words.

Wehn any man who seeks to further the interest of his candidate makes the statement that the party he wishes to be elected is in close touch with the gentleman who will soon take charge of affairs at the Government Printing Office, he does so with the intention of conveying the idea that his candidate, if elected, can get what he wants from the Public Printer, not only in matters pertaining to the entire membership, but, because of their close personal friendship certain personal favors will be granted him.

Having had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Leech for the past twenty years, I think I am in a position to say, were he here, such tactics as mentioned above would not meet with his approval, and he would not permit his name to be used to advance the interest of any candidate for any office. I am confident Mr. Leech absolutely has no preference for any one of the gentlemen who seeks to be elected to the office of President; therefor, in justice to Mr. Leech, and especially to the voters of Columbia Union, I would suggest that the understrikers drop all argument on the "close friendship" proposition and stop making promises that can not be fulfilled.

Columbia Union may rest assured that any matter brought before the Public Printer, wherein their rights have been encroached upon, will be given careful and just consideration, and his decision will be based entirely upon the issues involved, and "personal friendship" will receive no consideration. I do not believe No. 101 will ask anything more.

Since the order has been issued prohibiting all candidates going through the G. P. O. let us have a fair and square election; let every candidate stand on his merits, and cut out this "close personal friendship" business.

E. A. M. LAWSON.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Delegates to District Convention to Be Chosen Next Tuesday.

The call for the Democratic primary elections and convention was issued Thursday by J. Fred Kelley, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia, countersigned by William McK. Clayton, secretary. The election will be held next Tuesday between the hours of 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m. to elect three delegates and three alternates from each of the twenty-two legislative districts in the District of Columbia.

The convention is called for next Thursday in the National Rifles' Hall, G street between Ninth and Tenth streets, at 11 o'clock a. m., to elect six delegates and six alternates to represent the District of Columbia at the Democratic National Convention at Denver, and to elect a Central Commitee. The call says:

"All Democratic citizens of the District of Columbia, irrespective of past political association and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the District of Columbia convention."

The committee designates the polling place in each district as follows: First, 30 Monroe street, Anacostia; second, Brightwood avenue and Longfellow street; third, 3301 M street northwest; fourth, 3069 M street northwest; fifth, 2206 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; sixth, 1904 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; seventh, 1726 Nineteenth street northwest; eighth, northeast corner Twelfth and V streets northwest; ninth, 806 Thirteenth street northwest; tenth, 503 Fourteenth street northwest; eleventh, 300 Thirteenth street northwest; twelfth, 614 D street northwest; thirteenth, 801 I street northwest; fourteenth, 1231 Seventh street northwest; fifteenth, 200 H street northwest; sixteenth 217 Four-and-a-Half street northwest; seventeenth, northeast corner Seventh and D streets southwest; eighteenth, 1201 Four-and-a-Half street southwest; nineteenth, 36 H street northeast; twentieth, 233 C street northeast; twenty-first, 246 Eleventh street southeast; twenty-second, 1011 Eighth street southeast.

Motto of certain fanatics who are sojourning in Washington and eating regularly on pennies collected from Sunday School children: "Smirch the character of your opponent and you'll earn your money." They wouldn't know the Golden Rule if they should see it.

Mr. L. T. Rush, of Mobile, Ala., a member of the Boilers Union, and delegate from that organization to the Trades Council, of Mobile, is in the city on a business trip and was a pleasant caller at this office.

Frank Kidd—Well, he's diplomatic.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

"Can you give me a forecast of results at the coming Union election?" No, bo; I can not; but I can hand you out a hot hindcast next week.

* * * *

On Friday, May 8, Mrs. Amelia S. Esterbrook, wife of Harry E. Esterbrook, passed away. Mr. Esterbrook, who is well known in the Government Printing Office, having worked in nearly all of its divisions and being now employed in the Day Proof Room, has the tender sympathy of all who know him in the time of sorrow through which he has been and is now passing.

* * * *

Peoria (Ill.) Typographical Union, No. 29, at its last meeting passed a series of resolutions on the death of John Branch Gilliland, who died in this city on April 12. Mr. Gilliland was a former member of Peoria Union, and the eulogistic tone of the resolutions show the high regard in which he was held by his brethren there. J. S. McCaskin, J. A. Crawford, and Jo. Stemm composed the committee presenting the resolutions.

* * * *

Shelby Smith (too well known here to require any descriptive adjectives at my hands) is running for president of Philadelphia Union. Unnecessary to say there'll be a hot time in that burg until the closing of the polls on May 20.

* * * *

I read a newspaper interview a few days ago in which a United States Senator referred to the President as "Roosevelt, the eternal youth," which reminded me that a number of other folks have referred to him as "the infernal youth."

* * * *

Frank D. Smith, absent from his place in the Night Proof Room of the Government Printing Office for several weeks past, owing to illness, has resumed operations, and the mergsters in the Record Chapel now declare that the loss of his vermiform appendix (which the doctors swiped from him while they had him down at Garfield Hospital) has left his comma eye abnormally bright and dangerously developed, and that they—. However, we are all glad to see him once more amid the worknight haunts of genial man, and hope that it will be long before the doctors again put him to the knife or dose him with even the simpelst herbs.

* * * *

"Jerome is wiser now" is the assertion of a headline in one of the great dailies referring to New York's district attorney. After some of his antics in the past, the statement is mighty easy to believe.

* * * *

Old Brer Van Cleave is sure frothing at the mouth these days. The President's interest in legislation to benefit the toilers is characterized in an interview by Van as the "cheapest kind of demagogy," while Samuel Gompers is denounced as a "prairie wolf with hydrophobia." Meanwhile the President of these United States is doing his duty to humanity as he sees it, and Samuel Gompers, backed by hundreds of thousands of loyal unionists who love and respect him, is building surely and strongly and bravely for the betterment of the human race by the means best calculated to bring the greatest good to the masses—the trades union movement. It is you, Mr. Van Cleave, who exhibit all the signs of the mad dog—that mental and moral hydrophobia which seems to be eating you up while at the same time making you the laughing stock and bringing upon you the contempt of all intelligent mortals.

* * * *

"May wheat s-o-r-e-s to a new high price" was a market-column heading in a daily here recently. Don't know whether they fined, suspended, or killed the reader. Probably all three. The comp., however, went soaring away on the first side-door Pullman.

* * * *

The many old associates and friends of Oscar J. Ricketts in the Government Printing Office heard with much regret of the sorrow which recently came upon him—the death of his wife. Mrs. Ricketts died on Saturday last, May 9, at Garfield Hospital, from the effects of an operation performed a few days before. Mrs. Ricketts was of that genial and companionable nature which ever finds friends the warmest, and these will miss her much and grieve that she is gone. The funeral was held on Tuesday last, Rev. Mr. Pierce, of All Soul's Unitarian Church, officiating, the interment being at Rock Creek Cemetery. Among the floral offerings were many very beautiful ones from friends in the Printery, where Mr. Ricketts has at one time or another occupied nearly every place from compositor to Public Printer. I tender my sincere sympathy, and feel sure that such echoes the feeling of hundreds of others in the National Printing Office.

* * * *

I am not a real hot one in the line of baseball performances—my weight is against me—but I do take considerable interest in the national game, for as I write there are at least three of the four Brockwell kids over on the near-by lot sweating over the "match game" being played. And speaking of baseball, do you know John F. Luitich? Yes? Well, then, you are on. I met John last Sunday, and he tells me that during Mardi Gras week, in September, there will be held in New York, under the auspices of the Morning Newspaper Baseball League, a national baseball tournament for union printers. Invitations have been sent to and accepted by Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. The pennant-winning team of the Morning Newspaper Baseball League will represent New York in the series. Hon. August Herrmann, an active member of Cincinnati, and president of the National Baseball Commission, has donated a trophy—a magnificent silver loving cup.

Washington printers have been busy making arrangements for this trip, and have perfected an organization known as the Columbia Union Athletic Association, with the following officers: Frank Lerch, president; Peter Embsher, vice-president and assistant manager; O. T. Pierce, secretary; W. S. Williams, treasurer, and John F. Luitich, manager.

The funds necesasry for the proper equipment of the team and its expenses to New York are in a fair way to be raised, over half of the amount now being in the hands of the treasurer, this sum coming solely from among the boys on the dailies. The Government Printing Office and its branches and the downtown job offices have yet to be heard from, but it is expected that the members of Columbia Union will see to it that the team goes to New York in proper shape.

Says Manager Luitich: "I have not been overburdened with applications for a place on the team, due no doubt to the printerman's well-known modesty. Any union printer who can play ball, or who thinks that he can play, or who has played ball, even in a remote or prehistoric age, is invited, urged, beseeched, and implored to forward his name, that his abilities may be tested. The team has not been selected, and if there are any Mathewsons, Chases, or Keelers in our ranks now is the accepted time to come forward. Do not hide your light under a bushel, but come out and chase the festive horsehide. The exercise will do you good."

Through the courtesy of Commissioner Bromwell the printers have been granted permission to use one of the diamonds on the White Lot on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between the hours of 2 and 4.30. This arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, but as soon as other arrangements can be made grounds wil be secured and practice games arranged with some of the amateur teams of the district.

* * * *

Colonel and Mrs. R. E. Edmondson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are in the city for a short visit, having arrived here on Wednesday last. Colonel Bob is now one of the County Commissioners of Hamilton County, after having rounded out a period of seventeen years as deputy probate judge under the justly popular Judge Howard Ferris. Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson are both great admirers of the Capitol City and never tire in their praise of its beauties and desirability as a place of residence. What struck the Colonel most forcibly in the changes which have taken place since his last visit was the conditions at the Big Printery, he having been employed in the old building for a period prior to 1902. He was astounded at the general improvements apparent throughout what was erstwhile known as "The Works." His remark that there was a pronounced contentedness apparent among the employees would scarcely have been so appropriate a few months ago.

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The Quitter.

Littlefield
Squealed.
Said he
Couldn't see
His way clear
To appear
In Congress any more
'Twas all guff
Meant to bluff,
For Sam Gompers
Put his "trompers"
On Littlefield's neck,
By heck.
And Littlefield is sore.—Will Maupin, in Lincoln Wageworker.

The editor of this paper addressed the Presbyterian Ministers' Association Monday morning, and he found them real men and interested in industrial conditions to a far greater extent than is popularly supposed, and we rejoice thereat.

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T. Hollander.....NorthCapitol and H Street
Wm. H. Burch.....804 H Street N. E.

INTERESTING LETTERS

Exchanged Between Congressman Brumm and Mr. Gompers.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HOSTILE

A. F. of L. President Says People Will Hold Congressmen Responsible if Adjourment Is Taken Before Legislative Relief Is Given to the People.

"The people will hold them (members of Congress) responsible for the vote to adjourn as though they had voted against the (labor) measures to which I refer."

The sentence above quoted is taken from the correspondence, herewith reproduced, between Congressman Brumm and President Gompers, on the possibility that Congress would adjourn early in May and thus avoid a vote on the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law and other wise and reasonable measures demanded by the workers for the restoration and safeguarding of their rights and those of the whole people.

Congressman Brumm points out the potent fact that Speaker Cannon intended to prevent legislation on these lines.

President Gompers points out that an evasion by Congress will be held by the workers to constitute a refusal to do its duty.

The correspondence is a matter of general interest, as it portrays the growth of new conditions and the infusion of a new spirit since labor sounded its protest against the indifference of Congress and expressed its firm determination to defeat its enemies and elect its friends and to judge its friends by their record rather than by fair promises.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1908.
"MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

"DEAR SIR: Referring to the suggestion by you as to the status of legislation, I wish to say that I solemnly protest against the proposed early adjournment of Congress as it wil be impossible to act upon and pass such legislation as is demanded by the people and asked for by the President.

"I will be willing to join with others to insist upon the several bills being brought out of the committees and acted upon promptly.

"There is no disguising the fact that Speaker Cannon intended to prevent legislation on these lines by referring the Prseident's message and other bills to the Congressional crematory, known as the Judiciary Committee.

"Very truly yours, C. H. BRUMM,
M. C., 12th District, Pa."

"CHICAGO, ILL., May 2, 1908.
"Hon. CHAS. N. BRUMM, Member of Congress, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: Having business of importance in this city and vicinity for a few days your favor of April 30, was forwarded to me here, the receipt of which I gladly acknowledge and perused it with the greatest interest.

"It is because I know you are concerned in the necessary legislation in the interest not only of labor, but of all our people, that I asked you as to the status of legislation in Congress. Your answer justifies the position which, together with others, I took before the election of Mr. Cannon to the speakership of the present Congress and since. Mr. Cannon is the embodiment, and in himself represents all that is antagonistic to the protection and reformatory legislation demanded by the people of our country.

"You will remember that an effort was made to arouse the Republican members of this Congress to elect another than Mr. Cannon as Speaker; you have not forgotten the gusto with which they 'unanimously' nominated and then elected him to show 'that man Gompers' that 'Uncle Joe' Cannon has the entire confidence of 'all' the Republican members of Congress. These Republican Congressmen and the newspapers which belabored and derided me because I knew the 'genial Uncle Joe' and, 'the interests' for which he stood, can now realize the position in which labor and the people generally are placed by Speaker Cannon and his small coterie of beneficiaries; how he packs the committee and blocks the passage of legislation which even Republicans, the newspapers and labor, aye, the people generally, require, even for their ordinary, as well as imperative needs.

"It is gratifying to know that you are willing to join with others to insist upon the several important measures being brought out of the committees and promptly acted upon by the House. There is no doubt in my mind that it is the duty of those members who believe with you to at least make the effort to crystallize that thought into action.

From my knowledge of the members of the House I am fully persuaded that there are enough members of the majority who would act with the minority members on the necessary bills to secure their passage and have them go over for the Senate's action before the adjournment of this session of Congress.

"Aye, with you I join in protest against adjournment of Congress before these measures are enacted. There is no reason for adjournment before legislation for the protection and restoration of natural, human rights of the toilers and of the people, of which they have been shorn by the interpretation by the courts of the Sherman anti-trust law; by the abuse of the beneficent writ of injunction denying to the workers the constitutional right of equality before the law—unless the members of the House, responsible for legislation or failure of legislation, are more concerned with 'the interests,' with politics, than with broad and enlightened statesmanship to conserve human liberty and freedom to maintain for all time the underlying principles which form the theory and basis of our republic.

"Surely no one will be fooled should Congress adjourn early to avoid the passage of the important measures which are awaiting consideration and action. Those members who are responsible for legislation or its failure, who vote for adjournment before the enactment of these measures, may imagine themselves in a fool's paradise, but I am quite confident that the people will hold them responsible for the vote to adjourn, equally as though they had voted against the measure to which I refer. In the name of labor, in the interest of all our people, we urge and must insist upon the enactment of—

"The Wilson bill, H. R. 20584, amending the Sherman anti-trust law;

"The Pearre bill, H. R. 94, regulating the issuing of the injunctive writ to its original and beneficent purpose;

"The extension of the eight hour law to all government employes and to employes of contractors or subcontractors performing work for the government;

"A general employers' liability law applicable to all workers, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends.

"The above measures are specifically mentioned because they are some of the most important to the needs of the workers of our country, the workers who by their very numbers and the service they render to society are the most important, necessary, and patriotic citizens of our republic and upon whom in the last analysis must devolve the mission to secure, maintain, and perpetuate true freedom for all our people, now and for all time to come.

"You know I speak neither as a Republican, a Democrat, or as a member of any other political party, but rather as the representative of the organized wage-workers of America. And it may, perhaps, not be amiss to add that to a very large extent the organized labor movement represents the hopes and aspirations of even the unorganized men and women of labor. Nor is it out of place to state that there is a constantly growing conviction among a large part of the thinking men of our country, that the demands which labor makes upon Congress, and upon society as a whole, forms the cogent, reasonable, evolutionary movement for justice, right, and progress.

"The wage-workers and the farmers' organizations, as well as masses of other right-thinking Americans, now have their eyes and thoughts directed to Congress as perhaps never before. They are not likely to take fair Congressional promises for the future in the place of refusal to perform peremptory and plain duty now.

"The toiling masses of our country and their friends are thinking and propose to act more independently, industrially, and politically than at any time in the past. They propose to stand by their friends and advocates and elect them; to oppose those who are indifferent or hostile to their interests, rights, and welfare, and defeat them. And this independent thinking and acting applies not only to candidates for Congress, but to all who aspire to public preferment from candidates for the great office of President, down. Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President A. F. of L."

Timothy Healy, President of the Firemen, of New York, Civic Federationized "in our midst" this week.

CROWLEY, THE CANDIDATE

Estimate of the Man by Cincinnati Colleagues.

The friends of Mr. Thomas F. Crowley, who are booming him for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union as a friendly word before election, have this to say of their favorite son:

"To the Members of the International Typographical Union. Ladies and Gentlemen: You have to make a choice in the coming election for the highest and most important positions in the gift of our membership, one of them, that of Secretary-Treasurer. Having this in mind, it is with the greatest confidence that we have brought forward Mr. Thomas F. Crowley, of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, as a candidate for the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union. We desire to call your particular attention to the fact that this is a real case of the office seeking the man. As he himself would never solicit preferment of any kind, it devolves upon us, who enjoy a personal acquaintance of Mr. Crowley, to present the facts which commend his selection for this important office.

"The name of Thomas F. Crowley, in the annals of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, is a synonym of all that is commendable, loyal and trustworthy in the spirit and letter of trades unionism. His union record is absolutely unimpeachable. He has been honored with almost every office within No. 3's gift, serving her faithfully and capably from the time he was elected Secretary-Treasurer in 1881-1882 (eighteen months after his initiation) to the present time.

"Not only has he served Cincinnati Union several different times as Secretary-Treasurer, but likewise the Cincinnati Trades Assembly, and needless to say, always with advantage and profit to these organizations. He has represented his union at several conventions of the I. T. U., and at the Denver session in 1889, was selected by the convention as the I. T. U. representative at the International Typographical Congress at Paris. He was chosen Secretary of the Golden Jubilee Convention Committee, of Cincinnati in 1902 for his business ability, and the union was not disappointed, for the committee, after paying all expenses of that memorable week of celebration and entertainment, turned $2,600 into the treasury of the local union. He has been twice elected Trustee of the Union Printers' Home, the last time receiving the highest vote ever recorded for an I. T. U. candidate. His nearly thirty years of continuous membership, and likewise continuous and effective labor for the union cause, make a record of which any man might well be proud.

"Local pride is not the only factor in the support of Mr. Crowley, for his candidacy has been endorsed by unions whose combined membership represents nearly one-half the total membership of the I. T. U. Indianapolis Union, where he is personally well known, indorsed him by a vote of 107 to 35, and New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and a long list of minor unions have named him as their choice for this office.

"He is broad and fair-minded in his views, yet firm and unswerving to what he believes to be right, without arrogance or malice—a gentleman always. He is an able and forceful writer, and under his editorship the Typographical Journal will reach a high plane. His business ability and knowledge of men insure an efficient and economical administration of the office of Secretary-Treasurer. He owes allegiance to no clique, is controlled by no man or set of men, and will bring to the office, if elected, pre-eminent fitness.

HEEDED GOMPERS' ADVICE

Children Workers Raised to Fourteen Years in District.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill for the prohibition of child labor in the District. The bill provided that the age limit should be 12 years. Immediately upon the introduction of the bill in the House the following letter was written by President Gompers to Mr. Olcott, chairman of the committee:

"Headquarters American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1908. Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Chairman House Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives. Dear Sir: I see that the Committee on the District of Columbia has reported a bill to the House upon the subject-matter dealing with the question of child labor in the District of Columbia. I note, also, that the bill provides the 12-year age limit—that is, the labor of children in manufactories, etc., under the age of 12 years is prohibited.

"In connection with the subject-matter, may I submit to you the fact that the enactment of a bill containing the age limit of 12 years can do naught but work mischief and great injury to the movement which seeks to eliminate the worst elements of child labor in the industrial affairs of our country. No one in our time undertakes to defend the exploitation of the young and innocent children for profit in industry. The heart and the conscience and the good sense of our people have been aroused against the great wrong and injury resulting from the labor of young and innocent children. So far as this reform movement has gone, in 35 of our States the law upon the statute books provides the 14-year age limit, and in only nine is there a law providing for the 12-year age limit.

"If the Congress of the United States were to enact a law by which the age limit of the labor of children would be set at 12 years it would be the severest blow which this humane movement could receive. Here in the capital of the United States, with Congress legislating upon this subject, it would seem that even a fair conception of right and duty would permit the enactment of a law that shall set the age permitting children to work in the industries of Washington at not less than 14 years.

The fact that there is no law upon the statute books regulating or limiting the labor of children in the District of Columbia is a severe reflection in itself. To now enact a law that would set the permissive age at 12 years for children to labor would not only be a serious mistake and contribute to retard the progressive movement toward eliminating child labor, but, as already stated, would be regarded as reactionary in the extreme. It were far better that Congress would not enact a law upon the subject at all than to pass the bill reported by your committee to the House.

I am sure that I but reflect the sentiment, and the deep-seated sentiment, of the demands of all the people of our country when I urge that your committee and Congress will change the proposed bill so as to raise the age limit to 14 years. Very respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President A. F. of L."

Upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Olcott consulted his colleages and obtained their consent to change the age limit from 12 to 14 years. The bill passed both House and Senate with the 14-year limit preserved.

Boycotts and Boycotts.

It makes all the difference as to just what sort of a boycott it is. The Majority and the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly were enjoined by Judge Dayton from urging, by "hint, inuendo or insinuation" against the National Telephone Company. That kind of a boycott, according to the Federal judge, is illegal. This view has since been sustained by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Loewe against the union hatters.

The other day another Federal judge in another State, declared with all the pomp and dignity that goes with such decisions that another kind of boycott is legal. Or, at least, not enjoinable. E. J. Mannix, editor of the Sioux Falls (Dakota) Commercial News, gave publicity to the fight the local merchants were putting up against Montgomery Ward and Company, and the Chicago mail store people applied to Judge Carland, of the Federal court of Dakota, for an injunction. The court refused it, saying:

"The defendant (Mannix) is entitled to invoke the constitutional guarantee invoked in section 5, article 6, of the constitution of South Dakota, which is: 'Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.' In the jurisprudence of the United States there is no remedy for the abuse of this right conferred by the constitution, except an action at law for damages or a criminal proceeding by indictment."

China can boycott American goods or Japanese goods, Americans can boycott English tea, merchants can boycott other merchants, capital can boycott, but when labor tried to keep from buying non-union goods, a federal court hastily opens the door of a prison.

And yet the court will tell you that there are not two kinds of law!—Wheeling Majority.

The better three-fourths of "Johnsoniana" will visit Boston this year as the representative of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Typographical Union. Congratulations.

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Baker, Sheehy & Hogan, Colorado Bldg.

Ralston & Siddons, Bond Bldg., Fourteenth st. and N. Y. ave.

Darr, Peyser & Taylor, Merchants and Mechanics Bank Bldg., 7th and G sts. nw.

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WHILE PASSING ALONG

By James Monroe Kreiter.

Every vote cast for Herbert W. Cooke will be a rebuke for the manner in which the Boston vote was thrown out two years ago. If Boston's vote is counted this year he will be elected.

Every vote cast for Anna Wilson means that the voter wishes to honor the women members of the organization. It can safely be said that she will never become a Wah.

Every vote cast for Hudspeth is conclusive proof that the voter realizes that there needs be a change at headquarters and that he is honest when he declares that he favors a more economical administration of the International moneys.

Every vote cast for Thomas F. Crowley specifies that the voter is of the opinion that his election is for the best interests of the International in every way, and that a better condition will prevail at Indianapolis.

Every vote cast for Frank Morrison means that the voter wishes to continue in office a most proficient and worthy printer.

Every vote cast for F. A. Kennedy carries with it the conviction that the voter desires to put in office a man whom the Black Handers can not handle, and who will be a credit to the craft.

Every vote cast for Sam De Nedrey emphasizes the determination to send a man to the American Federation of Labor convention who will never cease in the effort to advance the interests of organized labor.

Every vote cast for Charley Fear demonstrates that the voter is sure that Fear will never be influenced or persuaded by the gang of Wahnetas that now control the affairs of the International.

Every vote cast for Al. Bowen is an evidence that the voter believes that the Home management is to be bettered in every respect.

"Save Lynch" is the slogan of the organizers and their friends.

The red cap may lose its hue.

The voter who permits himself to be influenced by the lure of promise will be laughed at after election.

It is to be regretted that the whitewasher on the International ticket has no opposition.

Read the Rossiter report to-day.

The local burden is too much for the Lynch people to carry. They have lightened their load.

Manhood that is measured by an honest gauge is well measured.

Rather be a knocker than a booster of a worthless subject.

As long as fraternalism halts a man in his loyalty to his obligation as a union man the interests of organized labor are greatly impaired.

Editor Bramwood says, among other things, that members of other International trade unions are amazed that the campaign is conducted with "personal abuse, vindictiveness, and downright falsehood becoming a part of the printed matter circulated." In the first place other International officers are not given to such practices as are used by the personal friends of President Lynch. For instance the "Con" Sharp circular, which was circulated by the followers of Lynch and Shepard. Then, too, the slush written by the Baltimore Socialist, who has been cautioning people to "beware of the dogs." It would be exceedingly proper if the editor of the Journal would sweep before his own door sill.

There is so much work for the next President of the Printers' Union to do in the down-town section that it would be the proper caper if a down-town man were elected. Every confidence is had in the new Public Printer. He can easily attend to matters in the Swamp.

The Typographical Journal for May is a regular boosting enterprise, with the members of the Executive Council the subjects of the boost. It would seem that the editor is taking the last whirl for the Executive Council.

Some few days ago Robert Sanders, an operator on The Post, received a number of postal cards dated Cincinnati, the language of which was of a rather questionable character. He sent them back to friends in Cincinnati, and their authorship was traced to one John M. Dugan, who admitted having written them. Charges were preferred against Dugan at last Sunday's meeting of Cincinnati Union.

No matter what the conditions and environments you are beset with, console yourself with the idea that your lot might be harder had your enemies been meaner.

The "good fellow" corps of mal-unionists are lynching their former oath-bound associates in frenzied delight. There seems to be no pity for the old Shepard.

JOHN W. BRAMWOOD

A Brief Review of His Labors as Secretary Treasurer.

Editor The Trades Unionist: That the International Typographical Union is among the foremost of the trade unions of to-day is admitted by all who are conversant with the affairs of organized labor in this country. Very few people, however, realize how rapid has been the growth of this International Union. In the past twelve years it has relinquished control over the stereotypers and electrotypers and photo-engravers. Making due allowance for these crafts withdrawing from the International Typographical Union and forming interntaional unions of their own, the membership of the Typographical Union is to-day approximately double what it was twelve years ago.

The rapid strides of this well-known organization are due, first, to the loyalty of its members, and lastly, to the untiring efforts of its officers. Secretary-Treasurer John W. Bramwood, who is a candidate for reelection, was elected to his present position at the Colorado Springs convention in 1896. He was reelected by referendum vote in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906, having no opposition in three campaigns. Besides being secretary-treasurer of the International Union, Mr. Bramwood is secretary of the executive council, a member of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, and secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Home Corporation. He is also editor of The Typographical Journal, the official paper of the International Typographical Union. His work in these positions has been such as to mark him as a man of extraordinary ability.

It has devolved upon Mr. Bramwood to improve the system of the International Union as the growth of the organization necessitated. The volumne of business now transacted is fully six times greater than when he took charge in 1896.

The accounting system of the International Union, as arranged by Mr. Bramwood, is so complete that vouchers are on file for each and every expenditure. In the time he has served the International Union as secretary-treasurer, he has handled over $5,000,000. His annual reports, as well as his monthly statements, are comprehensive and invariably accurate. As a financier, Mr. Bramwood has shown remarkable ability. His standing in financial circles in Indianapolis, where the headquarters of the International Typographiacl Union are located, is evidenced by the fact that a loan of $20,000 was negotiated when the International Union entered upon its fight for the eight-hour day. This loan was obtained upon a note, signed by the officers of the International Union, and was paid when the assessment levied for the eight-hour fight produced sufficient revenue.

The Typographical Journal, the official paper of the International Typographical Union, was made a monthly magazine in 1903. At that time the organization adopted a law, favored by Secretary Bramwood, making all members subscribers to the official paper. It devolved upon Mr. Bramwood to work out a plan of sending The Journal to all members. The system arranged has been copied by many other organizations, and is believed to be the best extant. Under the guidance of Mr. Bramwood, The Journal has attained an enviable reputation among the leading trade papers.

When Mr. Bramwood became secretary-treasurer the ten-hour workday prevailed in most instances. The nine-hour day was established in 1899, and the eight-hour day now prevails. As a member of the executive council, Mr. Bramwood is entitled to credit for his work in connection with these and other reforms.

As was stated in the early part of this article, Mr. Bramwood is a candidate for reelection. Denver (Colo.) Union No. 49, with which he is connected, issued an official circular to sister unions asking for his reelection and reviewing his career as an International official. He has been indorsed by 406 unions, out of the 472 making nominations, and his friends are confident of his reelection. His ability can not be questioned, and his work has been such as to deserve further recognition at the hands of the mebership of the International Typographical Union. A. West.

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Columbia Typographical Union
FRANK S. LERCH
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THE INJUNCTION ORDER

The Text Issued by Mr. Justice Gould.

AFFECTS ALL BUILDING TRADES

The Temporary Injunction Is Along the Lines of the One Against Printers. International Officers to Have Conference on the 21st. Instant.

Building trades matters have been lively in Washington this week, and many International officials have been here conferring with the Local Grievance Committee. The order signed by Mr. Justice Gould, last week, very naturally came in for consideration, but as to whether or not the committee, most affected by the order will take any steps looking towards its modification, has not yet been decided. As a result of the conference, however, with the International officers, it was decided to issue a call, requesting the presence of all the International officials whose locals are locked out to come to Washington on the 21st instant, for the purpose of more thoroughly canvasing the situation.

For the purpose of informing our readers just what Justice Gould's restraining order contains we herewith produce it, and recommend that it be given both careful reading and consideration:

"In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Richardson & Burgess, Incorporated, et al., against William H. Maghan, et al. In Equity No. 27454. This cause coming on to be heard upon the complainant's motion for a preliminary injunction upon the bill, affidavits, and exhibits filed in support thereof and the answers of the defendants, affidavits, and exhibits filed in support thereof ,and having been duly argued by counsel for the respective parties, it is, by the court, this — day of May, A. D. 1908, ordered, that upon filing of the undertaking required by Rule 42 of this court, an injunction issue restraining, during the pendency of this suit or until the further order of the court, the defendants, and all members of the Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 1, of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, and all persons acting under their authority, and all persons whomsoever who may have or may be given or may acquire knowledge or notice of this order, from interfering with any of the complainants in the conduct of their business, for the purpose of preventing them from conducting the same in their own lawful way, or of compelling any of them to yield to the demands of the defendants touching the manner in which such shall be conducted, (1) by maintaining at or near the premises, business, plants, or establishments of the complainants, or any of them, or at or near any of the buildings being constructed, repaired, or remodelled by or upon which the complainants, or any of them, are conducting building operations; or at or near any railroad station, wharves or points of debarkation, any picket, or pickets for the purpose of coercing or intimidating complainants' employes or intending employes to leave or from entering into, the employment of complainants or any of them; (2) by congregating about or near the place of business, plants, or establishments of the complainants or any of them, or about or near any building or places in which or on which the said complainants or any of them, or any of their employes are engaged in work or about or near any place where the employes of complainants, or any of them, are lodged or boarded, for the purpose of compelling, inducing, or soliciting such employes to suspend or quit work, or leave the employment of the complainants or any of them, or for the purpose of preventing or attempting to prevent any person from freely entering into the service or employment of any of the said complainants; (3) by interfering with or attempting to interfere with the peaceable arrival in the District of Columbia of persons who are desirous of entering, or who intend to enter, or have entered into the employment of the complainants, or any of them; (4) by coercing or attempting to coerce any of complainants' employes into leaving their service, or any of their intending employes not to enter their service, by the use of personal violence or any threat of the same, the use of opprobious epithets applied to such employes or intending employes; by following such employes about the streets against their will and request; by surrounding, importuning and entreating such employes, or intending employes against their will and request, by meeting and intercepting such employes, or intending employes on their way to and from work for the purpose of doing any of the things forbidden, or harassing, annoying or molesting such employes or intending employes, or by any other means of the same general nature as those above forbidden."

WANT LYNCH

Boston Members Ask for His Re-election.

As a farewell request for votes for James M. Lynch, candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the International Typographical Union, the Boston Union issues the following circular, signed by practically the entire membership of No. 13:

"WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

"To the Members of the International Typographical Union: If you were to hire the manager of a large concern in which your interests were vitally bound and there were two candidates for the position, one with experience, honesty and ability, and the other a man of whom you knew nothing and whose ability had never been evidenced, which would you choose? This, in substance, is the question which you will face when you are called upon to make your choice for the office of president of our organization on May 20. The present incumbent of that office is James M. Lynch. He has held the position for a number of years and during his administration our organization has made wonderful gains both in membership and financial strength.

During his administration we have fought and won the greatest struggle which has taken place between organized labor and organized capital in this country—the great eight-hour struggle with the Typothetæ.

During his administration has been established the strongest system of arbitration ever entered into between employer and employe—that between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, by which the strike and lockout are rendered practically impossible in all the large newspaper offices of the country.

During his administration has been established the first old age pension system ever undertaken by a labor organization on this continent.

During his administration has been established an advanced school for the instruction of our members in the higher branches of our trade.

Opposed to Mr. Lynch is a man whose experience has been limited to the narrow field of one city, a man practically unknown, even by those supporting him.

Here, in a nutshell, are actual conditions which you must consider when you cast your ballot for president on May 20.

Which will you choose—the man of undoubted ability, of unquestioned honesty, the progressive man, or—the other?

The Convention City unanimously indorsed President James M. Lynch. The Convention City will give him a large majority at the polls.

Who Is Kellogg?

A correspondent, writing to the editor of this paper, propounds the above query, and then goes on to answer in his own way, as follows:

"Frank B. Kellogg has been selected to make the System's fight in Minnesota. He is the chief counsel for the Iron Range and Mesaha Range railroads owned by the Steel Trust. He is also attorney for the Beef Trust. At the last session of the Minnesota legislature he was chief lobbyist in defeating legislation which would increase the tax on iron ore and the lobbyist of all the railroads and all the express and sleeping car companies in opposing laws to regulate the business of these companies. Mr. Kellogg is claiming credit for breaking up the paper trust the only practical result of which has been a constant increase in the price of paper."

District of Columbia Democratic Association, Munsey Building.

All Democrats, and others, who believe in the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States ahe invited to enroll as members in the "District of Columbia Democratic Association."

Membership cards can be obtained from the officers of the Association or at the rooms of the club.

Regular meetings held every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. No dues or assessments.

EDWIN A. NEWMAN, Pres't.
ROBERT E. MATTINGLY, Sec.
WILLIAM MCK. CLAYTON, Treas.

tf.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

By H. S. SUTTON.

Dud Fleming is in town. For some time past Mr. Fleming has been operating a merg. in Ashland, Ky.

The sundry civil appropriation bill goes from the House to the Senate without a paragraph looking to an increase in the wage of operators on typesetting machines. Chairman Tawney holds—and this, posibly, may be one of the reasons for the nonappearance of the item—that when a compositor becomes an adept upon a keyboard as to be styled an operator, the Public Printer can pay him such reasonable compensation for that work as he may deem fit, or which may be mutually agreed upon. Right here issue is taken with the eminent Chairman. The story goes that late Public Printer Stillings held an interview with the Comptroller on this subject, in which he was told by that official that while it did not compart with the dignity of his office to issue decisions in advance, he did not think the Public Printer desired to run his head against a stone wall by undertaking a proposition he could not carry to completion. In other words, this was a gentle hint that vouchers carrying any change in the mode or amount of payment were liable to be held up. It is more than likely, as I recall, that in the decisions of Judge Durham—upon which the present Comptroller must necessarily base his action—will be found a paragraph pertinent to the subject. The legislative committee in charge hope to have a line inserted by the Senate giving the Public Printer the necessary power in the premises.

Floral tributes from the several G. P. O. chapels were in evidence during the recent bereavement of Mr. Ricketts, his estimable better half having many acquaintances throughout the craft membership.

Messrs. Goodkey and Brockwell make creditable successors to Brother Bloomer in their I. T. U. Journal contributions.

The findings of the Morgan style board may never be printed; yet whenever there is a sufficient cessation of testimony before the Congressional committees to enable me to secure a take of day-time copy I disocver their "tracks" in the shape of a new form of slip to attach to the spool, in the preparation of copy, and various minor matters.

The duties of Superintendent Taylor often carry him from one monotype division to another—on which occasions he dons a working jacket instead of appearing in his shirt sleeves. When Mr. Beasley, one of the extras, came to work he persisted in standing around the mouth of the alley, when one of his shop-mates asked him why he did not go to work. "I am afraid that timekeeper won't see me," he replied, pointing to Taylor. "My, that ain't the timekeeper; that's the head machinist," he was told. George Geberick, the timekeeper of the Moyer section, is pussy-footed and unpretentious; a man might work in the division a year and never know he were born.

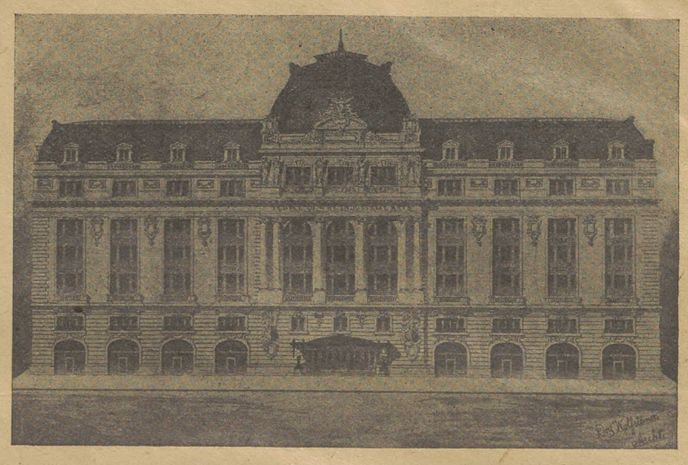
Tommy Crowley, of Cincinnati, is an ideal citizen. In this jurisdiction are scores of craftsmen who have known him for a quarter of a century. They know that in that time a chain of circumstances has unloaded at least three families—the numerous children of brothers and sisters—upon him. He buckled to the task, he raised and educated the several members of the brood—and did it well. At the estate of manhood and womanhood to-day they are a living attestation that Mr. Crowley, in building well the fabric of their lives, must possess qualities his fellowman would do well to emulate. Four votes of every five in this jurisdiction will be cast for Mr. Crowley for International Secretary.

The G. P. O. Job Room, resplendent in its new furniture is a "thing of beauty," and, its occupants claim, the remainder of the quotation. Mr. Nace, with a talent for lettering, has been designated by Superintendent Michael, to label the new plant and is known as the "official sign painter."

John Mitchell, of the Miners, is a guest of President Roosevelt this week, as one of the "Five Greatest Americans." Just why the strenuous one in the White House overlooked another of America's great ones, I do not know, but I will leave it to Jerome Jones, "Sadie Maguire, or Will Maupin that he could have easily made it six if he wanted real greatness.

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THE TEMPLE OF LABOR ASSOCIATION
617 F STREET NORTHWEST

DONATH COMES BACK

Replies to the Letter of Secretary Bramwood.

MY DEAR DE NEDREY: I have read with interest Mr. Bramwood's attempt to reply to my late letter concerning him. Were the matter simply a personal one, of interest only to him and myself, I would hesitate to tax again your good nature and the columns of about the only journal that I read from one end to the other, but as the subject involved was the protection of scores of our members from a high-handed wrong, protection through an agency created by their dues for just such purpose, I bring it up once more.

My letter to the editor of the Typographical Journal was inspired by only one motive—to secure for craftsmen who were unjustly treated the protection to which they were entitled. That protection they did not get. True, Mr. Bramwood endeavors to create the impression that, entirely independent of my urging, the end aimed at had been accomplished in some mysterious manner. But was it? I leave it to the members whose financial interest, whose peace of mind, were involved, whether anything of the sort has been done. Personally I take the liberty to assert that it is about as true as Mr. Bramwood's further intimation that Mr. Stillings' removal was effected by the great men of whom we are expected to speak with bated breath. For that was brought about by THE TRADES UNIONIST and the Washington Herald, and the International officers had no more to do with it than had the man in the moon.

To sum up: The editor of the Typographical Journal permitted this and other abuses to go on with only the mildest of protests. Concerning the tyranny that I brought to his attention, a vigorous protest from him, addressed to the *master* of the Public Printer, would have caused a speedy reversal of that arbitrary course. He failed to make that protest. Neither he nor the rest of the executive outfit deemed it worth while to move in the matter. And no explanation at this late day will relieve for that failure in his and their plain duty.

AUGUST DONATH.

Bill Brockwell ain't sayin, nawthin', jest sawin' wood.

Brown's Pickwick Theatre

911 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W.

Will start next week with a complete change of program every day, showing absolutely the world's latest Comical, Dramatic, Mysterious, and Sensational Life Motion Pictures.

This refined entertainment is designed especially for ladies, gentlemen and children, and is conducted on high-class principles.

Open from 10 a. m. to 11.30 p. m. — ADMISSION, 5c.

CHANCE FOR A HOME

FOR SALE—Am compelled to sacrifice my pretty suburban place on account of business, one car fare to any part of the city, high and healthy, fifteen minutes walk to trolley, consisting of ten room house, large range, hot and cold water, bath, porcelain tub, sink in kitchen, concrete cellar, eastern and southern exposure, porches etc., modern poultry house, stable etc., fruit and shade, 1½ acres good soil, seven minutes walk to steam railroad.

W. P. HARRISON,
630 La. Ave.

ACT QUICK.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT

Polite society organized at the New Willard last Monday night. Well?

Take it from me, the candidate who gets the most votes is elected—sometimes.

The injunction market of Washington has been dull this week, not one being issued.

The many friends of Oscar J. Ricketts extend sympathy to him because of the death of Mrs. Ricketts.

There are a whole lot of people in this country who at this time are humming, "Just before the battle, mother."

M. O'Sullivan, General President of the Sheet Metal Workers, was a Washington visitor this week. He's always welcome.

Don't forget to go with Johnny Luitich's baseball team to New York, N. Y.

A DREAMER'S DREAM

While sitting here in Washington,
Queen city of the land,
Clothed in the garb of liberty,
Weaved by a patriot band,
I dream the dreams of "long ago,"
Of a country and of home;
Of life and love and light enough
To write an epitome.

And I think of all the glories found
In heaven and in earth;
The Higher Wisdom that it takes
To guide the universe.
And I think when all the wealth I see,
Of mountain, vale, and hill,
"That Paradise was never lost,
For man to find it still."

And if we walk through fertile green
Or climb a mountain top,
Or sail along a waterway,
Or if we rest and stop—
Wherever we may wander, or
Wherever we may be,
There do we find God's goodness near
In all that we can see.

And if we still find sorrow here
And suffering, care, and woe,
The pessimistic sigh and tear
To journey on and go—
Aye, 'tis but the bitter draught
To strengthen and to cheer
And teach us what we never thought,
"That heaven is right here."

But strive we must to bring it on—
Nor slumber, rest nor sleep—
And put the brightest armor on
The light to spread and keep.
Then scatter all the selfish wrong
That darkens our way,
To bring our health and happiness,
And bright, effulgent day.

—ALFRED DIETZ.